













Criminal Procedure  
Code.  
VOL-2

1878



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Section 6 of the Whipping Act (VI of 1864) provides, that any juvenile offender who commits an offence which is not by the Penal Code punishable with death, may, whether for a first or any other offence, be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may be for such offence liable under that Code. Ch. XXVIII  
secs. 393-395

By the term "juvenile offender," in s. 6 of the Whipping Act, is meant an offender under 16 years of age. — *Empress v. Din Ali*, I. L. R., 6 All., 483; see *Reg. v. Muhammad Ali*, 9 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 9.

**393.** No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments; and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping (namely):—

Not to be executed by instalments.  
Exemptions.

- (a) females;
- (b) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;
- (c) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

Act X of 1872, s. 312, para. 3; Act IV of 1877, s. 190. Clauses (a) and (b) are taken from Act VI of 1864 (The Whipping Act). Clause (c) is new.

**394.** The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

Act X of 1872, s. 312, as amended by Act XI of 1874, s. 33; Act X of 1876, s. 108; Act IV of 1877, s. 189. See next section.

**395.** In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 394.

CH. XXVIII  
SECS.  
396-397.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

Act X of 1872, s. 313; Act X of 1875, s. 108; Act IV of 1877, s. 191. The former Code did not specify any term for which imprisonment might be awarded in lieu of whipping, or of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out.

**396.** When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say :—

Execution of sentences on escaped convicts.

If the new sentence is severer in its quality than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

When the new sentence is not severer in its quality than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment ;

(b) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement ; and

(c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

As to the first paragraph, compare Act X of 1872, s. 316 ; see also Act X of 1875, s. 110 ; Act IV of 1877, s. 192. The rest of the section is new.

See s. 224 of the Penal Code as to punishments for escape or attempt to escape.

**397.** When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced :

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.







Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

Ch. XXVIII  
secs.  
398-399

Act X of 1872, s. 317; Act X of 1875, s. 111; Act IV of 1877, s. 193.

In a case of several offences under one section of the Penal Code, the proper way is to try the accused (under separate charges) for each of the several distinct offences under the section which have been clearly proved against him. On conviction on each of these separate charges, a separate sentence on each conviction should be passed with a direction under this section that such shall take effect on the expiry of the next prior sentence.—*Reg. v. Sobrai Gowallah*, 20 W. R., Cr., 70.

The section specifically fixes the time from which the subsequent sentence shall commence. Sentences of imprisonment in other cases ought to commence from the time of their being passed.—*In re Krishnanund Buttacharjee*, 3 B. L. R., Ap. Cr., 50.

When a prisoner has been committed to jail under two separate warrants, the sentence in the one to take effect from the expiry of the sentence in the other, the date of such second sentence shall, in the event of the first sentence being remitted on appeal, be presumed to take effect from the date on which he was committed to jail under the first or original sentence.—*C. O. No. 1, of 9th January 1882, Wilkins*, p. 120.

“398. (1.) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

“(2.) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence or further substantive sentences of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.”—[Act X of 1886, s. 10.]

399. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

**Ch. XXVIII** Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline  
**s. 400** and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

Act X of 1872, s. 318; Act X of 1875, s. 112.

Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (a) under the age of sixteen years and (b) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force. The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (a) the High Court, (b) the Court of Session, (c) a Magistrate of the first class, and (d) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—*Act V of 1876, s. 7.*

Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (a) under the age of sixteen years and (b) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force. In this section "Magistrate" means, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.—*Ib., s. 8.*

Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.—*Ib., s. 9.*

For the form of warrant for detention in Reformatory in force in Bengal, see *Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 6, of 29th June 1878, Wilkins, p. 76.*

The part of the Puna City Jail set apart for the confinement of juvenile offenders was declared to be a Reformatory under s. 318 of Act X of 1872.—*Bombay Gazette, 1873, p. 28.*

**400.** When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant  
on execution of sen-  
tence.

Act X of 1872, s. 305.

*Return of warrants.*—Every warrant should, after the execution of the sentence, be returned to the Court by which it was issued, with an endorsement certifying the manner in which such sentence has been carried into execution.

In the case of a sentence, both for corporal punishment and imprisonment, the execution of the former part of the sentence should be endorsed on the warrant at the time of inflicting the punishment; but as the warrant in this case cannot be considered to be completely executed until the prisoner has undergone the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him, the officer in charge of the jail should retain the warrant until the expiration of the term of imprisonment, or, if the prisoner dies during the course of such term, return it with an endorsement to this effect.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 34, of 19th June 1804, Wilkins, p. 120.*





The following rules are in force in Bombay—

On the receipt of a writ from the High Court, the date of receipt shall be at once endorsed thereon; and when the return is made, the reason shall be stated any delay that may have occurred beyond the period prescribed for the return.

In the event of the absence of a Sessions Judge from a district where there is an Assistant Sessions Judge, the officer who, under the provisions of s. 35 of XIV of 1869, assumes charge of the District Court, shall take charge of the rent duties of the Sessions Judge, in so far that he shall transmit writs of the High Court to the Magistrates, forward proceedings in cases called for by the High Court, submit the usual criminal returns, and receive appeal, petitions, and omitted cases.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS, AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES

401. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

• Whenever an application is made to the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

“If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

“The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.”—[Act X of 1886, s. 11.]



Chaps.  
XXIX, XXX  
secs.  
402-403

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

As to the first paragraph, compare Act X of 1872, s. 322, para. 1, as amended by Act XI of 1874, s. 34, cl. 1. The second paragraph is new. The last corresponds with Act XI of 1874, s. 34, cl. 2.

*Release-orders not to be telegraphed to jails.*—Judicial officers are prohibited from sending by telegraph orders to officers in charge of jails for the release of prisoners in their custody.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 27, of 20th July 1878, Wilkins, p. 122.*

**402.** The Governor - General in Council, or the Local Government, may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute anyone of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it :—

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

Act X of 1872, s. 322 ; see also ss. 54 and 55 of the Penal Code. After the words ' rigorous imprisonment,' the words ' for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced ' have been added ; and after the words ' simple imprisonment,' the words ' for a like term ' have been added. The reason for this alteration was that under s. 322 of Act X of 1872, it was supposed that the Government had the power to commute a sentence of transportation, for instance, to a sentence of imprisonment exceeding that for which the offender was liable under the law under which he was convicted.

The following rule is in force in the Punjab :—

When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate passing sentence sends up a case to Government for remission or commutation of punishment under s. 322 (402) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he should submit the application with his proceedings through the Chief Court, otherwise the Court may hear in appeal a case in which Government has remitted or commuted the punishment without knowing of such remission or commutation.—*Smyth, p. 117.*

Under s. 23 of the Prisoners' Act, V of 1871, the Governor-General in Council may grant to any convict sentenced to be kept in penal servitude a license to be at large within British India or in such part thereof as in such license is expressed and upon such conditions as to the Governor-General in Council may seem fit. The Governor-General in Council may at any time revoke or alter such license. See ss. 24 and 25 of the same Act.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

**403.** A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.







other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, paragraph one.

A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused, or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

#### *Illustrations.*

(a.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(b.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(c.) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(e.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(g.) A, B, and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B, and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts. (See *Virankutti v. Chiyamu*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 557.)

Act X of 1872, s. 460; Act X of 1875, s. 117; Act IV of 1877, s. 113. The acquittal or conviction, in order to amount to an effectual defence to the charge, must be by a Court of competent jurisdiction. See s. 203, *supra*.

Ch. XXV  
s. 408

As to the explanation, see Act X of 1872, s. 147 (para. 2), s. 195 (explanations), s. 215 (expl. 2), and Act X of 1875, s. 14.

There appears to be a clerical error in illustration (a). The words 'upon the same facts' should be inserted after the word 'charged.'

Illustration (d) of the former Code has been omitted.

A Magistrate may dismiss a complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation under s. 202, *supra*, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding (s. 203, *supra*), or, in inquiries into cases triable by Courts of Session or High Court, discharge an accused if, after taking evidence under s. 208, paras. 1 and 2, and examining the accused, he finds there are not sufficient grounds for committing him for trial.—S. 209.

Where a conviction has been had on one or more of several charges, the withdrawal of the remaining charges under s. 240 has the effect of an acquittal on such charges unless the conviction be set aside (s. 240). See *Luchi Behara v. Nityanund Dass*, 19 W. R., Cr., 55. Under s. 247, if a summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or on any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall acquit the accused unless he thinks proper to adjourn the case; and under s. 248, if a complainant at any time before a final order is passed in a summons-case satisfies the Magistrate that there are good grounds for withdrawing his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

In trials before a jury where the jury is discharged under s. 305, and the Judge does not consider the accused should be retried, he may make an entry to that effect, and such entry operates as an acquittal.—S. 308, *supra*.

Any public prosecutor appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution, and upon such withdrawal, (a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged, (b) if it is made after a charge has been framed or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.—S. 494, *post*.

As to the effect of the Advocate-General withdrawing from the prosecution, see s. 333, *supra*, and s. 146 of Act X of 1875, quoted at p. 176, *ante*. It is to be observed that s. 146 of Act X of 1875 has not, so far as it relates to informations by the Advocate-General, been repealed.—*Sched. I (b), post*.

The composition of an offence under s. 345 has the effect of an acquittal. A discharge under s. 253 does not amount to an acquittal. A dismissal of a complaint after a charge has been framed amounts to an acquittal (*In re Jadubar Mooharjee*, 5 C. L. R., 359); but where a charge has been drawn up, the Magistrate ought to record an acquittal (s. 220, *supra*). In the case of *Empress v. Gurdu*, 1 L. R., 3 All., 129, where a Magistrate tried and acquitted a person accused of theft without preparing in writing a charge against him, it was held by PEARSON, J., that the omission did not invalidate the order of acquittal and render the order equivalent merely to an order of discharge.

To render a former acquittal or conviction a defence on a second trial, the offence must be the same.—*Queen v. Dwarhanath Dutt*, 7 W. R., Cr., 15; *Kaplan v. Smith*, 7 B. L. R., Appx., 25; (S. C.) 16 W. R., Cr., 3. See *Sarwar v. Empress*, Panjab Record, 1884, p. 52.

Where a prisoner is released by the Court of Sessions on the ground that the proceedings had in his case were illegal and irregular, there is no bar to his being subsequently tried and convicted of the same offence.—*Queen v. Wahed Ali*, 18 W. R., Cr., 42.

A Court before which a second trial is held has nothing to do with the evidence given in the former trial, except for the purpose of ascertaining whether the offence in the two trials is the same.—*Queen v. Dwarhanath Dutt*, 7 W. R., Cr., 15; *Queen v. Mussamut Itwarya*, 22 W. R., Cr., 14.

A person who has been tried for the offence of assault under s. 352 of the Penal Code, and discharged, cannot again on the same complaint be tried for causing hurt.—*Kaplan v. Smith*, 7 B. L. R., Appx., 25; (S. C.) 16 W. R., Cr., 3; see *Queen v. Dwarhanath Dutt*, 7 W. R., Cr. Rul., 15.

The distinction between an acquittal and a discharge shown in ss. 215 and 2 [s. 258 (para. 1) and s. 258] holds good in all warrant-cases tried summarily, 1





only difference being that, under the ordinary procedure, the charge must be prepared in writing, and under summary procedure must be made verbally. A discharge in a summary trial no more bars the revival of a prosecution for the same offence than it does in a case conducted under the rules of ordinary procedure.—*Smyth*, p. 101. Ch. XXXI  
s. 404

In the case of *Verankutti v. Chiyamu*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 557, upon a charge of dacoity, the Magistrate having split up the charge, convicted the accused of rioting, using criminal force, and misappropriating the property of a deceased person. On appeal, the Sessions Court reversed the conviction, holding that the offence, if any, was dacoity. Thereupon a fresh complaint of dacoity was lodged, based upon the same fact, before another Magistrate. It was held, having regard to cl. 4 and illustration (g) to this section, that the judgment of the Sessions Court was a bar to further proceedings.

In a subsequent case, however, where E, being charged with theft and mischief in respect of certain branches of a tree, was tried by a Subordinate Magistrate on the charge of mischief, and acquitted on the ground that, as against the complainant, E had title to the tree, on the application of the complainant the District Magistrate directed further inquiry to be made, and on a reference to the Court of Session, the Sessions Judge held that, as no inquiry into the charge of theft had been had, the order was legal. The High Court held that the District Magistrate had no power to pass the order, and that a trial on the charge of theft was barred by this section of the Code.—*Empress v. Erramreddi*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 296.

There can be no acquittal unless the Court before which the accused is tried has jurisdiction.—*Rami Reddi v. Sheshu Reddi*, I. L. R., 3 Mad., 48. Where an offence is tried without jurisdiction, the proceedings are void under s. 530, *post*, and the offender, if acquitted, is liable to be retried under this section. It is not necessary for the High Court to upset the acquittal before the re-trial can be had.—*Empress v. Hussein Garbu*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 307. If the Court has jurisdiction, there can be no re-trial, unless the acquittal has been set aside by the High Court on appeal by the Local Government.—*Empress v. Gustadji Burjorji*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 181.

## PART VII.

### OF APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### OF APPEALS.

**404.** No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

Act X of 1872, s. 286, omitting the illustration. See also s. 282, para. 2, and Act IV of 1877, s. 180.

See s. 537, *infra*.

**Limitation.**—Under the Limitation Act, XV of 1877, an appeal from a sentence of death by a Sessions Judge must be presented within seven days from the date of the sentence (sched. ii, art. 150); from a judgment of acquittal, six months from the date of the judgment appealed against (sched. ii, art. 157). See *Empress v. Jyadullu*, I. L. R., 2 Cal., 436. An appeal to any other Court than a High Court must be presented within thirty days from the date of the sentence or order appealed against (sched. ii, art. 154); and, except in cases provided for by arts. 150 and 157, sixty days from the sentence or order appealed against. If the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal expires on a day when the Court is closed, it may be



Ch. XXXI  
sect.  
405-406

presented on the day that the Court re-opens. And any appeal may be admitted after the period of limitation expires, when the appellant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.—*Act XV of 1877, s. 5.* In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, the day from which such period is to be reckoned, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the sentence or order appealed against are to be excluded.—*Ib., s. 12.*

The High Court cannot, in the exercise of its powers of extraordinary jurisdiction in criminal matters, interfere unless all other remedies provided by law have been previously exhausted. Thus, persons convicted by a Magistrate who have a right of appeal to the Sessions Court, cannot move the High Court under cl. 15 of the Charter without having first exercised that right of appeal.—*Per AINSLIE and McDONELL, JJ., Dhenonath Ghattack v. Rajcoomar Singh, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 573.* See also *In re Poona Churn Pal, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 447.*

In the High Court under the Letters Patent where two Judges sitting on appeal differ, the opinion of the Senior Judge must prevail under s. 36 of the Letters Patent.—*Queen v. Kazim Thakoor, 2 B. L. R. (F. B.), 25.*

The High Court has no power either by way of appeal or revision to interfere with a sentence passed by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals when exercising jurisdiction over offences committed in Mohurbunj, a place not situated within the limits of British India.—*Empress v. Hurrokoile, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 288.* See *Empress v. Keshub Mahajan, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 985,* and *Hursee Mahapatro v. Dinubhundu Patro, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 523.* Section 27 of the Letters Patent makes the High Court a Court of Appeal from the District Courts of the Bengal Division of the Presidency

See s. 419.

In cases in which the law allows no appeal, the High Court as a Court of Revision will not, except on very exceptional grounds, exercise the powers of an Appellate Court; but where such exceptional grounds exist, as where the conviction is not in any degree supported by the evidence, the High Court will exercise its discretion under s. 439, *infra*, and reverse the conviction and sentence.—*Empress v. Sheikh Saheb Badrudin, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 197.*

In the case of *Queen v. Chandra Jogi, 9 B. L. R., 6,* it was held that a Judge of the High Court sitting alone on the Appellate Side of the High Court had power to hear and dispose of appeals in criminal cases. See the question discussed in the case of *Abdul Sobhan, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 63, pp. 67—70.*

**405.** Any person whose application under section 89, for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

This is new. See *In re Michell, 1 C. L. R., 339.*

Section 89, *supra*, deals with the restoration of attached property.

**406.** Any person required by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate to give security for good behaviour under section 118, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

Act X of 1872, s. 267.







No appeal lies from an order passed by a District Judge under s. 123, and, on reference by the Magistrate, confirmed by the Sessions Judge, requiring a person to be detained in prison until he should provide security for his good behaviour.—*Chand Khan v. Empress*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 878. The order is not a conviction or a trial by a Sessions Judge (s. 410), nor a sentence of a Magistrate subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge [s. 408 (a)].

Ch. XXXI  
s. 407

**407.** Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Subdivisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals shall be presented to such Subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate, shall be transferred to such Subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

\*The first paragraph of this section corresponds with s. 266 of Act X of 1872, omitting the words 'competent Magistrate of the second class' and substituting for them 'Subdivisional Magistrate of the second class'; and omitting the words 'or to a Magistrate of the first class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.' The second paragraph gives the District Magistrate more extensive powers as to transfer of appeals than were contained in s. 47, para. 2, of Act X of 1872.

If any Magistrate not being empowered in this behalf decides an appeal, his proceedings shall be void.—*Section 530 (f), infra.*

Magistrates of the first class in charge of divisions of districts in the Province of Sind were invested with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes (s. 266) in their respective divisions, subject to such exceptions as might be made and notified in particular cases.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1873, p. 255.

Section 349 is as follows:—Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under s. 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence, or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under ss. 32 and 33.

A person against whom an order awarding compensation has been passed under s. 22 of the Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871) is not a "person convicted on a trial," and no appeal therefore lies under this section.—*Empress v. Raja Lakhma*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 230.

Ch. XXXI  
s. 408

No appeal lies to a District Magistrate from the decision of an Assistant Magistrate with second class powers and two or more Honorary Magistrates in a case tried summarily, for any Bench of two or more Honorary Magistrates sitting with a salaried Magistrate exercising not less than second class powers is vested with first class powers.—Government Order, para. 1, *Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, p. 17, and Government Orders, dated 31st March 1882. See *In re Havaladar Roy*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 96; (S. C.) 11 C. L. R., 423, and s. 273, *ante*.

An appeal lies under this section from a conviction by a Bench of Magistrates invested with second or third class powers.—*Empress v. Narayanasami*, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 36. See s. 414, *post*.

**408.** Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session :

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

Provided as follows :—

(a) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate passes any sentence which is subject to the confirmation of the Court of Session, every appeal in such case shall lie to the High Court, but shall not be presented until the case has been disposed of by the Court of Session ;

(b) any European British subject so convicted may at his option appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session.

As to the first paragraph, compare Act X of 1872, s. 269 (para. 1), and s. 270 (para. 2); as to the second paragraph, see Act X of 1872, s. 270, paras. 1 and 3; and as to the last paragraph, Act X of 1872, s. 79.

"District Magistrate" includes a District Magistrate invested with powers under s. 30, *ante*.—*Per FIELD, J., Rongai v. Empress*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 513, p. 516; (S. C.) 12 C. L. R., 500.

In the case of *Empress v. Nadua*, I. L. R., 2 All., 53, STUART, C. J., however, doubted whether, where a person had been convicted by a Deputy Commissioner invested with powers under s. 36 of Act X of 1872, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment requiring under that section to be confirmed by the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner was subordinate, and such sentence had been confirmed accordingly, an appeal lay to the High Court against such conviction and sentence. See *Rongai v. Empress*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 513; (S. C.) 12 C. L. R., 500.

No appeal lies to a District Magistrate from the decision of an Assistant Magistrate with second class powers and two or more Honorary Magistrates in a case tried summarily, for any Bench of two or more Honorary Magistrates sitting with a salaried Magistrate exercising not less than second class powers is vested with first class powers.—Government Order, para. 1, *Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, p. 17, and Government Orders, dated 31st March 1882. See *In re Havaladar Roy*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 96; (S. C.) 11 C. L. R., 423, and s. 273, *ante*.

An appeal lies under this section from a conviction by a Bench of Magistrates invested with second or third class powers.—*Empress v. Narayanasami*, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 36. See s. 414, *post*.

An order under s. 123, *ante*, requiring a person to give security for good behaviour and directing him to be detained until such security has been given is not a conviction, and no appeal lies.—*Chand Khan v. Empress*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 878.





**409.** An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional or Joint Sessions Judge.

Appeals to Court of session how heard.

Ch. XXXI  
secs.  
409-412

This is new.

**410.** Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional or a Joint Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from sentence of Court of Session.

Compare Act X of 1872, ss. 80, 270 (para. 3), and s. 271, and Act XI of 1874, s. 22, cl. 1.

The aggregate of the sentences passed under s. 35 in a case of simultaneous conviction for several offences must be considered a single sentence for the purpose of confirmation or appeal.—*Reg. v. Rama Bhingowda*, 1. L. R., 1 Bom., 223. See also *In re Gulam Abbas*, 12 Bom., 147.

Where an Assistant Magistrate decided a case without examining the witnesses for the defence named by the prisoners, the Sessions Judge on appeal ordered the evidence of those witnesses to be taken by the Assistant Magistrate, and on the depositions being returned to him, proceeded to deal with the case, and confirmed the judgment and sentence passed by the Assistant Magistrate. It was held, that the judgment of the Sessions Judge (though in form confirming the Assistant Magistrate's judgment and sentence) was in substance an original judgment, and that an appeal lay from it to the High Court upon the merits.—*Queen v. Mohesh Chunder Chuttopadhia*, 2 W. R., Cr., 13. See *Queen v. Poorno Chunder Doss*, 8 W. R., Cr., 59.

**411.** Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

Act IV of 1877, s. 167, omitting the proviso which is incorporated in the next section.

The words 'to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding Rs. 200' are confined in their meaning to substantive sentences, and cannot be extended to include an award of imprisonment in default of payment of fine, the operation of which is contingent on the fine not being paid.—*In re Jotharam Davay*, 1. L. R., 2 Mad., 30.

**412.** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or a Presidency Magistrate on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

Act X of 1872, s. 273, last paragraph; Act IV of 1877, s. 167.

In the case of *Empress v. Jafar M. Talab*, 1. L. R., 5 Bom., 85, it was held, that where a person had, on his own plea, been convicted on a trial by a Presidency Magistrate, an appeal to the High Court, on the ground that the conviction was illegal, and therefore also the sentence, did not lie according to the provisions of



Ch. XXXI  
secs.  
413-416

s. 167 of Act IV of 1877, albeit that the Magistrate had sentenced the person to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to a fine exceeding 200 rupees.

**413.** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained,  
No appeal in petty cases. there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

**EXPLANATION.**—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Act X of 1872, s. 273, paras. 1 and 2, adding the words 'by a convicted person' after 'appeal' in para. 1.

Where several persons are tried together, and some of them are sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month, and others for a greater period, a Sessions Judge has no power to deal in appeal with the cases of those sentenced to the less imprisonment. The test as to whether a case is appealable is not the maximum sentence passed in it.—*Reg. v. Kalubhai Meghabhai*, 7 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 35. Where a person is charged with two separate offences in one trial, the amount of the whole punishment must be regarded as one sentence for the purpose of determining whether an appeal lies.—*Empress v. Haradhan Tamuli*, 3 C. L. R., 511.

*European British Subjects.*—See s. 416.

**414.** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained,  
No appeal from certain summary convictions. there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 274, para. 1. The words 'by a convicted person' have been inserted after 'appeal.'

Section 260 applies only to District Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class, or a Bench having the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. Accordingly, an appeal lies under s. 407, *supra*, against a conviction by a Bench of Magistrates invested with second or third class powers.—*Empress v. Narayanasami*, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 36.

A Bench consisting of two or more Honorary Magistrates and a Stipendiary Magistrate with not less than second class powers is vested with first class powers. See *In re Havaladar Roy*, I. L. R., 9 Cal., 96; (S.C.) 11 C. L. R., 423.

*European British Subjects.*—See s. 416.

**415.** An appeal may be brought against any sentence  
Proviso to sections 413 and 414. referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would

**APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASE—*Appealable sentence—Costs of complaint in Criminal Court, order on accused to pay—Fine—Court-fees Act (VII of 1870), s. 31—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 413.***  
**An order passed by a Magistrate under section 31 of the Court-fees Act, directing an accused person to pay to the complainant the court-fee paid on the petition of complaint, is no part of the sentence so as to make it a sentence of fine within the terms of section 413 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and an order therefore sentencing an accused person to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay the costs is not appealable.**

*I.L.R. 20 Cal 687.*  
**MADAN MANDUL v. HARAN GHOSH . . . . .**

**687**





not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace. Ch. XXXI  
secs.  
416-417

**EXPLANATION.** — A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 274, para. 2, and Act XI of 1874, s. 24.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

**416.** Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Act X of 1872, s. 274, para. 3.

**417.** The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

Act X of 1872, s. 272, paras. 1 and 2, using the word 'order' instead of judgment; Act IV of 1877, s. 168, para. 1.

For definition of 'Public Prosecutor,' see s. 4 (m), *ante*, p. 6. Section 492 deals with the appointment of Public Prosecutor.

An appeal by the Local Government from a judgment of acquittal must be presented within six months from the date of the judgment appealed against.—*Limitation Act, XV of 1877, sched. ii, art. 157.* As to limitation, see further notes to s. 404, *ante*, p. 361, and *Reg. v. Jyadulla*, I. L. R., 2 Calc. (F. B.), 436.

The withdrawal of a complaint operates as an acquittal, and the High Court has no authority to entertain the matter at all, except upon an application duly made with the sanction of the Government.—*Luchi Behara v. Nityanund Doss*, 19 W. R., Cr., 55.

The words 'appellate judgment of acquittal' were held under Act X of 1872 to include all judgments of an Appellate Court by which a conviction is set aside.—*Government of Bengal v. Gokool Chunder Chowdhry*, 24 W. R., Cr., 41.

A judgment passed by a Court of Session following the verdict of a jury acquitting the prisoner was held, under s. 272 of Act X of 1872, to be a judgment of acquittal within the meaning of that section, although the Judge disagreed with the verdict.—*Empress v. Judoonath Gangooly*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 273. In that case the jury, on a charge of murder, had found the accused not guilty of the charge, but convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Local Government directed an appeal, which was allowed.

The High Court has power under s. 427, *infra*, on an appeal under this section to order the accused to be arrested pending the appeal.—*Reg. v. Gobin Tewari*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 281.

No appeal, it has been held, at the instance of the Local Government lies from an order of acquittal in a case which has been held by a jury, when the questions involved are purely questions of fact; for such an appeal to lie it must be supported upon a ground which is covered by s. 418.—*Govt. of Bengal v. Parmeshur Mullick*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1029.

In the case of *Emp. v. Ala Bukhsh*, I. L. R., 6 All., 484, it was said that while it was not an inflexible rule that where either Government on the one side, or an accused on the other, has a right of appeal, and does not exercise it, the powers of

Ch. XXXI the High Court under s. 439, *post*, cannot be exercised, yet in such cases these powers should be sparingly used, and, save in very exceptional circumstances, not at all in reference to questions of fact. See *Empress v. Lalji*, Panjab Record, 1883, p. 41. It is, however, the general rule of the Calcutta High Court not to interfere in revision, under s. 439, with an acquittal.—*In re Municipal Committee of Dacca v. Hingnoo Ray*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 895.

Where the Government appeals and asks for a conviction, it is for them to begin and to satisfy the Court that there is a case calling upon the prisoner for an answer.—*Reg. v. Ram Churn Ghose*, 20 W. R., Cr., 33.

As to when the High Court will interfere on an appeal by the Local Government, see *Empress v. Gayadin*, I. L. R., 4 All., 148; *Empress v. Uttam*, Panjab Record, 1885, p. 66.

Where, on the appeal of the Government, an order of acquittal is set aside and sentence passed, that sentence will commence to run from the date of the committal of the accused to jail, and not from the date of the arrest or of the sentence on appeal.—*Empress v. Mohaddi*, 6 C. L. R., 349.

The only course to be pursued, where it is sought to set aside an order of discharge made by a Presidency Magistrate, it was held under s. 168 of Act IV of 1877, is that laid down in that section, and as by that section there was no appeal allowed to a complainant who is a private individual, it is not open to him, by invoking the aid of the High Court under s. 15 of the Charter, to obtain under the Court's extraordinary powers that which he might obtain had he a right of appeal.—*In re Poona Churn Pal*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 447. See *Dhenonath Ghattack v. Rajcoomar Singh*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 573.

When Government desires to consider the propriety of making an appeal under s. 272 (417) of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is ordinarily sufficient that the Public Prosecutor or other officer appointed by Government should have an opportunity of taking copies of the record. But in exceptional case in which Government may consider it essential to see any original documents, such documents may be given into the possession of the officer appointed by Government to receive them, under such precautions for securing their integrity and safe return as to the Court may seem necessary.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 473.

The Panjab Government has issued the following Circular No. 37-1142, dated 16th December 1884:—

The Lieutenant-Governor will not exercise the right of appeal under s. 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code at all in unimportant cases. In cases that are important, it must be most sparingly exercised, and only when (1) there is a very high probability that the appeal will result in a conviction; (2) there are special circumstances in the case which call for the right. These are—

- (a) a gross miscarriage of justice resulting in the acquittal, or
- (b) the production of fresh and credible evidence after the acquittal, or
- (c) other reasons rendering an appeal necessary in the interests of justice and of the public.—Panjab Record, 1884, Government Orders, p. 77.

**418.** An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only.

**EXPLANATION.**—The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a matter of law.

Act X of 1872, s. 271, para. 2, as amended by Act XI of 1874, para. 22. Compare Act X of 1877, s. 541.

In a case where the accused in a trial by a jury was convicted of an offence triable by assessors, MACLEAN, J., expressed an opinion that an accused person who would have been entitled to an appeal on the facts of the case, had he been tried with the aid of assessors, was not debarred from that right merely by the fact





the trial by jury was not invalid.—*Empress v. Mohim Chunder Rqi*, I. L. R., Ch. XXXI, 8 Calc., 765.

a. 418

The opinion expressed by MACLEAN, J., seems to be an expansion of the section which gives an appeal on matters of law only, where the trial was by jury. Section 536 provides that if an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not, on that ground only, be invalid, and if an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not, on that ground only, be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

In the case of *Bhootnath Dey*, 4 C. L. R., 405, in a trial by jury before a Court of Sessions upon charges, some of which were triable by a jury and some with the aid of assessors, the jury by a majority of four to one returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all the charges. The Judge disagreed with the jury, and directed that the accused should be kept in custody, pending a reference to the High Court. Subsequently the Judge called upon the pleaders of the accused to show cause why the accused should not be punished, the trial being treated as having been held with the aid of assessors. No cause having been shown, the Judge recorded his judgment, treating the trial as a trial with the aid of assessors, and concurring with the juror constituting the minority, he sentenced them to various periods of imprisonment. It was held, that the Judge was not competent to treat the trial as a trial with the aid of assessors and to act as he had done.

Chapter XXIII, *supra*, provides as to what offences shall be tried by jury and what offences with the aid of assessors. Where a Judge, disagreeing with the verdict of a jury, submits the case to the High Court, that Court is empowered to exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal, and may therefore consider the facts. So, under s. 376, the High Court may go into the facts upon a case of sentence of death submitted under s. 374 for confirmation.—*Reg. v. Jaffir Ali*, 19 W. R., Cr., 57; *Queen v. Kooryo Leth*, 11 B. L. R., 19. See notes to s. 376, *supra*.

The High Court on a point of law, as to the admissibility of rejected evidence reserved under cl. 25 of the Letters Patent, 1865, and s. 101 of Act X of 1875, had power, it was held, to review the whole case, and determine whether the admission of the rejected evidence would have affected the result of the trial, and a conviction should not be reversed unless the admission of the rejected evidence ought to have varied the result of the trial.—*Imperatrix v. Pitamber Jina*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 61. See also *Queen v. Hurribole Chunder Ghose*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 207; *Reg. v. Navroji*, 9 Bomb. H. C. R., 355.

In *Gogun Chunder Ghose v. Empress*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 247; (S. C.) 7 C. L. R., 74, where it was held that evidence had been improperly admitted in a trial by a jury, the High Court proceeded to consider the evidence in the case and ultimately arrived at the conclusion, that, independently of the evidence so improperly admitted, there was not sufficient evidence of guilt.

Where a Court has omitted to consider, or has given an erroneous or improper reason for disbelieving or setting aside as of no value relevant evidence upon the essential question in a case, the omission or error is a matter of law.—*Harroopershad Roy Chowdhry v. Umataru Dabi*, 8 C. L. R., 449; (S. C.) I. L. R., 7 Calc., 263. That was a civil case, but the *ratio decidendi* applies equally in criminal cases.

This section applies also to appeals by the Local Government against acquittal.—*Government of Bengal v. Parmeshur Mullick*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1029.

In a case tried by jury, unless the parties who appeal point out in what respect the law has been contravened, the appeal should be rejected.—*Queen v. Gopal Bherewalla*, 1 W. R., Cr., 21.

After the appeal has been admitted and comes on for hearing, the rule, in Bengal at least, appears to be different. WHITE, J., in dealing with the duty of a Court trying a criminal appeal, said: The sound rule to apply in trying a criminal appeal where questions of disputed fact are in issue, is to consider whether the conviction is right, and in this respect a criminal appeal differs from a civil one. There the Court must be convinced, before reversing a finding of fact by a lower Court, that the finding is wrong.—*Protap Chunder Mookerjee v. Empress*, 11 C. L. R., 25. But, see, *Empress v. Sajiwan Lal*, I. L. R., 5 All., 386, per OLDFIELD, J.



Ch. XXXI  
Sec. 419-420

**419.** Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and, in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Act X of 1872, s. 275; Act IV of 1877, s. 169.

The procedure where the appellant is in jail is provided for by the next section. In exercise of the power conferred by s. 35 of the Court-Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to remit the fees leviable on copies of judgments or orders passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the jury furnished to any person affected by such judgment or order, provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.—*Notification, Government of India, No. 996 of 6th June 1873, Wilkins, p. 107.*

A petition of appeal, it was held in Madras, in a criminal case may be presented by any person authorized by the appellant to present it, whether an authorized pleader or not.—*In re Subba Aitala, I. L. R., 1 Mad., 304, Weir, p. 3.*

presented by the convicted person .....  
attorney to present it on behalf of the convicted person.—  
p. 146, *Smyth*, p. 102.

In a case tried by a jury, unless the parties who appeal point out in what respect the law has been contravened, the appeal should be rejected.—*Queen v. Gopal Bhareewalla, 1 W. R., Cr., 21.*

In transmitting to the High Court copies of proceedings on appeals, Sessions Judges and Magistrates were directed by the Madras High Court to see that the proceedings were accompanied by copies of the judgment or order appealed against.—*Mad. H. C. Pro., 10th April 1875, Weir, p. 3.*

An English translation of the whole of the evidence given at the time should also be transmitted.—*Mad. H. C. Pro., 6th and 13th August 1862, Weir, p. 33.*

Prisoners applying for copies required for the purposes of appeal should invariably be furnished with a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and not merely with a copy of the sentence.—*Mad. H. C. Pro., 21st December 1874, Weir, p. 9.*

*Limitation.*—See note to s. 404, *supra*, and *Emp. v. Lingya, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 259.*

**420.** If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Act X of 1872, s. 277; Act IV of 1877, s. 171.

The officer in charge of the jail should give prisoners every facility to enable them to prepare their petitions of appeal.—*Nitto Gopal Palit, Petitioner, 13 W. R., Cr., 69.*

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal from a sentence of a Criminal Court, by art. 154, Sched. II, of the Limitation Act, XV of 1877, the time taken in forwarding an application by a prisoner for a copy of the judgment, and in transmitting the same from the Court to the jail, must be excluded. In the case of appeals by prisoners in jail, presentation of the petition of appeal to the officer in charge of the jail is, for the purpose of the Limitation Act, equivalent to presentation to the Court.—*Emp. v. Lingya, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 259.*







*Petitions of appeal to be sent direct to High Court.*—Petitions of appeal against the sentences or orders of Sessions Judges, presented to officers in charge of jails, shall be forwarded by such officers direct to the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, intimation of the fact being at once given in each instance, and in the following form, to the Judge whose sentence or order is appealed against:—

Ch. XXXI  
s. 421

To

THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF

The undersigned begs to report, for the information of the Sessions Judge, that an appeal by the prisoner against the Judge's sentence or order, dated and noted at foot, has this day been

presented to the officer in charge of the jail, and has been forwarded to the High Court, as required by s. 277 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 9 of 7th August 1867, Wilkins, p. 121.*

As to records of appealed cases to be forwarded, see *Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 5 of 28th May 1868, Wilkins, p. 122.*

The following rules are in force in the Panjab:—

Every petition of appeal should be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against; and, if the person appealing is in jail, the copy should be furnished free of expense.

Along with the petition of appeal and copy of the judgment, the Deputy Commissioner should forward to the Appellate Court the file of the case, so that the appeal may be disposed of with as little delay as possible.

When the appeal lies to the Chief Court, the Deputy Commissioner should forward the file in his office through the Commissioner, so that the files for the Sessions Court and of the committing Magistrate may be transmitted together to the Chief Court.

If the appeal is preferred by a person convicted on a trial held by a Deputy Commissioner invested with powers under s. 36, the petition of appeal accompanied by the necessary copy and the record of the case may be forwarded direct to the Chief Court, if the sentence is appealable to that Court.

In both cases the file should be sent with an English docket.—*Smyth, p. 103.*

*Procedure by Officer of the Jail and Sessions Judge on appeal being made to the High Court.*—Every officer in charge of a jail, on receiving, under s. 277 (420) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a petition of appeal to the High Court against a sentence or order of a Sessions Judge, shall at once intimate the fact to such Sessions Judge, and at the same time inform him whether the petition of appeal is accompanied by a copy in English of the Sessions Judge's judgment or charge to the jury. If the petition of appeal be not accompanied by such copy, the Sessions Judge shall at once forward to the High Court a certified copy of the judgment recorded in the case; and, if subsequently the case is called for by the High Court, no second copy need be made to accompany the fair copy of the Sessions Judge's proceedings.—*Bombay Gazette, 1879, pp. 471, 475.*

Petitions of appeal emanating from prisoners in jail should be countersigned by the Superintendent of the Jail.—*Mad. H. C. Pro., 9th August 1864, Weir, p. 2.*

**421.** On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may reject the appeal summarily: Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 278, paras. 1 and 2, and Act IV of 1877, s. 172, omitting last sentence. The proviso is new.

Ch. XXXI  
s. 422

A petition for appeal presented for admission may be withdrawn.—*In re Chunder Nath Deb*, 5 C. L. R., 372. See *In re Dwarka Manjee*, 6 C. L. R., 427.

*Reasonable opportunity*.—A general notice posted in a Sessions Courthouse that appeals would be heard for admission only on the first Court-day after the presentation of the appeal was held not to give a reasonable opportunity.—*Malan v. Queen*, I. L. R., 5 Mad., 11. The fact that the pleader of the accused is present in Court when an order is made admitting an appeal, does not relieve the Court from the necessity of giving notice to the appellant of the day fixed for the hearing of the appeal.—*In re Gopal Chunder Mundle*, 10 C. L. R., 57.

The sound rule, it was said by WHITE, J., in trying a criminal appeal where questions of fact are in issue, is to consider whether the conviction is right, and in this respect a criminal appeal differs from a civil one. In the latter case, the Court must be convinced, before reversing a finding of fact by a lower Court, that the finding is wrong.—*Protab Chunder Mukerjee v. Empress*, 11 C. L. R., 25. See, *contra*, *Empress v. Sajiwan Lal*, I. L. R., 5 All., 386, *per* OLDFIELD, J.

The following rule is in force in Bombay :—

In order to carry out the provisions of s. 278 (421) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which requires that an appellant shall have an opportunity of being heard before his petition of appeal is rejected, there shall be posted up in the Appellate Court, in a place accessible to the public, notice of the day appointed for considering the petition of appeal.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

For rules as to the time within which appeals are to be heard in the Chief Court of the Panjab, see *Panjab Gazette*, 1877, Part III, p. 579.

An order under s. 278 of Act X of 1872 by the Appellate Court, rejecting an appeal on perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and without calling for the record and proceedings of the case, was held to be a final order within the scope of s. 285 (s. 430, *infra*), and not subject to revision.—*Empress v. Mahomed Yashin*, I. L. R., 4 Bom., 101. See notes to s. 430, *infra*.

The judgment of an Appellate Court rejecting an appeal under this section should show clearly that the judgment appealed against has been perused and the appellant allowed an opportunity of being heard.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 11th December 1874, *Weir*, p. 18.

An appellant in a criminal case has a right to appear and be heard by a mukhtear.—*Empress v. Shioram Gundo*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 14; see *Reg. v. Bechar Pitambar*, Bom. Cr. Rul., 22nd February 1870; *Empress v. Samaldas Bechar Lal*, *ib.*, 13th January 1881 (unreported); *In re Subba Aitula*, I. L. R., 1 Mad., 304.

422. If the Appellate Court does not reject the appeal

summarily, it shall cause notice to be  
Notice of appeal. given to the appellant or his pleader and

to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal ;

and, in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

Compare Act X of 1872, ss. 62, 269 (para. 2), and s. 279. See also Act IV of 1877, s. 173. As to the last paragraph, see Act XI of 1874, s. 27. Under s. 279 notice was to be given to the appellant only. Now the notice, it will be seen, may be given to the appellant or his pleader.

The fact that the pleader of the accused is present in Court when an order is made admitting an appeal, does not relieve the Court from the necessity of giving notice to the appellant of the day fixed for hearing.—*In re Gopal Chunder Mundle*, 10 C. L. R., 57.

The following rules are in force in Bombay :—

With reference to No. 49 of the Rules relating to the remuneration and duties of law officers printed at pp. 743 to 751 of the *Government Gazette* for 1878,





Part I, the High Court considers that, when, on the day fixed for hearing a criminal appeal, the appellant is represented by counsel, the Sessions Judge should adjourn the hearing of the appeal if he considers that sufficient notice has not been given to the Government Pleader to enable him to prepare himself in the case. Intimation that this will be the practice of the Court should be given to the pleaders.—*Bombay Gazette*, 7th May, 1881. Ch. XXXI  
s. 423

Notice of the day appointed for hearing appeals in criminal cases should be posted up in the Courts (*Bombay H. C. Cir.*, 62; *Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475); but a general notice posted up in the Sessions Court-house that appeals would be heard for admission only on the first Court-day after the presentation of the appeal, was held not to give the appellant a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of his appeal under s. 421.—*Malun v. Queen*, I. L. R., 5 Mad., 11. See note to s. 421, *supra*.

#### 423. The Appellate Court shall then send for the record

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal. of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

(a) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(b) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court, or committed for trial, or (2) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or (3) with or without such reduction, and with or without altering the finding, alter the nature of the sentence, but not so as to enhance the same;

(c) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(d) Nothing herein contained shall authorize the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 272 (para. 3), and s. 280; see also Act IV of 1877, ss. 174, 179. As to the first part of cl. (b), compare Act X of 1872, s. 284, and as to cl. (d), see Act X of 1872, ss. 271 and 299, para. 3.

It is only s. 417 which provides for appeals against orders of acquittal, and that section requires that such an appeal should be (1) directed by Government, and (2) presented to the High Court. Accordingly cl. (a) of this section can only apply to the High Court. See *Rangasami v. Narisimehulu*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 213, p. 214.



Ch. XXXI  
s. 428

The power of enhancing sentences on appeal, it will be seen, has been taken away from the Appellate Court. But the High Court may, on revision, enhance a sentence, so as to alter its nature.—*Empress v. Ram Kuria*, I. L. R., 6 All. (F. B.), 622. In the case of *Mehter Ali v. Empress*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 530, the High Court of Calcutta, in dismissing an appeal, directed, as a Court of revision, that the sentence passed should be enhanced. See s. 439, *infra*. See also s. 537, *infra*.

A Sessions Judge on appeal can quash an illegal conviction by an Assistant Magistrate.—*Reg. v. Heramun Singh*, 8 W. R., Cr., 30.

As a Court of appeal, the High Court has full power to order a retrial in a case tried with assessors.—*Lukhy Narain Nagory, Petitioner*, 24 W. R., Cr., 24. So it was held under s. 280 of the former Code, as amended by s. 28 of Act XI of 1874, that it was competent to a Court of Session to order a retrial of a case which is before it on appeal.—*In re Sher Mahomed*, 2 C. L. R., 511.

When a Sessions Judge on appeal annuls the conviction of a Magistrate for want of jurisdiction, and omits to order a retrial at the time, under this section, he is not precluded from passing such an order subsequently. The order annulling the conviction in such a case does not amount to an acquittal. Where sanction is given for a prosecution for perjury and the case is tried by an incompetent Court, and the conviction quashed on appeal, a competent Court may re-try the prisoner upon the subsisting sanction without any order of the Appellate Court by whom the conviction is quashed.—*Rami Reddi v. Seshu Reddi*, I. L. R., 3 Mad., 48.

It is, however, a general rule of the Calcutta High Court not to interfere with an order of acquittal.—*In re Municipal Committee of Dacca v. Hingoo Raj*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 895. The Chief Court of the Panjab has held that it has power to do so, and set aside an acquittal, on the ground that it was erroneous in law.—*Empress v. Lalji*, Panjab Record, 1883, p. 41.

In the case of *Empress v. Imdad Khan*, I. L. R., 8 All., 120, PETHERAM, C. J. (p. 139), said: "I have been pressed to alter the findings so as to convict Imdad Khan of some other offence under some other provision of law. For my part I have serious doubts as to whether I could alter the finding in any case in such a manner. It is, however, enough for me to say, that in my opinion such a course would not be right in the present case. If Imdad is guilty of some other offence, he may be charged and tried for it."

The High Court has no power under this section in affirming a conviction of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace to add to that sentence an order requiring security to keep the peace.—*Jan Muhammad v. Empress*, Panjab Record, 1884, p. 38. Where a Magistrate has refused to take the defence of an accused, the proper order for the Appellate Court, when it does not consider it necessary to act under s. 428, *post*, is to annul the conviction and direct a new trial.—*Gohar v. Empress*, Panjab Record, 1884, p. 48.

The Appellate Court referred to in this section can, on an appeal from a conviction only, order an accused to be committed for trial when it considers that the accused is triable exclusively by the Court of Session.—*Queen-Empress v. Sukha*, I. L. R., 8 All., 14. The meaning of the words in cl. (b), "or order him to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial," is as follows: If in an appeal from a conviction the Appellate Court finds that the accused person, who was triable only by a Magistrate of the first class or by a Court of Session, has, by an oversight or under a misapprehension, been tried, convicted, and sentenced by a Magistrate of the second class, the Appellate Court may in that case reverse the finding and sentence, and order the accused to be re-tried by a Magistrate of the first class or by the Court of Session, and in like manner when the appellant who was triable solely by the Court of Session has been tried by a Magistrate of the first class, the Sessions Judge, in disposing of the appeal, is empowered to reverse the finding and sentence, and to order the accused to be committed for trial.—*Ib.*, *per* BROADHURST, J.

WHITE, J., in dealing with the duty of a Court trying a criminal appeal, said: The sound rule to apply in trying a criminal appeal where questions of disputed fact are in issue, is to consider whether the conviction is right, and in this respect a criminal appeal differs from a civil one. There the Court must be convinced, before reversing a finding of fact by a lower Court, that the finding is wrong.—*Protap Chunder Mookerjee v. Empress*, 11 C. L. R., 25. But see *Empress v. Sajiwan Lal*, I. L. R., 5 All., 386, *per* OLDFIELD, J.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, ss. 423, 439—*Sessions Judge, powers of as a Court of appeal—Commitment.*] It is competent to a Sessions Judge acting as a Court of appeal under s. 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, having reversed the finding and sentence, to order the appellants to be committed for trial to the Court of Session. *Queen-Empress v. Sukha* overruled. *2 Q.B. 203*

Queen-Empress v. Maula Bakhsh ... 205

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT X OF 1882), SEC. 423, Cl. (b)—*Sentence—Alteration of sentence in appeal—Appellate Court's power to alter a sentence of fine into one of imprisonment.*] A Sessions Judge has no power to enhance a sentence in appeal, by altering a sentence of fine into one of imprisonment.

QUEEN-EMPRESS V. DÁSSANG DÁDA ..





It is not competent to an Appellate Court to find a prisoner on appeal guilty of a graver offence than that with which he was charged at his trial, unless an opportunity is afforded to him of defending himself against the altered charge.—*In re Dwarka Manjee*, 6 C. L. R., 427. In this case the Court (TOTTENHAM and MACLEHAN, JJ.) doubted whether a petition of appeal against a conviction could be withdrawn after the Appellate Court had perused the evidence. In the case of *Chunder Nath Deb*, 5 C. L. R., 372, it was held that a petition of appeal presented for admission might be withdrawn.

Ch. XXXI  
secs.  
424-425

The officer deciding an appeal shall, if he reverse or modify the finding of the lower Court or interfere with its sentence, record his reasons for so doing, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Magistrate, whose decision was appealed against, or his successor in office. Except where the petition requires a stamp, it is not material whether the appeal of several convicted persons in the same case is made jointly in one petition or separately. Where a stamp is required, the petitions must be separate, and separately numbered, and be accompanied by separate copies of the judgment or order appealed against.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

**424.** The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court :

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

This section is new.

Section 367, *supra*, provides what a judgment must contain and specify. The following judgment of a Sessions Judge: "I have gone through the case, but I see no reason to interfere. The witnesses for the defence would not support the accused, and after the evidence of two was taken, the rest were withdrawn by the barrister of the accused," was held not to comply with the provisions of ss. 367 and 424. The case was returned to his Court in order that he might pass judgment according to law.—*Hakim Singh v. Empress*, Panjab Record, 1884, p. 54. See *Kamiruddin Dai v. Sonatun Mundul*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 449.

**425.** Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 299, paras. 1 and 2.

The following rules as to orders passed in Criminal Appeals have been in force in the Panjab :—

1. The Chief Court will certify its decision to the Court from whose judgment the petition of appeal or revision was preferred: Provided that if such judgment

**Ch. XXXI** was that of a Court subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the decision of  
**s. 425** the Chief Court will be certified to the Magistrate of the District.

2. The Court to whom the decision is certified will, in case of rejection of appeal or confirmation of sentence, cause the appellant to be informed, and in case of alteration, reversal or enhancement of sentence, shall issue a warrant accordingly to the officer in charge of the district in which the trial was held.

If the original sentence was one of fine only, such warrant shall be addressed to the person to whom the original warrant was addressed.

3. The Sessions Court will in all cases certify its decision passed in appeal to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held, with whom it rests to issue information or warrant, as the case may be, in the manner described in para. 2.

4. The Magistrate of the District will himself issue information in the mode prescribed in para. 2, in pursuance of all orders passed by his own Court on appeal.

5. The Magistrate of the District will, in communication with the Superintendent of the Prison, arrange that no prisoner is removed from the jail in which the prisoner has been confined by order of the Court sentencing him to imprisonment until the period of appeal has expired, or if at that time an appeal is pending, until the decision of the Appellate Court is known.

6. If, for any reason, an exception has been made to the above rule, and a prisoner has been transferred before the order of the Appellate Court is known, it will rest with the Superintendent of the Jail of sentence to forward the information or warrant of the order of the Appellate Court to the Superintendent of the Jail to which the prisoner has been transferred, and the latter officer having executed his order, will report execution to the Court issuing the information or warrant.—*Punjab Gazette*, 1874, p. 146.

The following rules have been framed in Bombay to provide for the due certifying and execution of orders of Courts of appeal, reference, or revision:—

(i.) When a sentence on a prisoner is reversed or modified on appeal, a fresh warrant will be issued by the Appellate Court to the officer in charge of the jail for execution, and its order will be communicated to the lower Court for record.

(ii.) When an appeal is rejected, or a sentence confirmed, an intimation to that effect will be sent to the officer in charge of the jail by the Appellate Court, and its order will be communicated to the lower Court for record.

(iii.) When a case is revised by the High Court, the Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order under s. 299 (425) of the Code of Criminal Procedure will proceed under that section to issue a fresh warrant or order to the jailor.

(iv.) When a prisoner has applied to the High Court in revision to have the sentence passed on him revised, and the High Court rejects the application, intimation to that effect will be made direct to the Superintendent of the Jail.

(v.) In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the High Court will send a copy of its order to the Court of Session, which will then issue warrants to the officer in charge of the jail, as provided in s. 301 (381) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(vi.) In all cases in which a sentence or order is modified or reversed, whether in appeal or revision, a separate warrant should be issued as regards each prisoner whose sentence has been so modified or reversed. In revision cases, the Court to which the order is certified will issue the warrants as provided in para. 3.

(vii.) In all cases the Superintendent of the Jail will acknowledge by letter the receipt of any warrant or order or intimation, and will inform the prisoner of the result of his appeal or application, and report the fact in the letter.

(viii.) In all cases in which a fresh warrant has been issued, whether in appeal or revision, the warrant should be returned to the Court issuing it when it has been fully executed.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

The following rules to provide for the due certifying and execution of orders on appeal, reference, and revision have been passed in the N.-W. Provinces:—

I. The Appellate Court shall in every case certify its decision, which shall include the judgment or final order, to the Court from whose order the appeal was preferred.

II. When a sentence on a prisoner is reversed or modified on appeal, and the Appellate Court has not proceeded under the next succeeding rule, the Court to which the decision is certified shall issue a fresh warrant or order conformably thereto.





III. The Appellate Court can, if it sees fit itself, issue a fresh warrant or order conformable to its decision, and if it do so, shall notify the fact to the Court from whose order the appeal was preferred when certifying its decision under Rule I. Ch. XXXI  
s. 425

IV. When an appeal is rejected or a sentence confirmed, the Court to which the decision is certified shall intimate the same to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the prisoner was convicted.

V. When a case is revised by the High Court, the Court of Session or Magistrate to whom the High Court certifies its order under s. 299 (425) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) will proceed under that section to issue a fresh warrant or order.

VI. When a prisoner has applied to the High Court in revision to have the sentence passed on him revised, and the High Court rejects the application, intimation to that effect will be made to the officer in charge of the jail through the Court of Session by which, or the Magistrate of the District in which, the sentence was passed.

VII. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of sentence of death by the High Court, the High Court will send a copy of its order to the Court of Session, which will then issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail as provided in s. 301 (381) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), and forward a copy of the same to the Magistrate of the District for information.

VIII. In all cases in which a sentence or order is modified or reversed, whether in appeal or revision, a separate warrant or order shall be issued as regards each prisoner whose sentence has been so modified or reversed, and the original warrant shall be recalled.

IX. A serial number shall be assigned to each trial in every Court. Each Court shall have its own yearly series of numbers to be so assigned; but a Court which exercises summary jurisdiction may, if it please, keep a separate series for its summary trials and a separate series for its ordinary trials. A Court of Session exercising criminal jurisdiction over more than one district may use a similar discretion.

\* X. Every warrant shall bear the number of the trial in which the commitment was ordered, and in any proceeding recalling a warrant, the number it bears shall be specified.

XI. In all cases the officer in charge of the jail will acknowledge by letter the receipt of any warrant or order or intimation, and will inform the prisoner of the result of his appeal or application, or communicate the same to him through the officer in charge of the jail where he may be undergoing his sentence at the time.

XII. In all cases in which a fresh warrant has been issued, whether on appeal or in revision, the warrant shall be returned to the Court issuing it when it has been fully executed and with an endorsement to that effect.—*Circular Order No. 4 of 1880, N. W. P. Gazette, 1880, p. 1210.*

The following rule is in force in Bengal :—

*Decision on appeal to be certified to lower Court.*—The Appellate Court shall in every case, except as otherwise herein provided, certify its decision to the Court or Magistrate from whose decision the appeal has been preferred, and it will be the duty of such Court or Magistrate either to issue such warrant as may be necessary in consequence of the decision of the Appellate Court, or to inform the appellant in writing, through the officer in charge of the jail, of the result of his appeal.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 6 of 2nd July 1869, Wilkins, p. 123. Explanation.*—The Appellate Court should at once communicate the decision arrived at to the Court which has to carry out its order. A copy of the formal order passed and of the judgment on appeal should, however, always be attached by the Appellate Court to the record of the original Court, and returned to it therewith.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 4 of 30th March 1878, Wilkins, p. 123.*

*Exception.*—In cases where an order passed by an officer in charge of a subdivision other than the sadder subdivision is reversed or modified on appeal, the Appellate Court shall certify its decision to the Magistrate of the District, who will issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail to give effect to the orders of the Appellate Court, and will inform the Court, from whose orders the appeal was preferred, of its result.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 6 of 2nd July 1869, Wilkins, p. 123.*



Ch. XXXI  
secs.  
426-428

**426.** Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Act X of 1872, s. 281, and s. 297, para. 8; see also Act IV of 1877, s. 175, The power given by para. 2 of this section is new.

A sentence of imprisonment cannot be suspended to take effect at a future period, but must commence from the time that the sentence is passed. Where a Deputy Magistrate postponed the execution of a sentence of imprisonment for a stated period at the request of the accused to allow the accused to appeal, it was held that the sentence was bad in law and could not be carried into execution.—*In re Kishen Soonder Bhattacharjee*, 12 W. R., 47. See *In re Krishnanund Bhattacharji*, 3 B. L. R., Ap. Cr., 50.

The natural effect of suspending a sentence of rigorous imprisonment is to relax the severity of the sentence, and to cause the prisoner's simple detention in custody. The same effect follows from suspending a sentence of simple imprisonment, the prisoner whose sentence is so suspended being placed in the position of a prisoner remanded for trial.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 15th April 1868, *Weir*, p. 38.

The following rule is in force in Bombay :—

Whenever under the provisions of s. 281 (of the Criminal Procedure Code) the Court of Session directs an appellant to be released on bail, the Sessions Judge shall order such bail to be given before the Nazir of the District Court or before such Magistrate as the Judge may think most convenient.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

As to High Court's power of revision, see s. 439, *infra*.

**427.** When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Act IV of 1877, s. 168, para. 3.

See *The Queen v. Gobin Tewari*, I. L. R., 1 Cal., 281; *Empress v. Mangu*, I. L. R., 2 All., 340; *Empress v. Karim Bakhsh*, I. L. R., 2 All., 386. See also s. 439, *infra*.

**428.** In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken. Appellate Court, if it think additional evidence to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be







taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

Ch. XXXI  
secs.  
429-430.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The taking of evidence under this section shall, for the purposes of Chapter XXV, be deemed to be an inquiry.

Act X of 1872, s. 282 (paras. 1, 3, and 4), and s. 289; Act IV of 1877, s. 176.

When an Appellate Court directs further evidence to be taken by a subordinate Court, it is competent to the subordinate Court before which such evidence is given, if any offence against public justice as described in s. 195 is committed before such Court by a witness whose evidence is being recorded therein, to send the case for investigation to a Magistrate under the provisions of s. 476.—*Reg. v. Bukhtar Maifaraz*, 15 W. R., Cr., 64.

See s. 439, *infra*, and *Empress v. Fateh*, I. L. R., 5 All., 217, p. 221.

Where proceedings are submitted under s. 374 for confirmation of sentence of death, the High Court has power to take further evidence itself or direct the Sessions Court to do so.—*S. 375, supra*.

Where an Assistant Magistrate decided a case without examining the witnesses for the defence named by the prisoners, the Sessions Judge on appeal ordered the evidence of those witnesses to be taken by the Assistant Magistrate, and on the depositions being returned to him, proceeded to deal with the case and confirmed the judgment and sentence passed by the Assistant Magistrate. It was held, that the judgment of the Sessions Judge (though in form confirming the Assistant Magistrate's judgment and sentence) was in substance an original judgment, and that an appeal lay from it to the High Court upon the merits.—*Queen v. Mohesh Chunder Chuttopadhia*, 2 W. R., Cr., 13. See *Queen v. Poorno Chunder Doss*, 8 W. R., Cr., 59.

**429.** When the Judges composing the Court of appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Act X of 1872, s. 271B; Act XI of 1874, s. 22.

**430.** Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Finality of orders on appeal.

Act X of 1872, s. 285.

Ch. XXXII  
secs.  
431-432

An order by an Appellate Court rejecting an appeal on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and without calling for the record and proceedings in the case, is a final order within the scope of this section and is not subject to revision.—*Empress v. Muhomed Yashin*, I. L. R., 4 Bom., 101.

Under s. 4 (cl. 1) of Act XXXVII of 1855 (which is still in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs) all sentences passed in criminal cases are final. Accordingly an order under that Act sentencing an accused to imprisonment is not open to revision under Chap. XXXII.—*Dular Dat Rai v. Nijabat Hossein*, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 536.

**Decision on appeal to be certified to lower Court.**—The Appellate Court shall in every case, except as otherwise herein provided, certify its decision to the Court or Magistrate from whose decision the appeal has been preferred, and it will be the duty of such Court or Magistrate either to issue such warrant as may be necessary in consequence of the decision of the Appellate Court, or to inform the appellant in writing, through the officer in charge of the jail, of the result of his appeal.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 6 of 2nd July 1869, Wilkins*, p. 123.

**Explanation.**—The Appellate Court should at once communicate the decision arrived at to the Court which has to carry out its order. A copy of the formal order passed and of the judgment on appeal should, however, always be attached by the Appellate Court to the record of the original Court, and returned to it therewith.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 4 of 30th March 1878, Wilkins*, p. 122.

**Exception.**—In cases where an order passed by an officer in charge of a subdivision other than the sudder subdivision is reversed or modified on appeal, the Appellate Court shall certify its decision to the Magistrate of the District, who will issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail to give effect to the orders of the Appellate Court, and will inform the Court, from whose orders the appeal was preferred, of its result.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 6 of 2nd July 1869, Wilkins*, p. 123.

**431.** Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter shall finally abate on the death of the appellant.

This is new.

In the case of *Imperatrix v. Dongaji Andaji*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 564, it was held, that Act X of 1872 gave no right to the heir, devisee, executor, or any other representative of a deceased convict to lodge an appeal, or continue and prosecute an appeal already lodged. It was also held, that an appeal lodged by a convict abates on his death, but that the High Court nevertheless might call for and examine the record of the case with a view to revision and rectification, and might make such order thereon as it might consider just.

## CHAPTER XXXII.\*

### OF REFERENCE AND REVISION.

**432.** A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such

\* A Joint Sessions Judge cannot exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge under this chapter.—*In re; Musa Asmal*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 164—nor can matters be referred to him so as to enable him to dispose of them under this chapter.—*Reference by Judge of Surat*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 352.





decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Ch. XXXII.  
POCS.  
433-434

Act IV of 1877, s. 240.

**433.** When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

Act IV of 1877, s. 241.

**434.** When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail,

Procedure when question reserved.

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

Act X of 1875, s. 101.

The power exercised by a High Court sitting as a Court to decide questions of law reserved in criminal cases under this section is the power of review, and the Court is a Court of Reference and Revision.—*Empress v. Appa Subhana Mendre*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 200. Where a question is reserved, the prisoner's counsel has the right to begin.—*Ib.*

The High Court, on a point of law as to the admissibility of rejected evidence, reserved under cl. 25 of the Letters Patent, 1865, and s. 101 of Act X of 1875, had power, it was held, to review the whole case, and determine whether the admission of the rejected evidence would have affected the result of the trial, or a conviction should not be reversed unless the admission of the rejected evidence ought to have varied the result of the trial.—*Imperatrix v. Pitamber Jina*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 61.



Ch. XXXII  
s. 435

The High Court has no power under s. 369, *supra*, to review an order dismissing an application by an accused person for revision, and the only remedy is by an appeal to the prerogative of the Crown as exercised by the Local Government.—*Empress v. Durga Charan*, I. L. R., 7 All., 672; *Empress v. Fox*, I. L. R., 10 Bom. (F. B.), 176. The provisions of s. 369, so far as they affect the High Court, apply merely to questions of law arising in its original criminal jurisdiction, and which are reserved and subsequently disposed of under the provisions of s. 434 and the Letters Patent.—*Empress v. Durga Charan*, I. L. R., 7 All., 672, per BROADHURST, J. See *Reg. v. Godai Raout*, 5 W. R., Cr., 61.

**435.** The High Court or any Court of Session, or District Magistrate, or any Subdivisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court.

If any Subdivisional Magistrate acting under this section considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

The first part of this section corresponds with Act X of 1872, ss. 294, 295, para. 1, using the word 'proceeding' for 'case,' and conferring powers on Subdivisional Magistrates, when empowered by the Local Government. Instead of the words "inferior Criminal Court," s. 295 of the old Code used the words "Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate." As to the last paragraph, see Act X of 1872, s. 520. See also *In re Chunder Nath Sen*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 295; *Bradley v. Jameson*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 580, and Charter Act, 24 and 25 Vic., 104, s. 15.

Section 143 deals with orders against the repetition of public nuisances, s. 144 with orders in certain urgent cases of nuisance, and s. 176 with inquiries into the cause of death.

The second paragraph is new.

See as to the subordination of Courts, s. 17, *supra*.

A Magistrate of a District is competent under this section to call for and deal with the record of any proceeding before any Magistrate of whatever class in his own district. After a considerable conflict this has now been decided by Full Benches of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad (*Opendro Nath Ghose v. Dukhini Bewah*, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 473; *In re Padmanabha*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 18; *Empress v. Lashari*, I. L. R., 7 All., 853), by a Division Bench of the High Court at Bombay (*Empress v. Priya Gopal*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 100), and by the Chief Court in the Panjab.—*Shumsuddin v. Pir Ali*, Panjab Record, 1885, p. 82.

In the case of *Shoindro Noshyo v. Rung Lal Jhah*, 25 W. R., Cr., 21, it was held that s. 295 of Act X of 1872 applied only to the Sessions Judge of the District and not to Joint Sessions Judges. Under s. 31, *ante*, however, Joint Sessions Judges have the same power as to sentences as those possessed by Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges, and there seems to be no reason why the provisions of this section should not apply equally to them.







Where a Sessions Judge has called for the record of an inferior Court, he ought, before referring the case to the High Court for orders, to call upon the inferior Court for an explanation of the order passed, and should submit such explanation together with the rest of the record to the High Court.—*Mailamdi v. Taripulla Pramanik*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 644. Ch. XXXII  
s. 435

A Joint Sessions Judge cannot exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge under this chapter (*In re Musa Asmal*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 164); nor can matters be referred to him so as to enable him to dispose of them.—*Reference by Judge of Surat*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 352. See s. 193, cl. 2, *supra*, which contemplates only cases for trial.

In the case of *Reg. v. Belilios*, 12 B. L. R., 249; (S. C.) 20 W. R., Cr., 61, it was held by GLOVER, J., that the power of the High Court under s. 294 of Act X of 1872 was limited to sentences and orders passed by subordinate Courts as distinct from judgments of such Courts, and that a judgment could not be interfered with (except in cases where the law gave an appeal upon the facts), unless it could be shown that it was contrary to law. PONTIFEX, J., held that the High Court could not interfere with a conviction unless there had been some material error of law rendering the conviction illegal and improper. See also *Reg. v. Bindu*, 8 W. R., Cr., 60.

A Magistrate acts contrary to law when he determines, on an application by a prisoner for copies of documents required by him for his defence, whether the documents are necessary or not; and therefore a conviction was set aside where the Magistrate refused to grant the prisoner copies of papers necessary for his defence.—*Sheeb Pershad Pandah, Petitioner*, 14 W. R., Cr., 77.

Criminal proceedings are bad unless they are conducted in the manner prescribed by law, and if they are substantially bad in themselves, the defect will not be cured by any waiver or consent of the accused.—*Queen v. Bholanath Sein*, 25 W. R., Cr., 57; (S. C.) I. L. R., 2 Calc., 23; *Reg. v. Bishonath Pal*, 12 W. R., 3.

The High Court is not debarred from interfering in cases requiring the exercise of discretion, if it appears on the face of the proceedings that the Magistrate has exercised no discretion or has exercised his discretion in a manner wholly unreasonable.—*In re Juggut Chunder Chuckerbutty*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 110. But when a Sessions Judge, after a careful and deliberate weighing of the evidence on the record, comes to a conclusion unfavourable to the accused, the High Court is not justified in interfering under this section, however much it might hold a contrary opinion as to the value of the evidence (*Reg. v. Belilios*, 12 B. L. R., 249; (S. C.) 20 W. R., Cr., 61), for although the High Court has power to go into questions of fact under this section, it will only exercise the power in cases in which it finds that it will be in the interests of justice to do so.—*In re Nobin Krishna Mookerjee v. Rassick Lall Laha*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1047. In that case the High Court exercised the power to go into questions of fact. See *In re Tarucknath Mookerjee*, 19 W. R., Cr., 30; (S. C.) 10 B. L. R., 285.

In the case of *In re Mohesh Mistree*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 282; (S. C.) 25 W. R., Cr., 30, 80, it was held under the old Code, dissenting from a decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Sidya bin Satya*, referred to in Mr. Justice Prinsep's 5th edition of the Criminal Procedure Code, p. 269, under s. 295 of Act X of 1872, that where a case of improper discharge came before a District Magistrate, the proper and only course for him was to report the case for orders to the High Court, which, if of opinion that the accused was improperly discharged, might, under s. 297, direct a retrial. See *In re Dijobur Dutt*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 647; *In re Troylukhyonath Mitter*, 1 C. L. R., 83. Apparently now the procedure, which ought ordinarily to be followed in such a case, is that laid down by this and the next two sections. The Court of Session or District Magistrate would have power under s. 438, *infra*, to report the case to the High Court.

The High Court has no power to interfere where there is a difference of opinion between the Magistrate and the Judge as to the credibility of certain witnesses.—*Shaikh Oodla v. Barkat*, 18 W. R., Cr., 7.

It seems doubtful whether the High Court as a Court of Revision has any power to reduce the amount of recognizances which may have been forfeited. The Magistrate of the District should, in such a case, address the Government. See *In re Noor-ool-Huk*, 2 C. L. R., 408; (S. C.) I. L. R., 3 Calc., 757.

Ch. XXXII  
s. 435 A Sessions Judge has no power to direct a Division Magistrate to cancel his proceedings reviewing the calendars of Magistrates subordinate to him.—*Proceedings*, 18th Aug. 1873, 7 Mad. H. C. R., App., xxvii.

The Magistrate of the District has jurisdiction to call up to his own Court any criminal case without limitation as to the stage of proceeding at which it may be called. If the Magistrate of the District having, in the exercise of his authority, withdrawn any case, finds that it does not come within the jurisdiction of his magistracy, he is not merely competent, but bound to refuse to proceed further with the case.—*Vilactee Khanum v. Meher Ali*, 24 W. R., Cr., 4.

A Magistrate is not competent to refer the proceedings of a superior Court to the High Court.—*In re David*, 6 C. L. R., 245; *In re Ram Lall*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 875.

Where a Subdivisional Magistrate (a Joint Magistrate), after perusing the calendar of a case tried by a Magistrate subordinate to him (a second class Magistrate), sent for the record and passed an order under s. 195, *supra*, sanctioning the prosecution of a witness in the case for perjury, it was held that the order was illegal. The Court said: "If the Joint Magistrate wished himself to direct a prosecution, he should have acted under s. 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and after some preliminary inquiry, including, I should think in this case, notice to the accused, he should have sent the case for inquiry to the nearest Magistrate of the 1st class; *vide Queen v. Yendava Chandramma*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 169. It may further be doubted whether the Joint Magistrate would have jurisdiction, even under s. 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the matter did not come under his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding as defined by s. 4 (d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure."—*Empress v. Kupper*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 560. It appeared that one Nutchi had been charged under ss. 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the Magistrate disbelieving the evidence had discharged him on the ground that the case had been concocted. There was no complaint before the Joint Magistrate.

The working of the provisions of this section is somewhat limited by the extremely general terms of s. 537, which says that, subject to the provisions thereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chap. xxvii, or on appeal or revision, on account of any error, omission, or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, judgment, or other proceeding before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceeding under this Code, or of the want of any sanction required by s. 195, or of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with s. 324, or of any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error, omission, irregularity, want, or misdirection had occasioned a failure of justice. The effect of that section is to leave it entirely to the discretion of the Revising or Appellate Court, whether it will interfere, and while some Benches are ready to admit the possibility of an accused person having been prejudiced by errors, omissions or other irregularities, other Benches refuse to exercise their powers under s. 435, unless there is the clearest ground shown for alleging prejudice.

Where an offence is tried by a Court without jurisdiction, the proceedings are void under s. 530, *infra*. See *Empress v. Husein Gaibu*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 307.

A Collector as such, it has been held, is not subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court, and that Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction is not competent to deal with an alleged illegal order made under the Penal Code by a Collector.—*In re Deannut Hosen*, 10 C. L. R., 14. In that case the Collector in certain butwara proceedings fined a mukhtear under s. 182 of the Penal Code for making false statements in support of a petition presented by his client.

Sessions Judges are to be guided by, but not to go beyond, the following instructions in communications with Magistrates:—

District Magistrates are to comply with all requisitions for records, returns, and information made by Sessions Judges with regard to any case appealable to them or referable by them to the High Court, whether decided by the District Magistrate or by the other magisterial officers of the district, or made by Sessions Judges under the orders of the High Court in the exercise of their duty of superintendence over subordinate Courts. District Magistrates are also to render any explanation which Sessions Judges may require from them, and to obtain and submit any explanation which Sessions Judges may require from Subordinate Magistrates, in order to assist the Appellate Courts in respect of the three classes of cases above referred to.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 4 of 16th December 1876, Wilkins*, p. 124.





The following rules are in force in Bombay :—

When the High Court calls on a Magistrate for the record of a case, which record has already been sent to the Sessions Court in appeal, the Magistrate shall make a return accordingly to the writ. When a case is called for at the same time both on appeal and by the High Court, in revision, the Magistrate shall comply with the order of the Court of Appeal, and make a return accordingly to the writ of the High Court.

In order to provide that a proper return to a writ of the Court of Session calling for record and proceedings may be made, no Magistrate shall part with the custody of the original papers of a case which it may be necessary to forward to the Police Commissioner, until the period within which an appeal can be made has expired, or the appeal has been disposed of.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

*Copy of Appellate Court's order to be certified with proceedings called for by the High Court.*—When proceedings are called for by the High Court from any Magistrate, the copy of any order made by the Appellate Court and transmitted to the lower Court shall be forwarded to the High Court with the record and proceedings of the Magistrate.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

**436.** When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Court of Session or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the inferior Court, the Court of Session or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the Court of Session or District Magistrate, improperly discharged :

Provided as follows—

(a) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Court or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made :

(b) that, if such Court or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such Court or Magistrate may direct the inferior Court to inquire into such offence.

Compare s. 296 of Act X of 1872, paras. 2 and 3, as amended by Act XI of 1874, s. 29.

The words 'case triable exclusively by the Court of Session' are used instead of the words 'Sessions case.' This alteration has been made apparently in consequence of the cases of *Reg. v. Seetul Pershad*, 5 All., 169; *Joy Kurn Singh v. Man Patuck*, 21 W. R., 42; *Empress v. Kanchun Singh*, I. L. R., 1 All., 413; *Empress v. Hary Doyal Kurmohar*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 16; (S. C.) 3 C. L. R., 263; *Empress v. Tarachurn Bagdi*, 7 C. L. R., 168, where the term 'Sessions case' in s. 296 of Act X of 1872 was held to refer to cases triable by a Court of Session only.

The High Court has power under this section and ss. 439 and 423, if it consider that an accused person has been improperly discharged, to order him to be committed for trial.—*Empress v. Ramlal Singh*, I. L. R., 6 All., 40.

The necessity for altering a conviction from one section to another for cognate offences when the accused has not been prejudiced is no sufficient ground for reference to the Court of Revision.—*Empress v. Ishan Chundra De*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 847.



Or. XXXII As to the use of term "inferior Court" in this section, see note to preceding  
s. 437 section.

Proviso (a) is new. It is an exception to the general rule laid down by s. 440; *post*. It follows the ruling in the case of *In re Bundhoo*, 22 W. R., Cr., 67, where it was said that it is a general principle of English law that no person shall be affected in his personal liberty without having an opportunity given him to answer the charge or matter of complaint for which he is arrested and put in prison; and that, acting upon this principle, the High Court, although there was nothing in s. 296 (of the old Code) with regard to summoning or giving notice to an accused person, almost never exercised its powers of revision to the detriment, or adversely to the interests, of any person without first giving him an opportunity of being heard in the matter. See also *In re Nowali*, 24 W. R., Cr., 70; *In re Dwarhanath Bhattacharjee*, 1 C. L. R., 93; *Reg. v. Devama*, 1 L. R., 1 Bom., 64; *In re Khamir*, 1 L. R., 7 Calc., 662; (S. C.) 10 C. L. R., 8. In the last mentioned case it was held, that the Court had power to direct the subordinate Court to inquire into any offence for which it considered a commitment should be ordered. Where an accused person had been discharged by a Subordinate Magistrate, and the District Magistrate directed the committal of the accused to the Court of Session under this section without calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed, it was held that the order of committal and commitment made thereunder were illegal.—*Reg. v. Kanjamalai Padayachi*, 1 L. R., 6 Mad., 372.

A Sessions Judge may, under this section, after a Magistrate has discharged an accused person, order the Magistrate to commit the accused person to the Sessions.—*Syud Musmud Ali Chowdhry, Petitioner*, 7 W. R., Cr., 38. Whether he will do so or not is within his discretion, with the exercise of which the High Court will not interfere.—*Reg. v. Sheetaram Chowdhry*, 2 W. R., Cr., 44.

Under the old Code it was held, that a Sessions Judge could direct a commitment only for some offence with which the accused was substantially charged in the complaint, or which was specified in the warrant, or which was framed as a formal charge by the Magistrate at the preliminary hearing.—*Reg. v. Taruck Nath Mookerjee*, 19 W. R., Cr., 30; (S. C.) 10 B. L. R., 285; *Joy Kuru Singh v. Man Patuck*, 21 W. R., Cr., 41. Otherwise, under the old Code, a man might have been committed by the Judge for trial of an offence of which he had never been accused or never even heard a word, until he was apprehended under the commitment. Now under proviso (a) he would have an opportunity of showing cause. A commitment made under this section without giving such an opportunity is illegal.—*Reg. v. Kanjamalai Padayachi*, 1 L. R., 6 Mad., 372.

Where an order on the face of it appears to have been made without jurisdiction, no subsequent explanation can make it good.—*In the matter of Abdool v. Lucky Narain Mundul*, 1 L. R., 5 Calc., 132, *per* BROUGHTON, J.

The discharge of a person accused of an offence by the Court of Sessions is no bar to his being again apprehended and brought before a Magistrate with a view to commitment. The Magistrate may proceed in such a case of his own motion, and his authority to do so is quite independent of an order from the Court of Sessions under this section, which applies to cases where the Magistrate has not thought fit to commit.—*Reg. v. Tilkoo Goala*, 8 W. R., Cr., 62.

Section 101 of the Mutiny Act (41 Vict., cap. 10) does not deprive the Criminal Courts of jurisdiction over British soldiers committing offences within the territorial limits of such Courts, nor render the exercise of their jurisdiction dependent upon the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and is merely permissive of a military trial being held.—*In re Felix Maguire*, 4 C. L. R., 432; (S. C.) 1 L. R., 5 Calc., 124. See the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Reg. III of 1876, s. 13.

**437.** On examining any record, under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or Court of Session may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry







into any complaint which has been dismissed under section Ch. XXXII  
203, or into the case of any accused person who has been s. 437  
discharged.

\* Compare Act X of 1872, s. 298, as amended by Act XI of 1874, s. 31.

As to subordination of Magistrates, see s. 17, *supra*, and the note to s. 236, *supra*.

This section gives the Sessions Court and District Magistrate the power (which was exercised solely by the High Court under the former Code of Criminal Procedure) of reviving a prosecution once dealt with by the Magistrate. See *Empress v. Papadu*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 454, p. 457; *In re Troylokhyanath Mitter*, 1 C. L. R., 83.

It would seem that where further evidence is procurable, any Magistrate who has discharged an accused person might revive criminal proceedings before himself. — *Empress v. Donnelly*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 405. See cases cited in that case.

In the case of *Empress v. Bhup Singh*, I. L. R., 2 All., 771, a Sessions Judge, after having asked the assessors their opinion in a case which was being tried, suspended the trial of the case, and made a reference to the High Court on a question of jurisdiction which had arisen in the case; and it was held, that it was not intended that the section should so be used, and that the Sessions Judge was bound to dispose of such question himself.

A Deputy Magistrate placed in charge of the current duties of the District Magistrate's office is not thereby vested with jurisdiction under this section. — *Ramanund Mahton v. Koylash Mahton*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 236.

*Further Inquiry.*—There appears to be some slight conflict in the decisions of the High Court as to the circumstances under which "further inquiry" may be ordered. In the case of *Chundi Bhattacharjee*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 207, MITTER and FIELD, JJ., held, that the "further inquiry" contemplated by the section was an inquiry upon further materials and not a re-hearing upon the same evidence which was before the Magistrate who held the first inquiry. So in the case of *Jeebun Kristo Roy v. Shib Chunder Dass*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1027, TOTTENHAM and NORRIS, JJ., held, that the law allowed a "further inquiry" only where there had not been a full inquiry, and where further evidence was disclosed. In that case there had been a full inquiry, and after all the evidence for the prosecution had been taken, the Deputy Magistrate, who disbelieved the evidence, discharged the accused under s. 253. The District Judge ordered a further inquiry on the ground that he considered that there was sufficient evidence to support the case of the prosecution, and that the Deputy Magistrate's order was "a long and labored effort to explain away the evidence for the prosecution." See *Darsun Lall v. Jumuk Lall*, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 522.

These cases, it need hardly be pointed out, turned entirely upon the evidence. It is quite possible, however, that an order dismissing a complaint under s. 203, or discharging an accused person under s. 253 of the Code, may have been the result of the Magistrate having taken an entirely wrong view of the law applicable to the facts in evidence. It would seem not unreasonable under such circumstances for the Court exercising powers under this section to point out in what respect the view taken of the law was wrong, and to direct a further inquiry upon the same evidence, regard being had to the statement of the law made by the Court directing the inquiry. This view has been apparently adopted by the High Court at Calcutta in two unreported cases, in both of which the cases of *Chundi Bhattacharjee*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 207, and *Jeebun Kristo Roy v. Shib Chunder Das*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1027, were cited. The first (*In re Bolaki Hajjam*, Criminal Rule from Beguserai, No. 9 of 1885, decided 29th January 1885) of these cases was decided by McDONELL and MACPHERSON, JJ.

In the other case referred to (*In re Sheo Narain*, Criminal Rule from Sarun, No. 147 of 1885, decided 23rd May 1885), a Joint Magistrate discharged the accused who were charged with riot, grievous hurt, and assault. They pleaded an *alibi*. The alleged riot had reference to a narrow strip of land, and an issue was raised as to whether it belonged to the complainant or to the accused. There was a considerable body of evidence to show that it belonged to the complainant; but there was no evidence on the record (although an extrajudicial order of another Magistrate was relied on to prove it, which it did not) to prove that it belonged to the accused.

**Ch. XXXII** The Magistrate held that there was no evidence that the land did belong to the complainant, but that from the nature of the situation of the strip of land, it must be assumed to have belonged to the accused, who held the adjoining land, and disregarding the plea of *alibi* set up, he discharged the accused on the ground that they had acted in self-defence. There had been a full inquiry, all the witnesses for the prosecution having been called and examined. The High Court (MITTAL and McDONELL, JJ.) reversed the order. The rule upon which the High Court acted was granted by PRINSEP and PIGOT, JJ.

In the case of *Empress v. Amir Khan*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 336, the Madras Court, while it held that where a person had been discharged, further inquiry could not be directed under s. 437 on the ground that the Magistrate had not rightly appreciated the credit due to the witnesses, considered that further inquiry should only be directed when other witnesses might have been examined, or when witnesses had not been properly examined, and that, inasmuch as the section (437) does not direct that the evidence already taken should be taken again, the further inquiry should ordinarily be made by the Magistrate who made the original inquiry. TURNER, O.J., in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: "The conclusion at which we arrive as to the meaning of 'further inquiry' is in accordance with the decisions of the Calcutta High Court."

Where a Deputy Magistrate discharged a person accused of an offence on the ground that the evidence was insufficient for a conviction, the Magistrate of the District recorded an order, stating that in his opinion the accused had been improperly discharged, and directing under s. 437 that further inquiry should be made, and the accused called upon to enter upon his defence. He was tried by the Magistrate of the District, convicted and sentenced; but the witnesses for the prosecution were not recalled. It was held the subsequent proceedings of the District Magistrate were bad, inasmuch as the conviction was based practically upon evidence not recorded in the course of a "further inquiry" before him, but upon evidence recorded by the Deputy Magistrate.—*Empress v. Hasnu*, I. L. R., 6 All., 367.

In the case of *Empress v. Dorabji Hormasji*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 131, it was held that, where a complaint had been dismissed under s. 203 of the Code, or an accused person discharged by a Subordinate Magistrate, the District Magistrate had power under s. 437 to direct any Magistrate subordinate to him to make further inquiry into the complaint dismissed, or into the case of the accused person discharged, even if there were no additional evidence disclosed or allegation that such existed, "further inquiry" not being restricted to "inquiry upon further materials or additional evidence." In that case the cases of *Chundi Churn Bhattacharjee v. Hem Chunder Banerjee*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 207, *Jeebun Kristo Roy v. Shih Chunder Das*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 1027, *Empress v. Hasnu*, I. L. R., 6 All., 367, and *Empress v. Amir Khan*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 336, were commented on.

In the case of *Empress v. Papadu*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 455, an order directing a further inquiry was held to be good, where the Magistrate on the original hearing had taken the evidence of the accused and his witnesses, and disbelieving that evidence, had discharged the accused. In considering, it was held under s. 297 of the former Code, whether a person has been improperly discharged by a Magistrate, the High Court is not restricted to an error of law only, but may order a trial where *prima facie* the evidence establishes a case against the accused to which he should be required to enter in his defence.—*In re Troylokhyanath Mitter*, 1 O. L. R., 83. See *In re Mohesh Mistree*, I. L. R., 1 Cal., 282; *In re Nobin Kishun Mookerjee v. Rassick Lall Laha*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 1047.

In the case of *Empress v. Erramreddi*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 296, the accused, being charged with theft and mischief in respect of certain branches of a tree, was tried by a Subordinate Magistrate on the charge of theft, and acquitted on the ground that as against the complainant he had title to the tree. On the application of the complainant, the District Magistrate directed further inquiry under s. 437, and on reference to the Court of Sessions, the Sessions Judge held that as no inquiry into the charge of theft had been held, the order was legal. The High Court held that the District Magistrate had no power to pass such an order.

*Notice.*—The High Court at Allahabad apparently considers that notice calling upon an accused person to show cause why action should not be taken against him before an adverse order is made under this section, directing a further inquiry, is





necessary.—*Empress v. Hasnu*, I. L. R., 6 All., 367. In the case of *Chundi Churn Bhattacharjee*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 207, MITTER and FIELD, JJ., expressed an opinion that in that case the accused ought to have had notice in order to enable him to appear and show cause why an order should not have been made under s. 437 against him. In a subsequent case, *Nobin Kristo Mookerjee v. Russick Lall Laha*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 268, see p. 273, however, where that case was considered, FIELD, J., explained that it was not intended in the case of *Chundi Churn Bhattacharjee* to lay down a general rule, and that the opinion expressed by the Court in that case had reference to the particular facts of the case. Ch. XXXII  
s. 438

The question as to whether the notice is necessary before directing further inquiry was discussed in *Empress v. Dorabji Hormasji*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 130; and it was held not to be absolutely necessary, though the Court considered that in such cases it is well that notice should be given. The general principle of criminal jurisprudence is, that no order prejudicially affecting an accused person should be passed without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

In the case of *Empress v. Papadu*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 455, the accused, six in number, were charged with rioting. The Magistrate took the evidence of the complainant and of his witnesses, and having recorded that the charge was not proved, discharged the accused under s. 253, *supra*. The Sessions Judge under this section ordered a further inquiry, and the Magistrate took the case on his file again, and the complainant called further witnesses, and it was found there had been no riot, but that two of the accused had committed an assault. It was held that the Magistrate had power on the further inquiry to convict these two of assault. It will be observed that in this case further inquiry was ordered after the complainant and his witnesses had been examined.

While in the case of *Chundi Churn Bhattacharjee*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 207, it was said that a Sessions Judge has no power under this section to direct a particular Magistrate by name to make the further inquiry contemplated by the section, in the case of *Empress v. Amir Khan*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 436, the Court expressed an opinion that ordinarily the further inquiry should be made by the Magistrate who made the original inquiry.

Section 440 provides that "no party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision: Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect s. 439, paragraph 2," and the Court expressed an opinion, in the case of *Nobin Kristo Mookerjee v. Russick Lall Laha*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 268, that, as a matter of strict law, the accused was not entitled to be heard by a District Magistrate before he granted order directing an inquiry under s. 437. See *Reg. v. Devama*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 64.

**438.** The Court of Session or District Magistrate may, Report to High Court. if it or he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the results of such examination, and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

Compare s. 296, para. 1, of Act X of 1872.

The provision empowering the Court reporting to the High Court, when the report recommends that the sentence be reversed, to suspend the execution of the sentence and to release the accused on bail, is new. Such power was by s. 297 of Act X of 1872 conferred on the High Court only. The Court would have no power under this section to admit the accused person to bail if the report did not recommend that the sentence be reversed. See *Kanhai Sahu's Case*, 23 W. R., Cr., 40; *Mohesh Mundul v. Bholanath Mundul*, 3 C. L. R., 404.



Ch. XXXII  
s. 438

A Sessions Court, in referring a case under this section, may possibly, however, under s. 498, *infra*, admit the accused to bail.

A Joint Magistrate of a District has no power to make a reference to the High Court under this section. Such references can be made only by a Sessions Judge or by a Magistrate of a District.—*Reg. v. Chooramoni Sant*, 14 W. R., Cr., 25.

As to bail, see Chap. XXXIX, *infra*.

Where an offence is tried by a Court without jurisdiction, the proceedings are void under s. 530, and it is not necessary, in case of an acquittal, for the High Court to upset the acquittal before a retrial can be had under s. 403.—*Empress v. Hussein Gaibu*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 307.

In a case where a Sessions Judge has called for the record of an inferior Court, he is, before referring the case to the High Court for orders, bound to call upon the inferior Court for an explanation of the order passed, and should transmit such explanation together with the rest of the record to the High Court.—*Majlamdi Fukir v. Taripullah Pramanik*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 644.

Section 440 provides that "no party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision: Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect s. 439, paragraph 2," and the Court expressed an opinion, in the case of *Nobin Kristo Mookerjee v. Russick Lall Laha*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 268, that, as a matter of strict law, the accused was not entitled to be heard by a District Magistrate before he granted an order directing an inquiry under s. 437. See *Reg. v. Devama*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 64.

When a Sessions Judge considers that a judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe, he should report the proceedings to the High Court in the manner prescribed by the Circular Order of the 15th July 1863, which is applicable to references under this section.—*Rajkristo Paul v. Nityanund Paul*, 20 W. R., Cr., 50.

Reports under this section should always be accompanied by the records of the case to which they relate and by an English letter commencing: "Under s. 438 of Act X of 1882, I herewith transmit the record of the case noted in the margin, to be laid before the High Court, with the following report." There will then be stated—

1st.—A brief analysis of the case.

2nd.—The order recommended for revision.

3rd.—In what particular portion of that order the Court making the reference considers an error on a point of law to exist.

4th.—The grounds upon which, in the opinion of such Court, the order should be reversed.

Unless there be any particular reason why delay should be avoided, the explanation of the Magistrate who passed the order should be called for and accompany the reference.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 18 of 15th July 1863, Wilkins*, pp. 124, 125.

If the Sessions Judge is competent to deal with a case appealed to him, he should not refer it to the High Court (*In re Sree Kissen*, 9 W. R., Cr., 5; *Reg. v. Nusseeroodden Shazwal*, 11 W. R., Cr., 24); and a Magistrate should exercise a discretion as to whether he will refer a case to the High Court, and is not bound to refer every case in which he may detect an error.—*Nibarun Chunder Dass v. Bhuggobutty Churn Chatterjee*, 20 W. R., Cr., 40.

In Madras, the following orders have been passed by the High Court:

A reference should contain the opinion of the officer referring the proceedings and the grounds upon which such opinion is based (*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 4th November 1864), and a copy of the proceedings, if in English, or if in the vernacular, an English translation thereof, must be sent up with all cases referred.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 14th Dec. 1865.

The fact of there being no evidence to support a conviction is a question of law and affords ground for a reference. The fact of the evidence being insufficient is a question of fact and affords no such ground.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 30th Oct. 1867; *Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 29th Nov. 1869. See also *In re Kishen Soonder Buttacharjee*, 12 W. R., Cr., 47.

A District Magistrate is not bound, in opposition to his own opinion, to report proceedings for the orders of the High Court.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 19th March 1873.







References in cases in which accused persons have been illegally sentenced to imprisonment and whipping should state whether the sentence of whipping has been carried into execution or not.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 5th Nov. 1878. Ch. XXXII  
s. 438

In all references only the material parts of the record need be sent up to the High Court.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 16th Sept. 1879, *Weir*, p. 33.

In Bombay, all references submitted to the High Court under this section are to be accompanied by the referring officer's opinion, by the record of the case, and a statement of the case in English, giving—

1. A brief abstract of the case.
2. The sentence or order of the lower Court, and the name of, and powers exercised by, the Magistrate passing it.
3. The particular portion of the sentence or order in which an error on a point of law is believed to exist.
4. The grounds upon which the order of the lower Court should be reversed or modified.

*Note.*—It should also be stated how much of the sentence the accused has undergone, and if he has been sentenced to fine or whipping, whether the fine has been realized or the whipping has been inflicted.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 46a.

*Affidavits in support of applications to the High Court by whom to be verified.*—When any person desires to make any application to the High Court in its civil or criminal jurisdiction, and to support the same by an affidavit or statement on solemn affirmation, any Court, or Magistrate, or the Clerk of a District Court, shall, on application, take such affidavit or statement on solemn affirmation and authenticate the same by signature.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

The following rules are in force in the Panjab:—

Cases submitted to the Chief Court for revision of sentence should always be accompanied by the records and by a statement of the case in English, giving—*first*, a brief abstract of the case; *secondly*, the sentence or order of the lower Court, and the name of, and the powers exercised by, the Magistrate passing it; *thirdly*, the particular portion of the sentence or order in which an error of law was believed to exist; *fourthly*, the grounds upon which the order of the lower Court should be reversed or modified. It should also be noted how much of the sentence the accused has undergone, and if he has been sentenced to fine or whipping, whether the fine has been realized or the whipping inflicted.

A distinction should be drawn between illegal sentences and irregular procedure. The former must in all cases be sent up to the Chief Court, because no other Court is competent to alter a sentence or order except on appeal. In the latter class of cases, it is discretionary with the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to refer the proceedings to the Chief Court for orders.

Cases should be reported for revision in the annexed form:—

REVISION SIDE	CRIMINAL.
Cases reported by Commissioner) with No. Criminal Procedure Code.	Commissioner (or Deputy Commis- sioner) of under section 296 of

THE CROWN versus

Accused.

Charge:

The facts of this case are as follows:—

The accused, on conviction by Magistrate of section of the Indian Penal Code to are forwarded for revision on the following grounds.	exercising the powers of a district, was sentenced under The proceedings
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(Here state grounds.)

The —Smyth, p. 103.	Officer Commissioner (or Deputy Commissioner).
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When the District Magistrate has, by forwarding the proceedings of a first class Magistrate to the High Court under this section, put it out of the power of an appellant to obtain a copy of the judgment, the Sessions Court should accept the petition of appeal, though not accompanied by a copy of the judgment, as required by law. The Sessions Court should then immediately write to the High Court, stating that an appeal has been made, and asking for

Ch. XXXII the return of the record and proceedings. The High Court will, thereupon, stay  
s. 439 the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, and await a report from the Sessions Court of the result of the appeal.—7th May 1881, *Bom. Cir.*, p. 15.

**439.** In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself, or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427, and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence, and, when the Judges composing the Court of revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorize a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 297. The second, third, and fourth paragraphs are new. This section, like s. 435, is not in terms confined to 'judicial proceedings,' but refers to 'any proceeding.' In addition to the powers of revision which may be exercised by the High Court, the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by s. 195 or on a Court by s. 338 and the power of enhancing a sentence have been conferred.

The second paragraph of the section is an exception to the rule laid down by the next section.

The last paragraph of the section makes it clear that the High Court cannot convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction. In many cases under the former Code the High Court refused to interfere with an acquittal, the reason being that the Government had the right to appeal, and that if it did not choose to do so, the Court would not set aside the acquittal.—*Reg. v. Toyab Sheikh*, 5 W. R., Cr., 2; *Reg. v. Sobee Mahi*, ib., 32; *Reg. v. Dorabji Palabhi*, 11 Bom. H. C. R., 117; *Reg. v. Haloo Khan*, 21 W. R., Cr., 21; (S. C.) 12 B. L. R., Appx., 22; *Reg. v. Golam Ismail*, 1 L. R., 1 All., 7; *Empress v. Miyaji Ahmed*, 1 L. R., 3 Bom., 150; *Empress v. Chedi Rai*, 7 C. L. R., 142. Even where the acquittal was an error of law, the Court refused to interfere.—*In re Hardeo*, 1 L. R., 1 All. (F. B.), 139. But see notes to s. 437.

Section 195 deals with sanctions to prosecute in case of offences in contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, or against public justice or relating to documents given in evidence; s. 423 gives the powers of Appellate Courts in disposing of appeals; s. 426 relates to the suspension of sentence pending appeal and to releasing appellants on trial; s. 427 gives the Court power to arrest an accused in case of an appeal from an acquittal; s. 428 empowers the Court to take further evidence or direct it to be taken, and s. 338 gives the Court power to direct a tender of pardon.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT X OF 1882), *section 439—Revision, Practice of High Court in—Rioting—Common object, Effect on judgment of not stating in charge—Charge, Defect in—Judgment, Defect in—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), section 147.*] Where certain accused persons were convicted of rioting, and it appeared that the charge did not specify any common object, and that neither the judgment of the Original Court nor that of the Sessions Judge in appeal found what was the common object which made the assembly of which the prisoners were members of an unlawful one : *Held*, that these defects did not vitiate the proceedings, there being ample evidence on the record to prove what the common object of the assembly was and to justify the conviction for the offence of which the lower Courts had found the accused guilty. *Held*, further, that in such a case a rule to show cause why the conviction should not be quashed under the provisions of section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ought not to be granted unless on the materials which are before the Court when the rule is granted, it would be prepared to make the rule absolute if no cause be shown against it.

BASIRADDI v. QUEEN-EMPRESS . . . . .



The provisions of this section in no way affect the powers of the High Court as a Court of Revision vested in it by the High Court's Act.—*In re Chahowri Lall v. Moti Kurmi*, 13 C. L. R., 275. Ch. XXXII s. 439

The Court will not, as a rule, on revision, go into the evidence and examine the conclusions of the Court below, otherwise an appeal would virtually lie against every decision of the subordinate Courts, which was clearly not intended by the Legislature. Nevertheless, in cases requiring the exercise of discretion where it appears upon the face of the proceedings that the Magistrate has exercised no discretion at all, or has exercised his discretion in a manner wholly unreasonable, the Court will interfere, just as in cases where the Magistrate has been guilty of misconduct.—*In re Jaggut Chunder Chuckerbutty*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 111. See *Shaiikh Munglo v. Durga Narain Nag*, 25 W. R., Cr., 74; *In re Debi Churn Biswas*, 20 W. R., Cr., 40.

So in Bombay it was held that in cases in which the law allows no appeal, the High Court as a Court of Revision will not, except on very exceptional grounds, exercise the powers of an Appellate Court; but where such exceptional grounds exist, as where the conviction is not in any degree supported by the evidence, the High Court will exercise its discretion and reverse the conviction and sentence.—*Empress v. Shekh Sahib Badrudin*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 197. Moreover, the High Court cannot, in the exercise of its powers of extraordinary jurisdiction in criminal matters, interfere unless all other remedies provided by law have been previously exhausted. Thus, persons convicted by a Magistrate who have a right of appeal to the Sessions Court cannot move the High Court.

**REVISION—Criminal Cases—Power of High Court in Revisional Cases**  
—*Power to go into case on facts—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), section 439.* Under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the High Court has power to consider the facts of a case in revision.

*I. L. R. 21 Cal 931.*  
**RAM BRAHMA SINGH v. CHANDRA KANTA SHAH** : : : : 931

not justified in interfering under this section, however much it might hold a contrary opinion as to the value of the evidence.—*Reg. v. Belilos*, 20 W. R., Cr., 61. See, however, the remarks of MARKBY, J., in *In re Jaggut Chunder Chuckerbutty*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., pp. 112-113.

It is not because circumstances occur to the Magistrate of a District which would render necessary a more severe sentence than that passed or a different charge than that framed by a Deputy Magistrate that the High Court should interfere. There must be matter on the record of the case showing that the charge has been improperly framed, or that the sentence passed is clearly inadequate to the offence.—*Reg. v. Hurnath Sing*, 20 W. R., Cr., 22.

A valid conviction, arrived at by a Magistrate who had jurisdiction in the matter, cannot be set aside simply because subsequent to the trial and conviction fresh evidence has been discovered which may tend to convict the accused of an offence other than that for which he was convicted.—*Reg. v. Ramdoyal Mahara*, 21 W. R., Cr., 47.

Certain persons were convicted by a Magistrate of the first class of assault. The case was brought to the knowledge of the High Court by the complainant preferring a petition to it, together with a copy of the Magistrate's order. This petition was laid before a Judge of the High Court, who, observing that the case was one in which the Magistrate should have taken security from such persons for keeping the peace, directed the Magistrate to summon them to show cause why they should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace. The Magistrate accordingly issued summonses which purported to be issued "under the orders of the High Court." Evidence was taken, and an order made requiring such persons to enter into a bond. They then, having knowledge of the order of the Judge, applied to the High Court to set aside the order requiring them to keep the peace, on the ground that the Magistrate had not proceeded of his own motion, but under the Judge's order, which, they contended, was made without jurisdiction, and also, that the summonses had not set forth the report or information on which they were issued. It was held, that the Judge's order was one which he was competent to make as a Court of Session; and that, inasmuch as the applicants had not been in the slightest degree prejudiced by the defect in the



**Ch. XXXII** summonses which were issued, the defect mentioned was not a ground upon which  
**s. 439** to set aside the Magistrate's order.—*Empress v. Mahamed Jafir*, I. L. R., 3 All., 545.

*Enhancement of Sentence.*—By s. 423, *supra*, the power which an Appellate Court, as such, had under s. 250 of the repealed Code, to enhance a sentence has been expressly removed, and its capacity to interfere with the punishment awarded by the trying Court is now limited among other matters to altering the nature of the sentence, “but not so as to enhance the same.” This section (439) confers on High Courts (and on High Courts only) the power to do all that may be done by an Appellate Court under ss. 423 and 426, and in terms declares that they may do what an Appellate Court cannot, namely, “enhance the sentence.” Accordingly it has been held by a Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court that a High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision can enhance a sentence so as to alter its nature.—*Empress v. Ram Kuria*, I. L. R., 6 All. (F. B.), 622.

In the case of *Empress v. Mehler Ali*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 530, a Police Head Constable, convicted under s. 330 of the Penal Code, was sentenced by a Sessions Court to three months' simple imprisonment. In dismissing the appeal, PRINSEP and FIGOT, JJ., enhanced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment. On the attention of the Court being called to s. 425, *supra*, they held that they were competent to enhance the sentence under this section, the provisions of which must be read with s. 425.

Paragraph 1 of s. 297 of Act X of 1872 provided, that when it appeared to the High Court that there had been a ‘material error’ in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it might pass such sentence, judgment or order thereon as it thought fit. The words ‘material error’ do not occur in the present Code, but the following cases will be found of use in considering whether a case had been made out for the interference of the Court.

‘Material error’ means an error in law or procedure which affects the decision (*Debi Churn Biswas, Petitioner*, 20 W. R., Cr., 40), or has occasioned a failure of justice.—*Reg. v. Ramkhanoo*, 19 W. R., Cr., 28; *Sonaton Dass v. Gooroo Churn Dewan*, 21 W. R., Cr., 88.

A decision given on evidence which was in some parts discrepant, and about the credibility of which there might be considerable question, would not, even if the High Court thought the evidence doubtful, be a material error in a judicial proceeding within the meaning of this section.—*Huri Pershad, Petitioner*, 24 W. R., Cr., 60; and see *In the matter of Aurohiam*, I. L. R., 2 Mad., 38.

A Magistrate ought not himself to be a witness in a case in which he is sole judge of law and fact.—*Empress v. Donnelly*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 405; *Queen v. Mukta Singh*, 4 B. L. R., Ap. Cr., 15. In the former case the following remarks were made by MARKBY, J.:—“In my opinion the evidence of the Judge being practically incapable of challenge or contradiction ought not to have been taken. Moreover, a Court of Appeal is not a check in the same way that Judges sitting together are a check upon each other . . . . Upon this ground the conviction is bad.” PRINSEP, J., however, was of opinion, that a conviction was not absolutely bad upon this ground, but that it was open to the Court to uphold the conviction, if it were of opinion that, after rejecting the Magistrate's evidence, there was other evidence sufficient, if believed, to support the conviction. See *Wood v. The Corporation of Calcutta*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 322. But the mere circumstance that a trying Magistrate is the master of the complainant does not deprive the Magistrate of his jurisdiction, though it is expedient that the case should be referred to another Magistrate.—*In re Basapa*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 172. See *Wood v. Corporation of Calcutta*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 322; *Dimes v. Proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal*, 3 H. L. Cas., p. 793, and note to s. 555, *infra*.

Under the provisions of this section the High Court may exercise its powers of revision upon information in whatever way received.—*In re Aurohiam*, I. L. R., 2 Mad., 38. In that case it appeared that, in the course of a serious riot, one S. was killed by a shot from a gun. The first prisoner and others were charged with murder. The Sessions Judge, believing the statement of the first prisoner and his witnesses that he had fired in self-defence, acquitted him of the charge. Upon a petition presented by the widow of the accused praying







the Court to exercise their powers of revision, the Court held, that it had jurisdiction under s. 297 of Act X of 1872. See *In the matter of Hardeo*, I. L. R., 1 All., 139. Ch. XXXII  
s. 439

The Court can deal by way of revision with the case of a prisoner who does not appeal, and is authorized to pass such 'order,' sentence or judgment as it thinks fit.—*Queen v. Jaffir Ali*, 19 W. R., Cr., 57.

Although the Code of Criminal Procedure gives no right to the heir, devisee, executor, or any other representative of a deceased convict to lodge an appeal or continue an appeal already lodged, the High Court may call for the record of the case under s. 423 with a view to revision and rectification, and may make such order thereon as it may consider just.—*Empress v. Dongaji Andaji*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 564. See notes to s. 243, *supra*.

In *In the matter of Aurokiam*, I. L. R., 2 Mad., 38, the Madras High Court held, that it was not intended by the Legislature that the powers given by cl. 1 of s. 297, Criminal Procedure Code, should be exercised only in particular instances of error, and in the particular manner given in the succeeding clauses which are merely intended to show the particular course which may be taken in those particular instances of error. It also held, that it was not a ground for revision by the High Court that all the evidence for the prosecution which might have been brought before the Sessions Judge had not been brought before him.

The High Court has the power to order not only the accused to be tried, but also that he be committed for trial.—*Prosunna Coomar Ghose*, 19 W. R., Cr., 56; see also *Lukhy Nurain Nagory*, 24 W. R., Cr., 24. It has power also to annul what is illegal while passing a legal sentence,—e. g., to set aside so much of a sentence which imposes a daily fine in addition to a substantive fine.—*Kristodhone Dutt v. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta*, 25 W. R., Cr., 6.

A Divisional Bench of the High Court has no power under this section to review its judgment pronounced in a criminal case.—*Empress v. Fox*, I. L. R., 10 Bom. (F. B.), 176; *Empress v. Durga Charan*, I. L. R., 7 All., 672. See *In re Abdul Sobhan*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 63.

Under the old Code it was held that, in considering whether a person has been improperly discharged by a Magistrate, the High Court is not restricted to an error of law only, but may order a trial where *prima facie* the evidence establishes a case against the accused as to which he should be required to enter on his defence.—*In re Troylokhyanath Mitter*, 1 C. L. R., 83, where *In re Mohesh Mistree*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 282, was dissented from on the ground that it was beyond the power of the Court to make the order made thereon. See *Lachman v. Juala*, I. L. R., 5 All., 161.

The words "in case of any proceeding" in the present Code have been held to be comprehensive enough to cover a proceeding in which an accused person has been discharged. Accordingly, under ss. 439 and 423 read together, a High Court has power, if it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, to order him to be committed.—*Empress v. Ram Lall Singh*, I. L. R., 6 All., 40. The last paragraph of the section, it will be observed, does not allow a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction, but it does not deprive that Court of the power of revision in case of an acquittal, and the existence of that power was recognised in the case last quoted. In a subsequent case in the same Court, upon an application by Government for revision of an order of acquittal, the Court stated that it was not an inflexible rule that where Government on the one side or the accused on the other had a right of appeal and did not exercise it, the powers of the Court under s. 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code could not be exercised, but that in such cases these powers should be sparingly used, and save in very exceptional cases, not at all in reference to questions of fact.—*Empress v. Ala Bakhsh*, I. L. R., 6 All., 484. See *Empress v. Lalji*, Panjab Record, 1883, p. 41. It is, however, the rule of the Calcutta Court not to interfere in revision with an acquittal.—*In re Municipal Committee of Daoca v. Hingoo Ray*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 895. See notes to ss. 417 and 435, *supra*.

Where a prisoner was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and being found guilty under s. 193 of the Indian Penal Code was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to be imprisoned, the High Court annulled the sentence under s. 297, cl. 6, of the former Criminal Procedure Code

Ch. XXXIII (X of 1872), on the ground that it was imperative in such a case that some term of imprisonment should be awarded.—*Empress v. Khodai Singh*, 3 C. L. R., 527.

s. 439

A sentence, where there are a number of prisoners, must impose a specific fine on each prisoner. The High Court of Madras annulled a sentence imposing a fine of Rs. 300 on the prisoners individually and collectively.—*Proceedings*, 11th Nov. 1869, 5 Mad. H. C. R., Appx., v.

When a prisoner is convicted by a subordinate tribunal of an offence within his jurisdiction, but the evidence discloses an offence of a graver character beyond the jurisdiction of that tribunal, the High Court may quash the conviction and sentence for the minor offence, and direct a trial before a tribunal having jurisdiction over the greater. Whether it would do so or not, is a question not of law but of expediency upon the facts of a particular case.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 1st May 1872, *Weir*, p. 35.

Criminal proceedings are bad unless they are conducted in the manner prescribed by law, and if they are substantially bad in themselves, the defect will not be cured by any waiver or consent of the accused.—*Queen v. Bholanath Sein*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 23; (S. C.) 25 W. R., Cr., 57. See s. 537, *infra*.

The High Court may interfere with a conviction notwithstanding that the sentence has expired.—*Empress v. Siuha*, I. L. R., 7 All., 135. In many cases a man's status is altered by a conviction (as in convictions under Chaps. XII and XVII of the Penal Code), and his prospect of future employment may depend upon the existence or annulment of the conviction.

The High Court has no power, either by way of appeal or revision, to interfere with a sentence passed by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals when exercising jurisdiction over offences committed in Mohurbunj, a place not situated within the limits of British India.—*Empress v. Hurro Kote*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 288; see *Empress v. Keshub Mahajan*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 985; *Hursu Mahapatro v. Dinabundhu Patro*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 523.

Where a Magistrate wishes to show cause against a rule issued by the High Court, the proper course for him to adopt is to apply to the Legal Remembrancer to cause an appearance to be made for him in Court, and not to address the Registrar by letter.—*In re Hurro Soondery Chowdhraim*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 20; (S. C.) 3 C. L. R., 93.

It has been held that it is the duty of lower Courts, where there is a conflict between different High Courts, to follow the concurrent decisions of the Court to which they are subordinate, and that they are not at liberty to adopt a contrary opinion expressed by another High Court.—*Korban Ally Mirdha v. Sharoda Proshad Aitch*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 82.

The revisional powers under the section do not apply to interlocutory orders, by which no penalty is imposed on the accused, while the trial is still pending.—*Azim Khan v. Empress*, Panjab Record, 1885, p. 103.

Section 439, read with ss. 435 and 423 (c), *supra*, enables the Court to reverse an illegal order on an application under s. 135, *supra*.—*Ram Kala v. Ganda*, Panjab Record, 1885, p. 89.

When the High Court either (1) sentences on appeal a person who has been acquitted by a subordinate Court, or (2) passes in revision a sentence involving re-imprisonment on a person who has already completed the term of imprisonment awarded by a subordinate Court; if the accused person appears, the High Court will immediately, upon passing sentence of imprisonment, order the arrest of the convict, and a warrant will be issued in the usual form to the keeper of the common jail in Bombay, or to the officer in charge of some district jail (generally that of Thana); and immediate orders will thereupon be issued to the Sheriff for the conveyance of the convict to the place of imprisonment; if the accused person does not appear, the High Court's sentence or order will be sent to the Court by which the trial was had, and it will thereupon be the duty of such Court to carry into effect the sentence or order of the High Court in the same manner as if such sentence or order had been passed by itself.—*Bombay Gazette*, 7th May 1881.

The following rules under Act X of 1872 to provide for the due certifying and execution of orders of imprisonment in criminal cases are in force in Bombay:—

1. When a sentence on a prisoner is reversed or modified on appeal, a fresh warrant will be issued by the Appellate Court to the officer in charge of the jail for execution, and its order will be communicated to the lower Court for record.





2.\* When an appeal is rejected or a sentence confirmed, an intimation to that effect will be sent to the officer in charge of the jail by the Appellate Court, and its order will be communicated to the lower Court for record. Ch. XXXII  
secs.  
440-441

3. When a case is revised by the High Court, the Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order under s. 299 (442) of the Code of Criminal Procedure will proceed under that section to issue a fresh warrant or order to the jailor.

4. When a prisoner has applied to the High Court in revision to have the sentence passed on him revised, and the High Court rejects the application, intimation to that effect will be made direct to the Superintendent of the Jail.

5. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the High Court will send a copy of its order to the Court of Session, which will then issue warrants (*vide* Forms 46 and 47, page 290, High Court Circular Order Book) to the officer in charge of the jail, as provided in s. 301 (381) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. In all cases in which a sentence or order is modified or reversed, whether on appeal or revision, a separate warrant should be issued as regards each prisoner whose sentence has been so modified or reversed. In revision cases, the Court to which the order is certified will issue the warrants as provided in para. 3.

7. In all cases the Superintendent of the Jail will acknowledge by letter the receipt of any warrant or order or intimation, and will inform the prisoner of the result of his appeal or application and report the fact in the letter.

8. In all cases in which a fresh warrant has been issued, whether in appeal or revision, the warrant should be returned to the Court issuing it when it has been fully executed.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 62, *Gazette*, 1874, p. 557.

When the High Court calls on a Magistrate for the record of a case, which record has already been sent to the Sessions Court in appeal, the Magistrate should make a return accordingly to the writ.

When a case is called for at the same time both in appeal and by the High Court in revision, the Magistrate should comply with the order of the Court of Appeal and make a return accordingly to the writ of the High Court.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 46a.

**440.** No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision : Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, paragraph two.

Optional with Court to hear parties. Compare Act X of 1872, s. 297, last paragraph. Under the preceding section no order can be made to the prejudice of the accused, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard, either personally or by pleader, in his own defence. See *Reg. v. Devama*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 64. Under s. 436, the accused is entitled to an opportunity of showing cause before an order can be made against him under this section. See *In re Nobin Kristo Mookerjee*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 268.

Under s. 340, every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader. See notes to that section.

A private prosecutor is not allowed to appear on a reference to the High Court. See *Queen v. Ramjai Mazumdar*, 6 B. L. R., Apx., 46 ; *In the matter of Chandi Charan Chatterjee v. Chundra Kumar Ghose*, 5 B. L. R., Apx., 70.

**441.** When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.



Ch. XXXIII material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

Act IV of 1877, s. 182.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

Act X of 1872, s. 299, paras. 1 and 2. The rule as to appeals is different. Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.—S. 425, *supra*.

## PART VIII.

### SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a *District Magistrate* or [Act III of 1884, s. 3] *Presidency Magistrate*) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

Compare s. 72 (paras. 1 and 2) and s. 74 (para. 1) of Act X of 1872.

For the definition of 'European British subject,' see s. 4 (u).

The provisions of this chapter relating to the kind of Court which shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint and try a charge against an European British subject are not so much words taking away jurisdiction entirely as words which confer on the British subject a right to be tried by a certain class of Magistrates or Judges and by no other (see *In the matter of Quiros*, I. L. R., 6 Cal., 83; (S. C.) 6 C. L. R., 463), which right the Code enables him to give up. See s. 454, *infra*.

Section 111 provides that ss. 109 and 110, *supra* (as to security for good behaviour), shall not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874. Nothing in this section







applies to proceedings against European British subjects under s. 480, *infra*. In other respects the provisions of this Code, except as provided by this chapter, apply to European British subjects.—S. 463, *infra*. Ch. XXXIII  
s. 444

To make out a plea to the jurisdiction of a Mofussil Court on the ground that the accused is a European British subject, it is necessary to prove not only legitimate descent but also nationality. Hearsay is not admissible to prove nationality.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 6 *Mad. H. C. R.*, 7, *Weir*, p. 20.

The following opinion of the Officiating Advocate-General has been circulated by the Bengal Government for the information and guidance of Magistrates in Bengal :

I have come to the conclusion with considerable hesitation, that the words "inquire into or try any charge" in s. 443 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, do apply to proceedings under s. 107. I think it is impossible for any one to give a confident opinion on the point, when it is a question arising upon language so obscure. No doubt the word "charge" is quite wide enough to include, and would, I think, ordinarily mean anything which could be made the subject of a charge so as to expose a person to the penalties or punishments provided by the Code, whether that charge was an act of omission or of an intention to commit an act, provided each was punishable. The difficulty arises when we come to s. 445, which appears to be intended to restore the jurisdiction taken away by s. 443 under certain restrictions, but employs different language, speaking only of an offence. It seems absurd that the jurisdiction should be restored when an offence is in question and withheld when an intention to offend is alleged. The terms used in s. 445 would therefore seem, on considering the scope of the Code, to be intended to cover the same ground as those used in s. 443. The question then arises, is the wider meaning to be given to "offence" or the narrow meaning to "charge"? No doubt "offence" is defined, while "charge" is not, but the definition allows the real meaning to be gathered from the context. I can see no reason why, when a European is charged with an intention of committing an offence, when his mind has to be dived into and its inclination inferred from acts generally of a doubtful character, the Legislature should have entrusted the inquiry to a class of officers less qualified to judge of such intentions, while prohibiting that class from judging with regard to accomplished facts. I should therefore conclude that "offence" in s. 445 is intended to correspond with "charge" in s. 443, and means any matter laid to the charge of a person which, upon conviction, renders him punishable. The matter dealt with in s. 107 is, I think, one for which a punishment is provided. In the first place, I think it must be considered a punishment to have to find security; and if security is not forthcoming, the defaulter is to be committed to prison. In the second place, the committal to prison is itself a punishment for the original offence of harbouring an unlawful intent, and is not merely a punishment for default in furnishing security when ordered by a competent authority so to do. It is really on the same footing as a fine with imprisonment in default of payment. I therefore think that the matter is one for which punishment is provided, although such punishment is only preventive in its object.

It is also to be borne in mind that the only process to compel appearance and the only inquiry or trial are with respect to the necessity for requiring security; and that, if that matter is not beyond the jurisdiction of a Native Magistrate, the subsequent imprisonment, which follows without further trial, is within his competence; so that the Native Magistrate could imprison a European for a year under s. 123; while under s. 446 he could not sentence him for an accomplished crime to more than three months' imprisonment; the imprisonment under s. 446 being the direct punishment, while under s. 123 it is the virtual punishment, although not a sentence of the Court. I think that such a result as this was not intended, and therefore I am of opinion that a Native Magistrate cannot inquire into or try cases under s. 107.

(Sd.) A. PHILLIPS.

**444.** No Judge presiding in a Court of Session *except the Sessions Judge* (Act III of 1884, s. 4) shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself

Sessions Judge to be  
an European British  
subject.

Ch. XXXIII is an European British subject ; and, if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

secs.  
443-446

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

Compare s. 72 (para. 1) and s. 76 (para. 1) of Act X of 1872.

**445.** Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person :

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

Compare ss. 73 and 438 of Act X of 1872.

The Magistrates who are ordinarily competent to take cognizance of offences are Presidency Magistrates, District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates, and any other Magistrate specially empowered by the District Magistrate or Local Government in that behalf. See s. 191, *supra*, and s. 480, *infra*.

**446.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or [Act III of 1884, s. 5] Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both.

“And a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both.” [Act III of 1884, s. 5.]

Compare s. 74, para. 2, of Act X of 1872.

Sections 32 and 34 deal with the sentences which Magistrates may pass. The former section gives a Magistrate power to pass the following sentences,—*viz.* : imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law ; fine not exceeding one thousand rupees and whipping. That power is now curtailed in the case of European British subjects. See *Empress v. Berril*, I. L. R., 4 All., 141.

A Magistrate is not bound to ask an accused person categorically whether he claims his rights as a European British subject, nor to explain his rights to him as such.—*Tobia v. Empress*, Panjab Rec., 1885, p. 11. See s. 454, *post*.





**447.** When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

Ch. XXXIII  
s. 447

When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Compare s. 75 (para. 1), s. 438 (para. 2), of Act X of 1872. As to the last paragraph, see s. 12, para. 1, of Act XI of 1874.

'High Court' means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects (s. 214, *supra*), the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Panjab, and the Recorder of Rangoon.—Section 4 (i), *supra*. Section 185, *supra*, also provides that in British Burmah, when the offender is an European British subject, the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Judicial Commissioner, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the High Court.

Where a person outside the Presidency-towns is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds there are grounds for committing the accused for trial, the commitment must be to the High Court and not to the Court of Session.—Section 214, *supra*.

*Instructions as to European British subjects committed to the High Court.*—

(a.) Magistrates making commitments to the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction should promptly send the records of cases to the Clerk of the Crown, and not delay doing so until the commencement of the Sessions at which the cases are to be tried. The practice of so delaying causes great inconvenience to all concerned, and deprives the Judge generally of the opportunity, which he ought to have, of looking over the depositions of the witnesses before the case goes to trial.

(b.) A copy of the warrant of commitment should always form part of the record sent to the Clerk of the Crown.

(c.) All witnesses should be bound, in the usual form, to attend at the court-house on a day specified, which should be the *first day of the Sessions* for which the prisoner is committed; and this should be the next Sessions after the commitment, if there is a sufficient interval of time between the commitment and the next Sessions; and if not, then the next following Sessions. Much inconvenience is often occasioned by and to witnesses from the Mofussil in consequence of their want of information as to the means of getting quarters, if they are poor and strangers, and as to the means of obtaining their expenses. They should be informed that the Commissioner of the Police of Calcutta (and not the Clerk of the Crown) has charge of these matters.

(d.) In cases where Magistrates require advice or direction (except as to what merely concerns the office of Clerk of the Crown), they should apply direct to the Solicitor to Government.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 5 of 6th May 1864, Wilkins*, pp. 125, 126.

*Warrants to be sent with European British subjects committed to the High Court.*—(a.) The warrant of commitment in the following form should be directed to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail in Calcutta:—



Ch. XXXIII  
s. 447

*To the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.*

Whereas \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is (or are) charged with (state offence) and has (or have) been committed to take his (or their) trial before the High Court:

You are hereby required to receive the said \_\_\_\_\_ into your custody and to have the body (or bodies) of the said \_\_\_\_\_ before the said High Court for trial at the Sessions of the Court next ensuing the date hereof.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_

18 .

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

(b.) The warrant of commitment ought always to be delivered to the officer in whose custody the prisoner is sent, in order that it may be made over with the prisoner to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail as his authority to receive and detain the prisoner. Failure of justice has been caused in many cases through neglect to adopt this course, and the Court trust that Magistrates will be careful as well in this respect as in taking proper steps to ensure the attendance of the necessary witnesses at the Sessions. In addition to the warrant of commitment, a warrant should be directed to the Police-officer in charge of the prisoner, and should direct such officer to take the prisoner and deliver him to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. Such warrant may be in the following form:—

FORM OF WARRANT.

To (the name of the officer or officers sent in charge of the prisoner) and to all other Peace Officers of the Empress of India in the Provinces and Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and places subordinate thereto, whom this may concern.

WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with (state the offence as in warrant of commitment), and has been committed by me, the undersigned Magistrate, to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail for trial before the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, you are therefore hereby required to receive the said \_\_\_\_\_ into your custody, and to deliver him into the custody of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail at Calcutta, to be there safely kept until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
—Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 8 of 6th August 1866, Wilkins, pp. 126, 127.

The following rules are in force in the Panjab:—

“Any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace committing a European British subject for trial before the Chief Court of the Panjab shall, in conformity with ss. 20 and 27 of Act IV of 1866. direct a warrant to some jailor or other officer having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and the same shall be in the form (C) given in the second Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and referred to in s. 303 (384) thereof.

2. “Whenever the Chief Court shall have given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place, whether at the seat of Government of the Panjab, or elsewhere, in the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, within which such place may be situate, shall cause to be brought before the Chief Court at its sittings all such accused persons as may be in the custody of the jailor or other officer having authority in such district to receive and keep prisoners committed for trial before the Chief Court, unless the Court in any particular case shall otherwise order.

3. “When the accused person is brought before the Court, according to the requirements of s. 237 (271) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he shall remain, until after the trial, in the custody of such person as the Deputy Commissioner of the District may appoint for his custody.

4. “Every person committed for trial before the Chief Court, who shall be delivered by the jailor or other officer having authority to receive and keep prisoners to the Deputy Commissioner of the District for the purpose of being brought before the Chief Court, in conformity with the said s. 237 (271) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be deemed to have been delivered from jail in due course of law.

5. “All persons committed or bailed for trial at any time other than during the sittings of the Court shall be tried at the sittings held next after the date of the delivery of the charge to the Registrar, unless the Court shall otherwise order;







and all persons committed or bailed during any sittings of the Court shall be tried at such sittings unless the Court shall otherwise order. Ch. XXXIII  
s. 448

6. "As soon as notice shall have been given by the Chief Court of the place of trial of any European British subject committed for trial before it, the committing officer shall send intimation to the officer in charge of the jail, to which the accused is to be committed for intermediate custody, of the probable time of arrival of the accused. Notice should at the same time be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the District within which the place of trial may be situate.

7. "At all trials before the Chief Court some proof must be forthcoming that the accused is a European British subject and amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court. For this purpose the committing Magistrate should forward some evidence in proof of the status of the accused, unless the accused has made a statement before the Magistrate to the effect that he is a European British subject. The fullest proof is not required as if the question were in issue."—*Smyth*, p. 100.

The following rules regarding the commitment of Europeans and others to the High Court Sessions have been published in Bombay:—

(i.) It shall be the duty of committing Magistrates, at the time of commitment, to take recognizances from prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution whose attendance may be necessary at the trial, binding them to be present at the High Court on the first day of the particular Sessions to which the case is committed.

(ii.) The Sessions will commence on the following dates:—

1st.—The 2nd of February,

2nd.—The 10th of April,

3rd.—The 27th of June,

4th.—The 10th of September,

5th.—The 20th of November,

unless any such date shall fall on Sunday, when the Sessions will begin on the following Monday.

(iii.) Witnesses for the defence shall, under s. 358 (216) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be summoned by the Magistrate to attend at the High Court on the first day of the Sessions to which the accused is committed.

(iv.) It shall further be the duty of the Magistrate to forward to the Clerk of the Crown, with the record of his proceedings, a list of the witnesses for the prosecution from whom recognizances have been taken, and also of the witnesses for the defence to whom summonses have been issued, with a note of the date on which such witnesses have been required to be in attendance at the High Court.

(v.) Should the Magistrate in his discretion consent to summon other witnesses on behalf of the accused at any time subsequent to the commitment, he shall transmit to the Clerk of the Crown a supplemental list without delay.

(vi.) It shall further be the duty of the Magistrate, upon receiving from the Clerk of the Crown a letter stating the day on which the Criminal Sessions are to be held and requesting him to cause the witnesses to be served with notices to attend on the day named, to cause the witnesses to be served with such notices in sufficient time to ensure their attendance on that day, and to take any other proceedings that may be necessary for the purpose.

(vii.) When an accused person is sent to Bombay in custody to await his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the warrant for his detention shall be addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Correction.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

As to the trial of European British subjects in Travancore and Cochin, see *Gazette of India*, 1875, p. 404.

**448.** Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life.

Ch. XXXIII  
secs.  
449-451

be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

This corresponds with s. 12, para. 2, of Act XI of 1874.

**449.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Sessions shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment, the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

Compare s. 76 of Act X of 1872.

The second paragraph of that section empowered the Court to transfer the case at any stage of the proceedings. Now the transfer must be after commitment and before signing judgment.

As to the procedure to be adopted when a commitment to the High Court is made under this section, see ss. 217 and 218, *supra*.

**450.** *If the Judge of the Sessions Division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject, the case shall be reported by the committing Magistrate for the orders of the highest Court of criminal appeal for the province within which such division is situate.*

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not an European British subject.

*In British Burmah the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the highest Court of Criminal Appeal.*

This section has been repealed by Act III of 1884, s. 6.

**451.** (1) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

Jury or assessors before High Court or Court of Session.





“(2) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub-section (1), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.” [Act III of 1884, s. 8.] Ch. XXXIII  
s. 451A

See s. 78, para. 2, of Act X of 1872, and s. 35 of Act X of 1875.

See s. 269 as amended by Act X of 1886, s. 9, *supra*, and s. 460, *post*.

As to the number of persons of which a jury may consist, see note to s. 274, *supra*.

In the case of the trial of a person not being a European or American, a majority of the jury, if he so desires it, shall consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.—Section 275, *supra*.

**451A.** (1) In trials of European British subjects before a District Magistrate, any such subject may, in a summons case before he is heard in his defence under section 244, or in a warrant case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 451.

Right of European  
British subject to claim  
jury before District  
Magistrate.

“(2) If a claim is made under sub-section (1) in a summons case at the time when the Magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid.

“(3) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury.

“(4) In every such case the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge.

“(5) The provisions of sections 211, 216, 217, 219, and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused, and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section.

“(6) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial.



Ch. XXXIII

8608.

451B-452

“(7) All Courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), in so far as they are made applicable by that sub-section, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them.

“(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 447.”

[Act III of 1884, s. 8.]

“451B. (1) If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under section 451A, and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 451 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under section 451A, transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time, by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct.

“(2) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under section 451A.”

[Act III of 1884, s. 8.]

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately :

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 451 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.





This section corresponds with ss. 36 and 37 of Act X of 1875, except that it applies not only to High Courts, but also to Courts of Session. Ch. XXXIII  
secs.  
453-454

It has been held, that a prisoner not being an European British subject, who is not charged jointly with an European British subject, is not entitled to be tried by a jury of which at least five persons shall not be Europeans or Americans.—*Reg. v. Lalubhai Gopaldass*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 232.

See s. 461, *infra*.

**453.** When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

When the Court before which any person is tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

As to the first and third paragraphs of this section, compare s. 83 of Act X of 1872.

There appears to be no appeal from an order deciding that an accused person is not an European British subject, apart from its being a ground of appeal from a conviction after such order has been made.

An accused person ought to have an opportunity afforded of pleading that he is an European British subject. A mere statement made by a prisoner after the trial has been completed cannot be acted upon.—*Clark v. Beane*, 5 W. R., Cr., 53. See next section.

When an accused claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, the Magistrate must decide that point before going into the case.—*Empress v. Berrill*, I. L. R., 4 All., 141.

**454.** If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is

Failure to plead status a waiver.

**CH. XXXIII** committed, or if when such claim has been made before, and  
**s. 464** disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject, and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

Compare s. 84 of Act X of 1872.

The provision that if, when a claim has been made before and disallowed by the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which the accused has been committed, the accused shall be deemed to have relinquished his right, is new.

Before an European British subject, it has been held, can be considered to have waived his privilege conferred upon him by this chapter, it must appear that his rights have been distinctly made known to him, and that he has been enabled to exercise his choice and judgment whether he would or would not claim such right.—*In re Quiros*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 83; (S. C.) 6 C. L. R., 463. See *In re Foy, Tay. and B.*, 226; *Reg v. Bholanath Sen*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 23. This waiver of privilege under this section must be an absolute giving up all rights with reference to this chapter which a European British subject has, and the words 'dealt with as such before the Magistrate' mean everything contained in the chapter—that is to say, the tribunal having cognizance of the case, the procedure, and also the punishment to which the accused would be liable.—*In the matter of Quiros*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 83; (S. C.) 6 C. L. R., 463, per JACKSON, J. There, Quiros and others, who were all European British subjects, were charged, with rioting and violence, before the Assistant Magistrate vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class only. The offences being triable under s. 72 of Act X of 1872 only by a Magistrate of the first class, who was also a Justice of the Peace, the accused were asked if they had any objection to being tried by the Assistant Magistrate. Each of the accused said he had no objection, and the trial accordingly proceeded, and all were found guilty and convicted. The High Court quashed the convictions. JACKSON, J., said:—"In the case before us, for anything that appears to the contrary, the question put to the accused may simply have been whether they had any personal objection to Mr. Casperz as Magistrate to try them. The answer naturally would be, 'We have no objection to be tried by Mr. Casperz.' But if the question had been, 'You stand here as European British subjects which I know you to be, and as such British subjects you have the right to claim that you should not be tried, except by Magistrates of the first class, to which class I do not belong. Do you claim that right or not?'—the answers might have been quite different."

The following circular has been published by the Bombay High Court:—

If the Magistrate know that the prisoner is a European British subject, it is his duty, whether the prisoner claims exemption or not, to abstain from further proceedings against him as a Magistrate. If, without any actual knowledge on the subject, the Magistrate have reason to suppose that the prisoner is such a British subject, it is the Magistrate's duty to ascertain from him whether he alleges or denies that he is one; and if he alleges that he is, to give him every facility, by allowing him, and otherwise, time for proving that he is, the burden of such proof being on him. A Magistrate will not be justified, if he has reason to suppose that a prisoner is a European British subject, in proceeding against him as if he were not one, without first giving him a distinct opportunity of pleading that he is one. If he do not so plead, or be not able, upon time being allowed him for that purpose, to adduce any satisfactory proof of his being a European British subject, the Magistrate will be quite warranted in proceeding against him. If he do so plead and







give proof, or produce documents which, although not amounting to full legal proof of his status, satisfy the Court that he is really a European British subject, the Magistrate should, without putting the prisoner fully to complete his proof by strict legal evidence, take up the case as a Justice of the Peace, and send it up to the High Court, taking care to record distinctly the statement made by the prisoner that he is a British subject of lawful European descent.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 39. Ch. XXXIII  
secs.  
455-456

The Magistrate ought to inquire whether he has jurisdiction or not, if there is any doubt on the point, for if he has no jurisdiction, and has the knowledge or means of knowledge of his want of jurisdiction, he is liable as a trespasser, if he acts.—*In re Foy, Tay. and Bell*, 219. See s. 534, *infra*. See also *Tobin v. Empress*, Panjab Rec., 1885, p. 11.

**455.** Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

See s. 85 of Act X of 1872.

**456.** When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

This section corresponds with s. 81, para. 1, cl. 1, of Act X of 1872.

It only applies in the case of unlawful detention of European British subjects. See *Queen v. Gholam Ismail*, I. L. R., 1 All. (F. B.), 1. In that case certain natives of India had been tried and acquitted, but an appeal having been preferred against the judgment of acquittal to the High Court, they were arrested by the police, who brought them before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate illegally directed that they should be detained in custody, pending the decision of the appeal. A majority of the High Court at Allahabad held, that the High Court had no power as a Court of Revision to interfere with the order on the ground that it was not a judicial proceeding. *TURNER*, Off. C. J., said:—"To European British subjects, and to such persons only, the 81st section (of Act X of 1872) accords the privilege, if they are detained in custody, and consider their detention illegal, of applying to the High Court."

Within the limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, any person, whether an European British subject or not, if illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits, may be set at liberty by the High Court.—S. 491, *infra*.

Section 8 of Act XXI of 1819 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act) provides that the law for the time being in British India relating to offences and to criminal procedure shall extend to all British subjects, whether European or Native, in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty. This Code, as amended by Act III of 1884, is thus by virtue of that section extended to all such British subjects.—*Empress v. Edwards*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 333. See *Empress v. Morton*, I. L. R., 9 Bom. (F. B.), 288, and s. 458, *infra*.

OL. XXXIII

2805.

457-458

**457.** The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

This section corresponds with s. 81, para. 1, cl. 2, of Act X of 1872.

**458.** The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct:

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders.

This section corresponds with s. 81, para. 2, of Act X of 1872.

The following Notification, dated 23rd September 1874, No. 1203, has been issued by the Home Department: In exercise of the powers conferred by the 28th Victoria, cap. 15, s. 3, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:—

I.—Original and appellate criminal jurisdiction shall be hereafter exercised over European British subjects of Her Majesty by the several High Courts established at Madras and Bombay and in the North-Western Provinces of India, respectively, as below provided:

By the High Court at Madras in—

Coorg.

Upper Godaveri District of the Central Provinces.

By the High Court at Bombay in—

The Nagpur and Narbada Divisions of the Central Provinces.

The Chhattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces.

The Pargana of Manpur in Central India.

By the High Court of the North-Western Provinces in—

Oudh.

The Jabalpur Division of the Central Provinces.

The line of Railway from Allahabad to Jabalpur, and the lands and buildings appurtenant thereto other than the station at Satna.

Morar Cantonment, Ajmere, and British Mairwara.

II.—The line of Railway from Allahabad to Jabalpur, and the lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, shall be deemed to be part of the District of Allahabad for the purpose of trial by the Court of Sessions at Allahabad of offences cognizable by a Court of Session, and alleged to have been committed on the said line of Railway lands and buildings.

This notification cancels the notifications numbered and dated respectively as follows:

Home Department, No. 221, dated 10th January 1867.

" " No. 4919, dated 27th October 1869.

" " (Judicial), No. 880, dated 31st May 1871.

—*Gazette of India*, 1874, p. 484.

The following additional Notification, dated 23rd September 1874, No. 178J, has been issued by the Foreign Department: With reference to Notification, No. 1203 of this date, in the Home Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the 28th Victoria, cap. 15, s. 3, to make the following orders:

Original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christians, resident in the Native states, territories, and chiefships below named, shall, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise orders,





be exercised by the High Courts of Judicature established at Fort William, Madras, Ch. XXXIII Bombay, and in the North-Western Provinces, respectively, as follows : s. 458

*I.—By the High Court at Fort William in—*

Manipur.	Sikkim.
Kuch Bihar.	Bhutan.
The States in the Khasia Hills.	Hill Tipperah.
The Katak Tributary Mahals.	Nepal.
The Tributary Mahals of Chutia Nagpur.	The Territories of Chiefs or Tribes adjoining the Bengal Frontier.

*II.—By the High Court at Madras in —*

Mysore.	Pudukottai.
Travancoro.	Banganapalle.
Cochin.	Sandur.

*III.—By the High Court at Bombay in—*

The Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Gwalior, Districts of
Haidarabad excepting the Assigned Districts.	Muhammadgarh.
Ali Morad's Territory in Upper Sindb.	Matwara.
Kolhapur.	Rattau Mol.
Sawant Wari.	Ali Rajpur.
The Southern Mahratta State.	Jhabua.
The Satara Jagirs.	Tonk, Districts of
Jingira.	Pirawar.
Suchin.	Nimbhera.
Bandsa.	Seronji.
Dharmpur.	Meywar.
The States in the Rewa Kanta Agency.	Pertabghar.
Penth in the Ahmadnagar Collee- torate.	Marwar.
The Territories of Chiefs or Tribes adjoining the Sindh Frontier.	Dungapur.
Bhopal.	Banswara.
Barwani.	Jhalawar.
Dewas.	Serdhi.
Dhar.	Jaisalmer.
Indore excepting the District of Alampur in Bundelkund.	Amjhira
Jobalt.	Agar
Burwai.	Bag
Kattiwara.	Diktan
Jawar.	Mandisur
Cambay.	Nimuch
The Gaikwar's Territories.	Ujein
The States in Kathiawar.	Sagor
Kach.	Shujawulpur
The States in the Pahlampur Agency.	Soukach
The States in the Mahi Kanta Agency.	and
Jaura.	Bhilsa
Kilchipur.	Ganj Baroda
Narsinghar.	Malharghar
Rajghar.	Maksudan- ghar
Ratlam.	Jabra Patan, Districts of
Sitaman.	Gangrar.
Sillana.	Pach Pahar.
	Darg.
	The Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, viz :
	Kalubandi or Karond.
	Raigarh Bargarh.
	Sarangarh.

With the several parganas subordinate thereto, included in the charge of Hindia's Sir Subah of Malwa.

With the several parganas subordinate thereto, which form part of Hindia's Sir Subah of Esanghar.

Ch. XXXIII  
s. 458

III.—By the High Court at Bombay in—

Patna.  
Sonepur.  
Rairaldol.  
Bamra.  
Sukti.  
Kawarda.

Khairagarh.  
Nandgaon.  
Kondka or Chhuikhadan.  
Kanka.  
Bastu.  
Makrai.

IV.—By the High Court in the North-Western Provinces in—

Garwal.  
Chirkhari.  
Dholpur.  
Bhurtpur.  
Alwar.  
Jeypur.  
Keroli.  
Tonk, with the exception of Pirawa,  
Nimbhera, and Seronji.  
Kotah.  
Bundi.  
Kishengarh.  
Bikanir.  
Shapura.  
Rampur.  
Gwalior, the whole of the State,  
excepting the Sir Subahship of  
Malwa and the districts under the  
Sir Subahship of Esanghar enu-  
merated above.  
The Mairwara Perganas belonging  
to Meywar and Marwar.  
Bandelkand States and Chiefships.  
Adjeygarh.  
Alipura.  
Baoni.  
Beronda.  
Behat.  
Behri.

Bhaisonda.  
Bijawar.  
Bijna.  
Chatrapur.  
Dhurwai.  
Dhattiah.  
Geranli.  
Gaurihar.  
Jigni.  
Jassu.  
Kamta Rigola.  
Koti.  
Kauniadhana.  
Logasi.  
Maibir.  
Nagod.  
Naiagoan Rebai.  
Urcha.  
Pahari Banka.  
Pahara Chanbe.  
Paldeo.  
Panna.  
Rewah.  
Sohawul.  
Sampthar.  
Surila.  
Tiraon.  
Tori Futtehpur.  
Holkar's District of Alampur.

—*Gazette of India*, 1874, p. 485.

The following Notification, dated 23rd September 1874, No. 179J., has been issued by the Foreign Department: In exercise of the powers vested in him by s. 6 of Act XI of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all Justices of the Peace within the States, Territories, and Chiefships specified in the preceding notification shall commit for trial to the High Courts, respectively having jurisdiction under the said notification, such European British subjects, being Christians, as are required by Act X of 1872 to be committed to a High Court.—*Gazette of India*, 1874, p. 486.

The following additional notifications have been published:—

Foreign Department Notification, dated 23rd September 1874, No. 180J. In modification of Notifications, No. 2199G., dated 11th October 1872, and No. 396G., dated 14th February 1873, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers of a High Court within the lands described in the aforesaid notifications shall not be exercised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in cases in which the accused are European British subjects, being Christians.—*Ibid.*

Foreign Department Notification, dated 23rd September 1874, No. 181J. In modification of Notification, No. 159J., dated 7th August 1873, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers of a High Court within the territories described in the aforesaid notification shall not be exercised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in cases in which the accused are European British subjects, being Christians.—*Ibid.*







Foreign Department Notification, dated 18th December 1874, No. 215J. With reference to Notification, No. 178J., of the 23rd September 1874, the Governor-General in Council directs the addition of Savanur to the list of Native States, Territories and Chiefships in which the High Court at Bombay is authorized to exercise original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christians.—*Gazette of India*, 1874, p. 612. See *Empress v. Edwards*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 333; *Empress v. Morton*, I. L. R., 9 Bom. (F. B.), 288, and *Ward v. Reg.*, I. L. R., 5 Mad., 33.

Ch. XXXIII  
secs.  
459-460

**459.** Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor-General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session, jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Application of Acts  
conferring jurisdiction  
on Magistrates or  
Courts of Session.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session [Act III of 1884, s. 9], not being a Justice of the Peace.

This section corresponds with ss. 2 and 4 of Act XXII of 1870 (repealed—see Schedule I).

Where an European British subject was convicted by a single Judge of the High Court for supplying liquor without a license, an act made punishable by Madras Act, No. I of 1866, by a Magistrate, on a reference to a Bench consisting of three Judges of the same Court, the conviction was set aside as beyond the jurisdiction of the High Court.—*Reg. v. Donoghue*, 5 Mad. H. C. R., 277. In that case the learned Judges purposely abstained from expressing an opinion upon a question raised by the Crown Prosecutor as to the power of the Local Legislature to render European British subjects punishable by a Magistrate on summary conviction for an offence newly created by them.

In Madras, in a subsequent case it was held that a Magistrate, who was a Justice of the Peace, but not an European British subject, had no jurisdiction to try an European British subject for an offence punishable under a special law (*e. g.*, Act I of 1859, the Merchant Shipping Act, s. 83) notwithstanding that he might have jurisdiction under the special procedure prescribed in the special law.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 18th Dec. 1873, *Weir*, p. 20.

**460.** In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

See s. 234, para. 1, cl. 2, of Act X of 1872. Section 234 of Act X of 1872 provided that trials of Europeans (not being European British subjects) or Americans should be by jury. Under this section such trials may be either by jury or with the aid of assessors. See note to s. 451, *supra*.

Ch. XXXIII  
secs.  
461-469

See s. 268, *ante*, p. 257, as to number of jurors fixed upon in the various Presidencies.

**461.** Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Sessions jointly with a person not an European or American, and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury, or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

See s. 242 of Act X of 1872, and compare s. 452, *supra*, p. 406.

**462.** When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 451 or section 460, or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under s. 451A or 451B [Act III of 1884, s. 10], the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 451 or 460.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained :

Provided that in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purposes of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

The first three paragraphs of this section correspond with s. 408, paras. 1, 2, and 3, of Act X of 1872; the proviso, with the last clause of s. 406 of the same Act.

As to exemption of military officers in the Panjab, see note to s. 321, *ante*, p. 297.





- 463.** Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.
- Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects, &c.
- Compare s. 87 of Act X of 1872.
- Ch. XXXIV  
Secs.  
463-464

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### LUNATICS.

- 464.** When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.
- Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

See ss. 423 and 424, para. 3, of Act X of 1872, and s. 194 of Act IV of 1877.

This section, unlike the corresponding sections of the former Codes, applies specifically both to trials and inquiries.

If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; but in case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment or a conviction, the proceedings must be forwarded with a report of the circumstances of the case to the High Court (s. 341, *supra*, p. 306). See *Empress v. Husen*, I. L. R., 5 Bom., 262, and notes to s. 341, *supra*.

When an accused person is found to be insane before the completion of his trial, the Judge should postpone the trial and report the case to the Lieutenant-Governor instead of trying the accused when he is incapable of making his defence, and acquitting him on the ground that he committed the offence charged when he was incapable of knowing that he was doing wrong.—*Reg. v. Noorkhan Chowdry*, 1 W. R., Cr., 11.

The test of insanity is, whether at the time of committing the offence the prisoner knew he was doing wrong.—*Reg. v. Jago Mohun Malo*, 24 W. R., Cr., 5.

Act XXXVI of 1858 contains the following provisions as to wandering and dangerous lunatics:—

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of every Darogah or District Police-officer to apprehend and send to the Magistrate all persons found wandering at large within his district who are deemed to be lunatics, and all persons believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. Whenever any such person as aforesaid is brought before a Magistrate, the Magistrate, with the assistance of a medical officer, shall examine such person; and if the medical officer shall sign a certificate in the form A to the schedule to this Act, and the Magistrate shall be satisfied on personal examination or other proof that such person is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained



**CH. XXXIV** under care and treatment, he shall make an order for such lunatic to be received  
**s. 465** into the asylum established in the division in which the Magistrate's jurisdiction is situate, or if such lunatic is not a native of the country, or the circumstances of the case so require, into a lunatic asylum at the Presidency, and shall send the lunatic in suitable custody to the lunatic asylum mentioned in such order, provided that if any friend or relative of any lunatic, who is believed to be dangerous, shall undertake in writing that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, the Magistrate, instead of sending him to an asylum, may make him over to the care of such friend or relative: provided also, that if any such friend or relative shall desire that the lunatic shall be sent to a licensed asylum instead of the public asylum of the division, and shall engage in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the expenses which may be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, medicine, clothing and care of the lunatic in such asylum, the Magistrate may send the lunatic to the licensed asylum mentioned in the engagement.

**Section 5.**—If it shall appear to the Magistrate, on the report of a Police-officer or the information of any other person, that any person, within the limits of his jurisdiction, deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may send for the supposed lunatic and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him, and if such relative or other person be legally bound to maintain the supposed lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and if such relative or other person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, may commit him to jail for a period not exceeding one month.

If there be no person legally bound to maintain the supposed lunatic, or if the Magistrate think fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in the last preceding section, and upon being satisfied in the manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be lunatic is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained under proper care and treatment, may make an order for his reception into such asylum as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every Darogah or District Police-officer to report to the Magistrate every such case of neglect or cruel treatment as aforesaid which may come to his knowledge.

**Section 18.**—The word 'lunatic' as used in this Act means and includes every person of unsound mind and every person being an idiot.

The power with reference to lunatics conferred on a Local Government by Chap. XXXI, ss. 426 and 430 of Act X of 1872, was extended to the Commissioner in Sind.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1874, p. 312.

The Police Surgeon at Bombay is the medical officer to examine persons accused of offences before the Presidency Magistrates, and who appear to them to be of unsound mind and incapable of making their defence.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1877, p. 339.

The officer in medical charge of the Madras Penitentiary is the medical officer by whom persons accused before a Presidency Magistrate of offences, and appearing to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making their defence, are to be examined. And the lunatic asylum at Madras is the place in which persons so accused, and found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making their defence, are to be kept in safe custody pending the orders of the Government, if the offences of which they are accused are non-bailable, or if sufficient bail is not given.—*Madras Gazette*, 1878, p. 474.

Whenever an accused person appears, upon the medical evidence, to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Court should stay further proceedings in the case. It cannot proceed to acquit the accused.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 4th Sept. 1876, *Weir*, p. 43.

**465.** If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury or the Court with the aid of assessors shall, in the first instance,

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.







try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed. Ch. XXXIV  
s. 466

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

This section corresponds with s. 425 of Act X of 1872 as amended by s. 39 of Act XI of 1874 and with s. 120 of Act X of 1875.

Those Acts provided that the Court should, in the first instance, try the fact of the soundness of mind or incapacity of the accused. This Act now provides that the jury or the Court with the aid of assessors shall, in the first instance, try the fact of the soundness or incapacity of the accused. This alteration is in accordance with the decision in the case of *Reg. v. Bheekoo Kalwar*, 10 B. L. R., Appx., 10.

In the case of *Reg. v. Doorjodhun Shamonto*, 19 W. R., Cr., 26, a Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury told them that in his judgment the accused was at the time of his trial exhibiting symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and he directed them to find whether the accused was insane at the time that he committed the offence. It was held, that the issue as to whether the accused was of unsound mind at the time of the trial and incapable of properly making his defence was a preliminary issue to that put by the Sessions Judge, and should have been first submitted to the jury.

**466.** Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

If the case is one in which bail may not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

See s. 426 of Act X of 1872, s. 121 of Act X of 1875, and s. 196 of Act IV of 1877.

Under this section security may be taken for the appearance of the accused either before the Magistrate or Court, or before such officer as the Magistrate or Court may appoint in that behalf. The section is silent as to the place of custody of a lunatic, pending the orders of the Local Government in cases in which sufficient security is not given and in non-bailable cases.

As to removal to England of a lunatic found to be such in India, see Stat. 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 81, ss. 1 and 2, and *In re Maltby*, L. R., 6 Q. B. D., 18.

The authority of the Criminal Court over an accused, declared under this section to be a lunatic, ceases on the lunatic being handed over to the Local Government, and it does not revive until the prisoner is sent back to the Magistrate under

**Ch. XXXIV** s. 473 on a certificate that he is capable of making his defence. See *Empress v. Joy Hari Kor*, I. L. R., 2 Calo., 356. A Magistrate has no power to release the lunatic on taking security in a non-bailable case.—*Ibid.*

secs.  
467-469

When a Magistrate has reported a case to the Local Government, he ought not to strike off the case (*Queen v. Rughooa*, 6 W. R., Cr., 3), so that the inquiry may be resumed under the next section.

In the Panjab, references regarding lunatics under this section and ss. 471 to 475 should be addressed to Government for orders through Commissioners. See *Smyth*, p. 134.

Compare the procedure under s. 341, *supra*.

**467.** Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

Resumption of in-  
quiry or trial.

When the accused has been released under section 466 and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

This section corresponds with s. 197 of Act IV of 1877. Compare s. 427 of Act X of 1872 and s. 122 of Act X of 1875.

**468.** If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

Procedure on ac-  
cused appearing before  
Magistrate or Court.

If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

This section corresponds with s. 428 of Act X of 1872, s. 123 of Act X of 1875, and s. 198 of Act IV of 1877.

**469.** When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which if he had been of sound mind would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and,

When accused ap-  
pears to have been  
insane.





if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be. Ch. XXXIV  
s. 470

. Compare s. 424, paras. 1 and 2, of Act X of 1872, and s. 195 of Act IV of 1877. These sections of the repealed Acts applied only to cases exclusively triable by a Court of Session.

Whenever a Magistrate sends for trial before the Court of Session an accused person regarding whose sanity at the time of committing the offence he entertains any doubt, he must at the same time inform the jail authorities of the supposed state of the accused, in order that he may be placed under careful surveillance prior to his arraignment before the Court of Session.—*Bomb. II. C. Cir.*, 43; *Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475.

**470.** Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

This section corresponds with s. 429 of Act X of 1872, s. 124 of Act X of 1875, and s. 199 of Act IV of 1877. See 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 94.

Section 84 of the Penal Code provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a person who at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law. But the fact of unsoundness of mind is one which must be clearly and distinctly proved before the jury is justified in returning a verdict under s. 84 of the Indian Penal Code. Every man is presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes until the contrary is proved.—*Reg. v. Nobin Chunder Banerjee*, 20 W. R., Cr., 70. See s. 105 of the Evidence Act.

In the case of *Reg. v. Sheikh Mustafa*, 1 W. R., Cr., 1, where it appeared at the trial that the prisoner was not of sound mind, the High Court directed that he should be placed under the care of a Surgeon who should be directed to carefully watch his state of mind and to report the result of his observations to the Sessions Judge not less than thirty days after he had taken charge of the prisoner. See *Reg. v. Parsoram Doss*, 7 W. R., Cr., 42.

In *Macnaghten's* case, 10 Cl. and Fin., 200, the following questions were propounded to the Judges by the House of Lords:—

1st.—What is the law respecting alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion, in respect of one or more particular subjects or person: as for instance, where, at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit?

2nd.—What are the proper questions to be submitted to the jury, when a person alleged to be afflicted with insane delusion respecting one or more particular subjects or persons, is charged with the commission of a crime (murder for example) and insanity is set up as a defence?

3rd.—In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury as to the prisoner's state of mind at the time when the act was committed?

4th.—If a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused?

5th.—Can a medical man conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole



**Ch. XXXIV** trial and the examination of all the witnesses, he asked his opinion as to the state  
**s. 470** of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was labouring under any and what delusion at the time?

To these questions the following answers were given by the Judges (with the exception of Mr. Justice MAULE, who delivered a separate judgment):

*To the first question.*—"Assuming that your Lordships' inquiries are confined to those persons who labour under such partial delusion only, and are not in other respects insane, we are of opinion that, notwithstanding the party accused did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some public benefit, he is nevertheless punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew at the time of committing such crime that he was acting contrary to law; by which expression we understand your Lordships to mean the law of the land.

*To the second and third questions.*—"As these two questions appear to us to be more conveniently answered together, we have to submit our opinion to be, that the jurors ought to be told in all cases that every man is to be presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary be proved to their satisfaction; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong. The mode of putting the latter part of the question to the jury on these occasions has generally been, whether the accused at the time of doing the act knew the difference between right and wrong: which mode, though rarely, if ever, leading to any mistake with the jury, is not, as we conceive, so accurate when put generally and in the abstract, as when put with reference to the party's knowledge of right and wrong in respect to the very act with which he is charged. If the question were to be put as to the knowledge of the accused solely and exclusively with reference to the law of the land, it might tend to confound the jury, by inducing them to believe that an actual knowledge of the law of the land was essential in order to lead to a conviction, whereas the law is administered upon the principle that everyone must be taken conclusively to know it, without proof that he does know it. If the accused was conscious that the act was one which he ought not to do, and if that act was at the same time contrary to the law of the land, he is punishable; and the usual course, therefore, has been to leave the question to the jury whether the party accused had a sufficient degree of reason to know that he was doing an act that was wrong: and this course we think is correct, accompanied with such observation and explanations as the circumstances of each particular case may require.

*To the fourth question.*—"To this question the answer must, of course, depend on the nature of the delusion; but, making the same assumption as we did before, namely, that he labours under such partial delusion only, and is not in other respects insane, we think he must be considered in the same situation as to responsibility as if the facts with respect to which the delusion exists were real. For example, if, under the influence of his delusion, he supposes another man to be in the act of attempting to take away his life, and he kills that man, as he supposes, in self-defence, he would be exempt from punishment. If his delusion was that the deceased had inflicted a serious injury to his character and fortune and he killed him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment.

*To the fifth question.*—"In answer to this question we state to your Lordships, that we think the medical man, under the circumstances supposed, cannot, in strictness, be asked his opinion in the terms above stated, because each of those questions involves the determination of the truth of the facts deposed to, which it is for the jury to decide, and the questions are not mere questions upon a matter of science, in which case such evidence is admissible. But where the facts are admitted or not disputed, and the question becomes substantially one of science only, it may be convenient to allow the question to be put in that general form, though the same cannot be insisted on as a matter of right."





The following rule is in force in Bengal:—

Ch. XXXIV

s. 471

It is necessary that the finding under s. 429 (470) of the Criminal Procedure Code should state specifically whether the accused committed the act charged or not, if he be acquitted on the ground that at the time at which he is charged to have committed the offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law.\* In some instances the Judges have found the prisoner guilty of the offence charged, and then acquitted him on the ground of insanity, thus including two opposite verdicts in one and the same finding, a contradiction arising from a want of attention to the words of the law.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 22 of 10th Dec. 1864, Wilkins, p. 5.*

In Bengal the following form of acquittal on the ground of insanity is followed:—

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that ( ) did kill ( ) by striking him on the head with a club; but that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he was incapable of knowing that he was doing an act which was wrong or contrary to law, and that he is therefore not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., and the Court directs that the said ( ) be acquitted, and that, under the provisions of s. 430 (471), Criminal Procedure Code, the said ( ) be kept in safe custody in the pending the orders of the Local Government.—*Letter No. 955 of 17th Aug. 1867, Wilkins, p. 5.*

In the case of *Gajee Peer*, 8 W. R., Cr. L., 19, the High Court pointed out that the finding in a case in which the accused was found to have committed the act charged while unsound in mind should have been in the following form:—

“The Court, therefore, concurring with the assessors, finds that Gajee Peer, did kill Baboo Mundul by striking him on the head with a club; but that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he was incapable of knowing that he was doing an act which was wrong or contrary to law, and that he is not therefore guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., that he has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Baboo Mundul, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under s. 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Gajee Peer be acquitted, and that, under the provisions of s. 394 (471) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the said Gajee Peer be kept in safe custody in the pending the orders of the Local Government.”

**471.** Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

This section corresponds with s. 430 of Act X of 1872, s. 125 of Act X of 1875, and s. 202 of Act IV of 1877.

In the Punjab, reports to the Local Government should be addressed through Commissioners.—*Smyth, p. 134.* In Bengal, Magistrates and Sessions Judges must report direct to the Government of Bengal.—*Govt. Cir. No. 84, dated 18th Oct. 1870.*

\* Magistrates and Sessions Judges should report such cases direct to the Government of Bengal.—*Government Circular, No. 84, dated 18th October 1870.*

Ch. XXXIV  
secs.  
472-474

The power conferred on the Local Government has been extended to the Commissioner in Scind.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1874, p. 312.

Where a jury finds that a person was of unsound mind at the time of committing an offence, the High Court will not interfere with the verdict except upon the clearest proof that the jury was mistaken.—*Queen v. Doorjodhne Shamonto*, 19 W. R., Cr., 45.

**472.** When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector-

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector-General.

General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind ; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector-General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid ; and such Inspector-General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Section 431 of Act X of 1872, s. 126 of Act X of 1875, and s. 202 of Act IV of 1877.

**473.** If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector-General

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

or Visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468 ; and the certificate of such Inspector-General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Section 432 of Act X of 1872, s. 127 of Act X of 1875, and s. 201 of Act IV of 1877.

**474.** If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

Inspector-General or Visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum ; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a commission consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.







Such commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit. Ch. XXXIV  
2608.  
475-475A

See s. 433 of Act X of 1872, s. 128 of Act X of 1875, and s. 203 of Act IV of 1877.

This section and the following sections extend the power given by ss. 433 and 434 of Act X of 1872 to discharge from custody or make over to his relatives a person acquitted on the ground of insanity, to the case of persons who being found to be insane at the time of trial are committed to custody.

In the Panjab, reports to the Local Government must be addressed through Commissioners—*Smyth*, p. 134. In Bengal, such reports must be direct.—*Govt. Cir.*, dated 18th Oct. 1870.

The power conferred on the Local Government has been extended to the Commissioner in Scind.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1874, p. 312.

**475.** Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

See s. 434 of Act X of 1872, s. 129 of Act X of 1875, and s. 204 of Act IV of 1877.

See note to preceding section.

**“475A.** The Governor-General in Council may direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody, shall be removed from the place where he is confined to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India. [Act X of 1886, s. 12.]

\* Power of Governor-General in Council to order criminal lunatics confined by order of Local Government to be removed from one province to another

Ch. XXV

secs.

475B-476

Power of Local Government to relieve Inspector-General of certain functions.

**"475B.** The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector-General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474."  
[Act X of 1886, s. 12.]

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

**476.** When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and may, if he is authorized under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

Compare ss. 471 and 477 of Act X of 1872, s. 135 of Act X of 1875, and s. 44 (omitting last paragraph) of Act IV of 1877; compare also 14 and 15 Vict., c. 100, s. 9.

This chapter, it is to be observed, applies not only to Civil and Criminal, but also to Revenue Courts.

The power of the Court to commit the case itself given by s. 471 of Act X of 1872 is saved by the last paragraph of s. 487, *infra*.

This section empowers the Court to send the case to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and not to "any Magistrate having power to try or commit," as under the former Code.

As to offences committed before Civil or Revenue Courts and triable exclusively by a High Court or Court of Session, see s. 478, *infra*.

Where an offence of the nature specified in s. 195 is committed before a Court, the Court must in every case hold an investigation to see if there is a *prima facie* case. It may, after this, send the case to a Magistrate for a regular 'preliminary inquiry.' But if it proceeds under s. 476 to commit direct to the Court of Session, where it has power to do so, it must itself hold a complete preliminary inquiry, framing charges and taking depositions. See *Reg. v. Radha Nauth Mozoomdar*, 5 Wym. Cr. Rul., 19.

No sanction should be granted without a preliminary inquiry where such inquiry is necessary under this section.—*Empress v. Nurotam Dass*, I. L. R., 6 All., 98. As to when a preliminary inquiry is necessary, see *In re Gawri Sakai*, I. L. R., 6 All., 114; *Empress v. Juala*, I. L. R., 5 All., 62; *Reg. v. Chandramma*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 189, p. 190. In the case of *In re Parsotam Lal*,





I. L. R., 6 All., 101, where a Moonsiff gave sanction to prosecute for forgery, where the question whether a bond had been executed or not was, after suit brought, by consent of the parties, referred to arbitration, and the arbitrator decided that the bond was a forgery, it was held by STRAIGHT, J., that the Moonsiff, not having determined the question of forgery himself, ought to have held a preliminary inquiry to satisfy himself that there were materials to justify a prosecution. It will be observed that in this case the document alleged to be forged was not actually given in evidence in the proceedings before the Court, though it was given in evidence in a proceeding before the arbitrator directed by the Court. The law requires only such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary. — *Empress v. Juala Prosad*, I. L. R., 5 All., 62. Ch. XXXV  
s. 476

The object of the preliminary inquiry is, that the Court may be satisfied that a specific charge coming under the sections mentioned in it ought to be preferred against the accused, and after being so satisfied, it must either commit the case (see s. 487, *infra*), or send it to the Magistrate for inquiry whether a committal should be made or not. See *Kali Prosunno Bagchee, Petitioner*, 23 W. R., Cr., 39.

ss. 476, 439, 195. *Order directing prosecution—Revision.*] Under the general revisional powers conferred by s. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a High Court has power to consider the propriety of an order which purports to be passed under s. 476 of the Code. *Queen-Empress v. Rachappa* dissented from.

Where a defendant in a suit in the Court of a Munsif applied to the District Judge for sanction under s. 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to prosecute a witness who had given evidence in the Munsif's Court in support of a deed, produced as evidence before that Court, which had been found by the Munsif to be a forgery, and the District Judge refused the application, but, purporting to act under s. 476 of the Code, himself ordered the prosecution of such witness:—*Held* that the Judge's order was made without jurisdiction, the offence in respect of which the sanction was directed not having been committed before him, nor brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding.

In the matter of the petition of Mathura Das ... 80

*J. R. B. Dec 12 1880*

nal Procedure Code of 1872 (476 of this Code) under which a preliminary inquiry was necessary. From the judgment it would appear, however, that the learned Judges treated the order as really made under the section of the Criminal Procedure Code. See *Umbica Sundari Chowdrani v. Ajitvallah Mondal*, 8 C. L. R., 148.

In the case of *Empress v. Kashmiri Lall*, I. L. R., 1 All., 625, it was held by a Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court (overruling the cases of *Queen v. Jagat Mal*, I. L. R., 1 All., 162, and *Queen v. Gur Buksh*, I. L. R., 1 All., 193; see *Reg. v. Kultaram Singh*, *ib.*, 129), that an offence under s. 193 of the Penal Code could not be tried by the Magistrate before whom such offence was committed. See *Empress v. Baldeo*, I. L. R., 3 All., 322. This is now made clear by s. 487, *infra*.

Where the Magistrate to whom the case is sent by the Court for investigation, with the necessary sanction, himself investigates it, no complaint is necessary; nor is it necessary when the Court itself holds an investigation.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 43.

The words in s. 195, *supra*, "except with the previous sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned," must be read in connection with s. 476, which was enacted with the object of avoiding the inconvenience which might be caused if a Moonsiff or a Subordinate Judge or a Judge was obliged to appear before a Magistrate and make a complaint on oath like an ordinary complainant in order to lay the foundation of a prosecution. The language of s. 476 indicates that where a Court is acting under s. 195, a complaint in the strictest sense of the Code is not required, and that the procedure therein laid down constitutes the "complaint" mentioned in s. 195.—*Ishri Prosad v. Sham Lall*, I. L. R., 7 All., 871 (F. B.), *per* PETHERAM, C. J., and STRAIGHT, J.

In transferring a case to a Criminal Court for investigation, the Civil Court is not bound to specify the particular officer by whom it is to be investigated,



Ch. XXXV and the deposition of the Civil Court officer setting forth the charge on which he transferred the case is a sufficient complaint.—*Queen v. Madhub Chunder Misser*, 13 W. R., Cr., 45.

If, in the course of a proceeding, either civil or criminal, a Judge or Magistrate finds clear grounds for believing that either the parties to the proceeding or their witnesses have committed perjury or any other offence against public justice, he is justified in directing criminal proceedings against such persons without any further inquiry than that which he has already held in his own Court.—*In re Mutty Lall Ghose*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 308. See *Reg. v. Buz Joo Lall*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 450.

The Magistrate to whom a case is sent for investigation may discharge the accused, if in his opinion the evidence against the accused is not sufficient to warrant their committal to the Court of Session.—*Reg. v. Pandurang Mayral*, 5 Bom. H. C. R., Cr. Cas., 41. The latter Court, however, can, under s. 436, *supra*, direct their committal.

A Magistrate to whom a case of giving false evidence has been sent by a Moonsiff is bound to complete the inquiry, and cannot return the case to the Civil Court.—*Reg. v. Jan Mahomed*, 3 B. L. R., Ap. Cr., 47; and see *Reg. v. Amruta Nathu*, 7 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 29.

**477.** Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit or admit to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

Compare s. 472, paras. 1 and 3, of Act X of 1872.

This section has been framed so as to allow a Court of Session to charge a person for giving false evidence before itself—a power of which such Courts were unintentionally deprived by s. 473 of Act X of 1872. See *Proceedings*, 24th March 1873, 7 Mad. H. C. R., Appx., xvii; *Queen v. Unnath Bundhoo Banerjee*, 21 W. R., Cr., 37; *In re Fata Iyah Khan*, 3 C. L. R., 599; (S. C.) I. L. R., 4 Calc., 570. See also the cases cited under s. 487, *infra*. See also *Mutirakal v. Reg.*, I. L. R., 3 Mad., 351.

A District Judge who had, on hearing a civil appeal, sanctioned the prosecution of a person for forgery, it was held, was not debarred from trying the offence in his capacity as Sessions Judge.—*Empress v. D'Silva*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 479.

As to what is a judicial proceeding, see *Empress v. Chait Ram*, I. L. R., 6 All., 103.

With reference to the words 'brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding,' see the case of *Queen v. Nomal*, 12 W. R., Cr., 69; (S. C.) 4 B. L. R., A. Cr., 9, where the expression 'under its own cognizance' which was to be found in s. 472 of the former Code was considered. That expression, it was said, was meant to provide for a case where it is brought under the notice of the Court of Session in the course of a judicial proceeding that the crime with which the party is to be charged has been committed by him. If, on a trial of a prisoner before a Court of Session, a witness gives evidence which contradicts that given by the same witness before the committing officer, and there is no evidence whatever to show which statement is true, it cannot be said to be within or under the cognizance of the Sessions Judge that the witness has given false evidence before the committing officer. What is brought under the cognizance of the Judge is, that the witness may have given false evidence before the committing officer. See *Sharma v. Empress*, Punjab Rec., 1884, p. 92.







**478.** When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

Power of Civil and Revenue Courts to complete investigation and commit to High Court or Court of Session.

Ch. XXXV  
8808.  
478-479

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

See s. 474, paras. 1 and 2, and as to the last para, see s. 476 of Act X of 1872. Those sections, which were restricted to offences committed before the Civil Court and triable exclusively by a Court of Session, did not apply, as the present section does, to Revenue Courts.

It will be observed that this section applies not only to offences committed before a Civil or Revenue Court, but to offences brought under the notice of such Courts in the course of a judicial proceeding (see note to preceding section), and that the powers given by the section may be exercised also in cases which the Civil or Revenue Court thinks ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, whether triable exclusively by such Courts or not.

The power of a Civil or Revenue Court to commit a case to the Court of Session after completing the preliminary inquiry is restricted to the cases provided in the section,—viz., where offences exclusively triable by a Court of Session are committed before the Civil or Revenue Court, or offences which such Courts think ought to be tried by a Sessions Court or High Court. Section 476 deals with a more extended class of cases,—viz., all those mentioned in s. 195 in which not merely a Civil Court, but any Court, Civil, Criminal, or Revenue, and whether possessing or not the power to commit to the Court of Session, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiry. Under that section one of two courses may be adopted by the Court,—that is to say, it may either commit the case to the Court of Session or High Court (see s. 487), if and when it has power to do so, or it may send the case to a Magistrate having power to try or commit the accused for trial. See *Empress v. Popat Nathu*, I. L. R., 4 Bom., 287.

If the Judge of the Civil Court intends to proceed under the provisions of this section, he must complete the investigation and commit or hold the accused persons to bail. See 1 W. R., Cr., 5.

**479.** When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

Ch. XXIV  
s. 480 authorized to commit for trial; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

See s. 475 of Act X of 1872. Under that section the commitment was directed to be to "the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the first class." Now it must be to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorized to commit for trial. The Magistrates empowered to commit for trial are, besides the Presidency Magistrate and District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the Magistrates of the first class, or any Magistrate empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.—Section 206, *supra*.

Under s. 475 of Act X of 1872, the Court making the commitment was directed to frame and send a charge with the order of commitment. This section directs a charge to be sent.

480. When any such offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180, or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

This section corresponds generally with s. 435, para. 1, of Act X of 1872. See also Act IV of 1877, s. 205. The last paragraph is new. See s. 487, *infra*.

Under the former Code, the imprisonment on default of payment was directed to be in a civil jail. This section is silent as to the jail in which the imprisonment shall be carried out.

Section 175 of the Penal Code relates to the omission to produce documents to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce them. Section 178 relates to the refusal to take an oath or affirmation when duly required by a public servant to do so. Section 179 relates to the refusal to answer questions put by a public servant authorized to put such questions. Section 180 relates to the refusal to sign a statement when required to do so by a public servant legally competent to require that the statement shall be signed. Section 228 relates to the intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.

Where a person is committed to jail for contempt, the Government is bound to supply him with rations in the same way in which they are supplied to other prisoners in the jail.—3 W. R., C. L., 21.

Prevarication while giving evidence does not constitute an offence punishable under this section, nor under s. 228 of the Penal Code (*Reg. v. Auba-bin Bhibrav*, 4 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 6); nor does refusal or neglect to return direct answers to questions.—*Reg. v. Pondubin Vithaji*, 4 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 7. But see *Queen v. Chota Hurry Pramanick Tantee*, 15 W. R., Cr., 5, and s. 485, *post*.

A contempt of Court being a criminal offence, no person can be punished for such, unless the specific offence charged against him be distinctly stated and an opportunity given him of answering. Where a barrister, engaged in his professional duty before the Supreme Court at Hong-Kong, was, without notice





of the alleged contempt or rule to show cause, and without being heard in defence, by an order of that Court, fined and adjudged to have been guilty of several contempts of Court in disrespectfully addressing the Chief Justice while conducting a cause, such order, upon a reference by the Crown to the Judicial Committee, under the Statute 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 41, s. 4, was set aside and the fine ordered to be remitted—*first*, on the ground that the order was bad, inasmuch as the offences charged were not of themselves such contempts of Court as legally constituted an offence; and *secondly*, that even if they had been so, no distinct charge of the several alleged offences was stated, and no opportunity given to the party accused of being heard before passing sentence.—*In re Pollard*, L. R., 2 P. C., 106.

An officer before whom, while acting in a particular capacity, a contempt has been committed punishable under s. 228 of the Indian Penal Code, cannot in another capacity take up and try the offence.—*Reg. v. Chunder Seekur Roy*, 12 W. R., Cr., 18.

An appeal lies from an order under this section.—*Section 486, infra.*

No fee shall be chargeable for serving and executing any process, such as a notice, rule, summons or warrant of arrest, which may be issued by any Court of its own motion, solely for the purpose of taking cognizance of, and punishing any act done, or words spoken, in contempt of its authority.

Rule II, cl. 1, under s. 20 of Act VII of 1870—*Wilkins*, p. 87.

For warrant of commitment in cases of contempt when a fine is imposed, see Sched. V, No. 38.

Ch. XXXV  
secs.  
481-482

**481.** In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

This section corresponds with s. 435, paras. 2 and 3, of Act X of 1872.

In the case of *Panchanda Tambiran*, 4 Mad., 229, where the Magistrate did not specifically record his reasons and the facts constituting the contempt with the statement of the offender, the High Court set aside the order inflicting a fine.

**482.** If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that cases should not be dealt with under section 480.



Ch. XXIV  
secs.  
483-485

The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

Compare s. 436, paras. 1 and 2, of Act X of 1872 and s. 206 of Act IV of 1877.

**483.** When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under

When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482.

This section is new. It follows the ruling in the case of *In re Sardhari Lal*, 13 B. L. R., Apx., 40, where it was held, that a Sub-Registrar under s. 82 of the Registration Act, being a public officer and proceedings before him, therefore, judicial proceedings within s. 228 of the Penal Code, had jurisdiction under s. 435 and s. 436 of Act X of 1872 (ss. 481 and 482) to try an offence under s. 228 of the Penal Code.

**484.** When any Court has under section 480 adjudged

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

an offender to punishment for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

This section corresponds with s. 437 of Act X of 1872 and s. 207 of Act IV of 1877.

**485.** If any witness before a Criminal Court refuses to

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Compare ss. 356 and 364 of Act X of 1872, s. 89 of Act X of 1875, and s. 14 of Act IV of 1877.







The provision as to committing the offender to the custody of an officer of the Court is new. Ch. XXXV  
8608.  
486-487

The last sentence is in accordance with s. 89 of Act X of 1875.

See ss. 121, 132, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152 of the Evidence Act, I of 1872. As to effect of a witness refusing to answer, see *Reg. v. Gopal Doss*, I. L. R., 3 Mad. (F.B.), 271, and the cases there cited.

There is an appeal from a sentence under this section. See next section.

For form of Magistrate's or Judge's warrant of commitment under this section, see Sched. V, No. 39.

**486.** Any person sentenced by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division within which such Court is situate.

An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the Presidency-towns, to the High Court.

See s. 268 of Act X of 1872. The last paragraph is new. See s. 483, *ante*, p. 352.

As to the period of limitation for an appeal under this section, see note to s. 404, *ante*.

**487.** Except as provided in sections 477, 480, and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court, the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Presidency Magistrates, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

Ch. XXIV  
s. 487

Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court, or shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from himself disposing of any case instead of sending it for inquiry to another Magistrate.

Section 473, with which the first part of this section corresponds, provided simply that "No Court shall try any persons for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority," and much difficulty was experienced in determining what was an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

It was held by a Full Bench at Allahabad, overruling *Queen v. Kultaram Singh*, 11 All. 162, that an offence against pub-

1 Bom., 311; *Reg. v. Parsapa Mahadevapa*, 1. L. R., 1 Bom., 111. In the latter cases, the Court dissented from the two cases in the Allahabad Court, which were overruled by the Full Bench of that Court in *Empress v. Kashmiri Lall*, 1. L. R., 1 All. (F.B.), 625.

The rulings of the Madras High Court are in accordance with the later decisions of the Allahabad and Bombay High Courts. See *Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 24th March 1873; 7 Mad. H. C. R., Apx., xvii.

A District Judge who had, on hearing a civil appeal, sanctioned the prosecution of a person for forgery, was held under the Act of 1872 not to be debarred from trying the offence in his capacity of Sessions Judge.—*Empress v. D'Silva*, 1. L. R., 6 Bom., 479.

With reference to this point the following circular order was issued by the Chief Court of the Panjab:—In a criminal ruling in the case of *Crown v. Sain Das*, published as No. 25 in the Panjab Record of 1873, it was held by the Chief Court, that a Court before which the offence of giving false evidence has been committed is not precluded from trying the offence itself.

A similar view is embodied in Book Circular XXVII of 1865.

2. In a recent\* unpublished judgment of the Chief Court, however, a contrary opinion has prevailed, and as the discrepancy between the two views is likely to mislead, and cases of the nature described are not infrequent, the Judges issue this circular in supersession of the instructions conveyed in Book Circular XXVII of 1865 above referred to.

3. The Judges, having fully considered the question, have unanimously adopted the view expressed in a ruling of the Bombay High Court, No. 53, dated 21st May 1873, in the case of *Reg. v. Navaranbeg Dulabeg*, which is to the effect that every attempt to pervert the proceedings of a Court to an improper end is a contempt of its authority within the meaning of s. 473, Criminal Procedure Code.

Accordingly, when any of the offences specified in s. 467, 468, or 469 (195) is committed before a Court, such Court is, in the opinion of the Chief Court, debarred by the terms of s. 473, Criminal Procedure Code, from trying the offence itself.—*Panjab Gazette*, 1874, Part III, p. 276, *Smyth*, p. 377.

The Calcutta High Court, on the other hand, consider that by the words "in contempt of its own authority" the Legislature seems to have intended, not any offence which may be construed into a contempt of the authority of the Court, but such offences as are ordinarily considered and are classed in the Indian Penal Code as offences against the authority of a Court,—that is to say, the offences mentioned in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, and probably also the offences mentioned in s. 228 of that Code.—*Sufatoolah, Petitioner*, 22 W. R., Cr., 49.

Under this section, however, which refers specifically to the particular offences mentioned in s. 195, when committed in contempt of the authority of the Court, it would seem that the difficulty which arose under s. 473 of Act X of 1872 would hardly arise.

\* *Crown v. Raman*. Charge: s. 211, Indian Penal Code.





The Legislature, in substituting the descriptions of the presiding officers of the Courts referred to, for the word 'Court' used in s. 473 of Act X of 1872, appears to have adopted the decision of the Madras High Court that 'Court' was to be construed as referring to the office or to the person of the Magistrate or Judge before whom the offence was committed, and that the prohibition in the section was therefore a personal one.—*Proceedings*, 2nd October 1877, I. L. R., 1 Mad, 305. Ch. XXXVI  
s. 488

An Assistant Sessions Judge, it was held, is a different Court from the Sessions Judge.—*Reg. v. Gulabdas Kuberdas*, 11 Bom. II. C. R., 98.

As to the construction of the words 'brought under his notice,' see *Queen v. Nomal*, 4 B. L. R., Cr., 11, and the notes to s. 477, *supra*. In the case of *Empress v. Baldeo*, I. L. R., 3 All., 322, B charged certain persons before a Police-officer with theft. The charge was brought by the police to the notice of the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and he directed the police to investigate into the truth of the charge. Having ascertained that the charge was false, the Magistrate took proceedings, under s. 211 of the Penal Code, against B on a charge of making a false charge and convicted him of that offence. It was held that, as the false charge was not preferred by B before the Magistrate, the offence of making it was not a contempt of his authority, and that the Magistrate was not precluded from trying B himself. There the original charge was not, it is to be observed, brought under the notice of the Magistrate in a judicial proceeding.

As to the second paragraph of this section, see s. 471 of Act X of 1872.

A Court of Sessions has no power to commit to itself a person charged under s. 193 of the Indian Penal Code with giving false evidence before it.—*In re Fata Iyah Khan*, 3 C. L. R., 599; see the remarks of AINSLIE, J., in the case of *Bhokteram v. Heera Kolita*, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 187. See also *Empress v. Sukhari*, I. L. R., 2 All., 405; *Sundriah v. The Queen*, I. L. R., 3 Mad., 254.

A Magistrate who issues an order under s. 145 has no jurisdiction under s. 188 of the Penal Code to punish a person for disobeying it.—*Reg. v. Ranchod Dayal*, 10 Bom. II. C. R., 424.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

**488.** If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class, may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, <sup>MAINT</sup> order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding ten rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and may direct the same to be paid to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining due.



**Ch. XXXVI** unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment  
**s. 488** for a term which may extend to one month :

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife  
 on condition of her living with him and  
*Proviso.* she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her ; and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons-cases.

This section corresponds generally with s. 536 of Act X of 1872 and s. 234 of Act IV of 1877.

In the first paragraph, 'proof' is substituted for 'due proof by evidence.'

The power to cancel the order given by the penultimate clause of the section is new, as also the direction as to the manner in which evidence is to be recorded. The procedure in summons-cases is contained in Chap. XX.

An application for maintenance is not a complaint of an offence.—*Hildephonsus v. Malone*, Punjab Rec., 1885, p. 26 ; see s. 177, *supra*.

Imprisonment is now to be awarded only when the allowance remains unpaid after the execution of the warrant of distress. In making an order for maintenance, the Court has no power to pass an order for imprisonment in default of payment of the amount ordered.—5 Mad. H. C. R., Appx., xxxiv ; Proceedings, July 28th, 1870. Nor has the Court power, in making an order for maintenance, to take security for possible default.—*Karoo Soudagur v. Alabundee Bewa*, 24 W. R., Cr., 72.

As to the manner in which fines are to be levied, see ss. 386-7, *supra*.

For form of warrant of imprisonment on failure to pay maintenance, see Sched. V, No. 40, and for form of warrant to enforce the payment of maintenance by distress and sale, see Sched. V, No. 41.

A sentence of imprisonment awarded under this section for wilful neglect to comply with an order to pay maintenance is absolute, and the defaulter is not entitled to release upon payment of the arrears due.—*Biyacha v. Moidin Kutti*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 70.

An order for maintenance made by a Magistrate not empowered to make such order is void.—Section 530 (r), *infra*.

As to Magistrates empowered to act under this section, see *In re Shaik Fakrudin*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 40.

A Magistrate of the first class has, as such, power to pass an order under this section, although he may not be empowered to take cognizance of offences without complaint.—*In re Todd*, 5 All., 237.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT X OF 1882), SEC. 488 - *Maintenance—Illegitimate children—Right of a married woman to claim maintenance for her illegitimate children—Evidence of wife to prove non-access—Evidence—Presumption of legitimacy—Evidence Act (I of 1872), Sec. 112.*] A married woman is entitled under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1883) to claim maintenance for her illegitimate children from the putative father.

A wife can be examined as to non-access of her husband during her married life, without independent evidence being first offered to prove the illegitimacy of her children.

ROZARIO P. INGLES ... .. 468



Further, an order made by the Magistrate under this section must be founded upon legal proof in the same proceedings and not upon knowledge acquired by the Magistrate in some other case.—*Lopotee Domnee v. Tikha Moodai*, 8 W. R., Cr., 67; (S. C.) 4 Wym. Cr. Rul., 25. See *Gonda v. Pyari Doss Gossain*, 13 W. R., Cr., 19. Ch. XXXVI  
s. 488

The last paragraph of the section provides that all evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father. Great hardship, it is conceived, may result from this provision, where a person against whom an order for maintenance has been passed leaves the district, and an application is made to enforce the order against him. But under the old Code, which contained no such provision, the Magistrate who had made an order for maintenance, it was held, might have issued a warrant for collection of arrears of maintenance when the husband was out of his jurisdiction.—*Queen v. Karri Papayamma*, 1. L. R., 4 Mad., 230. Apparently a warrant might still issue under s. 490, but there may be a question whether the order could be enforced by imprisonment, if the evidence were not taken in the presence of the person against whom the order was made.

In determining questions under this chapter as to the maintenance of wives and families, a Magistrate has no power to enter into any question as to the lawful guardianship of a child (*Lal Das v. Nehunjo Bhaishiani*, 1. L. R., 4 Cal., 374; *Mehtab Bibi v. Alla Bukhsh*, Panjab Rec., 1885, p. 38): nor is he warranted in ordering a mother to surrender her illegitimate child to its father, although the child be of the age of maturity, and her refusal to do so is no ground for stopping an allowance previously directed to be paid to her.—*Ibid.*

Where it appeared that the husband had not been called upon to maintain his wife who had up to that time lived with her father, and that the father had refused to let the wife live with her husband without the payment of a sum of money, the High Court set aside an order directing the husband to pay his wife a monthly sum for maintenance.—*Mussamut Somree v. Jitun Sonar*, 22 W. R., Cr., 30.

An offer by a Hindu having two wives, to maintain the first wife by allowing her to live in his house and by supplying her with grain to be cooked and eaten separately, coupled with a refusal to live with her as husband and wife, is not a sufficient offer of maintenance.—*Marakhal v. Gaudappa Goundan*, 1. L. R., 6 Mad., 371. Nor is the fact that the husband, a Hindu, had married a second wife, a sufficient reason to justify an order for separate maintenance.—*Arumugan v. Tulukanam*, 1. L. R., 7 Mad., 187.

The mere fact that husband and wife cannot agree to live together is no ground for decreeing separate maintenance to the wife.—*Mussamut Jesmut v. Shoojaut Ali*, 6 W. R., 59.

An order for maintenance of a child should fix such a sum as, with reference to all the circumstances and to the means of the person who neglects or refuses to maintain the child, may seem reasonable, but the amount should be definitely fixed. There is no provision authorizing a prospective enhancement of the amount, as on the child attaining a particular age.—*Mussamut Munglo v. Jumna Dass*, 2 All., 454.

An order cannot be made for the maintenance of an unborn child.—*Mussamut Larlee v. Bunse Ditchit*, 3 All., 70.

If the form of marriage that has been gone through is sufficient to enable the offspring of the union to inherit, the wife will be entitled to maintenance.—*Queen v. Bahadur Singh*, 4 All., 128. See *Queen v. Judoo Mussulmanee*, 6 W. R., Cr., 60.

An order for maintenance under this section, it was held in Allahabad, does not after divorce become inoperative before the expiration of the divorced wife's *iddat* or period of probation.—*In re Din Muhammad*, 1. L. R., 5 All., 226. So in Madras it was held, that a divorced Mahomedan wife is entitled to maintenance during the *iddat*, but an order for maintenance for a period subsequent to the expiration of the *iddat* is illegal. If she be pregnant, she would be entitled to maintenance during gestation.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 2nd December 1879, *Weir*, p. 22. See *Nepoor Aurut v. Jurai*, 19 W. R., Cr., 73; *In re Luddun Sahiba*, 1. L. R., 8 Cal., 736; (S. C.) 11 C. L. R., 237. Moreover, although a *moota* wife under the law of the Shia sect of Mahomedans is not entitled to maintenance, yet such a wife is entitled to claim maintenance under this section.—*In re Luddun Sahiba*, 1. L. R., 8 Cal., 736; (S. C.) 11 C. L. R., 237. The husband does not, by giving up the unexpired portion of the term fixed by a *moota* marriage, terminate the relationship of husband and wife.—*Ib.*

Ch. XXXVI  
s. 488

Although no specific power to cancel an order for maintenance was given by the former Codes, a Presidency Magistrate, it was held, under s. 234 of Act IV of 1877, was competent to stay an order for maintenance, and to refuse to issue his warrant under the 3rd clause of that section, and to try all questions raised before him which affected the right of a woman to receive maintenance. There can, it was held, be no distinction raised between a dissolution of marriage obtained under the Indian Divorce Act and a dissolution obtained under the Mahomedan law. It is only on proof of the existence of the relationship of husband and wife that a Magistrate can make an order granting maintenance to a wife; but where proof has been given that such relationship has ceased to exist, he may stay an order already made under that section.—*Abdur Rohoman v. Sakhina*, I. L. R., 5 Cal., 558; (S. C.) 5 C. L. R., 21; *In re Abdul Ali Ismailji*, I. L. R., 7 Bom., 180. See *In re Kasam Purbhai*, 8 Bom. H. C. R., 95; *Nepoor Aurut v. Jurai*, 19 W. R., Cr., 73.

The allowance being payable from the date of the order, an order directing the payment of maintenance in arrears from a certain date is illegal.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 30th July 1875, *Weir*, p. 22. But there is nothing in this section to render the levy of accumulated arrears of maintenance by a single warrant illegal.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 11th Nov 1874; 7 Mad. H. C. R., Appx., xxxvii.

The grounds upon which an order awarding maintenance is based should be stated in the order.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 28th November 1876, *Weir*, p. 22.

When a duly empowered Magistrate had decided a matter under this section by dismissing the application after hearing the evidence offered, the District Magistrate, it was held under Act X of 1872, was not competent to entertain the complaint *de novo*.—*Mussamut Jamoti v. Gurlalo Kamar*, 1 C. L. R., 89. But the fact that an application for maintenance has been made in one district and rejected on the ground of jurisdiction, is not a bar to another application of a similar character before a Magistrate who has jurisdiction.—*In re Todd*, 5 All., 237. See *Shaik Fakuridin*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 40.

An order under this section does not bar a civil suit by a wife against her husband for maintenance (*Lallah Gopee Nauth v. Musst. Jeetan Koor*, 6 W. R., Civ., 57); nor is a decision of a Civil Court refusing to enforce a contract for the maintenance of a woman on the ground of limitation a bar to an application under this section.—*Meiselbach, Petitioner*, 17 W. R., Cr., 49.

An agreement by a husband to maintain his wife by giving her a house and jewels, and by delivering to her annually a certain quantity of grain and money, cannot be enforced under this section.—*Viramma v. Narayya*, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 283.

A Magistrate has no power under this section to make an order for maintenance at a progressively increasing rate. He may, however, under the next section, from time to time, alter the rate of the monthly allowance granted as maintenance.—*Upendra Nath Dhal v. Soudamini Dasi*, I. L. R., 12 Cal., 535.

An agreement by the mother with the father of an illegitimate child to accept a particular sum for maintenance of the child is not binding on the guardian of the child after the death of the mother.—*Hildephousus v. Malone*, Panjab Rec., 1885, p. 26.

An order made by a Magistrate directing a Mahomedan husband to pay a sum monthly for the maintenance of his wife does not deprive such husband of his inherent right to divorce his wife, and after such divorce the Magistrate's order can no longer be enforced.—*In re Kasam Purbhai*, 8 Bom. H. C. R., Cr. Cas., 95; *Abdur Rohaman v. Sakhina*, I. L. R., 5 Cal., 558; (S. C.) 5 C. L. R., 21; *In re Abdul Ali Ismailji*, I. L. R., 7 Bom., 180—except for period of *iddat*.

It is open to a husband, upon whom an order to make an allowance for the maintenance of his wife has been made, to prove afterwards that his wife is living in adultery, and upon such proof, a Magistrate is justified in cancelling the order.—*In re Chaku*, 8 Bom. H. C. R., Cr. Cas., 124. Where, on an application by a husband for the cancellation of an order for maintenance on the ground of the wife's adultery, the Magistrate rejected the application on the ground that the wife's adultery was not established, the Allahabad High Court held that another Magistrate was not competent, upon a subsequent application, to reopen the matters which had already been adjudicated upon, and therefore could not legally make an order for discontinuance of maintenance upon proof of adultery by the wife prior to the former application.—*Luraith v. Ram Dial*, I. L. R., 5 All., 224.







An order for the payment of a monthly allowance to an illegitimate child is not a conviction for an offence, and consequently is not appealable.—*Reg. v. Golam Hossein Chowdhry*, 7 W. R., Cr., 10; (S. C.) 3 Wym Cr. Rul., 7. Such an order is, however, a judicial proceeding (*Reg. v. Thaku bin Ira*, 5 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 81), and as such subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court. See ss. 435—439. Ch. XXXVI  
s. 489

An insolvent who has obtained a protection order is not liable to arrest or imprisonment in respect of arrears of maintenance due under an order made by the Magistrate included in the schedule filed by him.—*Tokee Bebee v. Abdool Khan*, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 536; (S. C.) 5 C. L. R., 458. WILSON, J., in that case, doubted whether the protection order would protect the insolvent from proceedings in respect of maintenance accruing subsequently to the filing of the schedule.

Imprisonment cannot be awarded in anticipation of default to an order for a monthly maintenance.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 7th December 1866 and 24th April 1873, *Weir*, p. 16.

A warrant may be issued for the recovery of arrears of maintenance. Though a warrant is permissible on every breach of the order to pay maintenance, the result of issuing it for an aggregate of payments is, that one month's imprisonment would alone be awardable for the amount unpaid after the execution of the warrant. See *Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 19th April 1871.

A Magistrate may both levy the amount of the fine and order the defaulter to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month for each allowance remaining unpaid (*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 11th November 1874, *Weir*, p. 46), that is, after the execution of the warrant.

The proviso to this section does not authorize a Magistrate to entertain applications for separate maintenance, on the ground of ill-treatment from wives whose husbands have not neglected or refused to maintain them, but who have of their own accord left their husbands' house and protection, and to order allowances to be paid to such wives on evidence of ill-treatment.—*In re Thompson*, 6 All., 205.

The High Court alone can interfere by way of revision with an order under this section.—*Subad Domui v. Katiram Dome*, 20 W. R., Cr., 58. In that case the High Court declined to interfere with an order of a Magistrate declaring a person to be the father of an illegitimate child when it appeared that the Magistrate acted upon the sworn testimony of the mother, and that he called before him the person complained of as being the reputed father.

**489.** On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

This section corresponds generally with s. 537 of Act X of 1872 and s. 235 of Act IV of 1877.

Under the rule framed by the Calcutta High Court in accordance with cl. ii, s. 20 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, a fee of one rupee is chargeable for serving and executing a warrant of levy or fine or of maintenance to wife, children, &c., and a percentage on the amount of fine or maintenance levied, viz., 2 per cent. on sums not exceeding Rs. 100. Where the sum exceeds Rs. 100, the 2 per cent. on Rs. 100 and 1 per cent. on the amount of excess.—*Calcutta Gazette*, 1874, p. 478.

A person aggrieved by an order directing him to pay a certain sum for maintenance should apply to the Magistrate under this section.—*Goyamoney Surinee v. Mohesh Chunder Shaha*, 9 W. R., Cr., 1; see *Mehtab Bibi v. Alla Bakhsh*, Panjab Rec., 1885, p. 38.

Chap.  
XXXVII  
secs.  
490-491

**490.** A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

This section corresponds with s. 236 of Act IV of 1877. In s. 538 of Act X of 1872, the provision as to copies of orders being given without payment was omitted, but such copies were exempted from payment of court-fees.—*Notification of Govt. of India, No. 996, 6th June 1873, Gazette of India, 1873, p. 520, Wilkins, p. 107. See Queen v. Kurri Pappayamma, I. L. R., 4 Mad, 230, cited in note to s. 488.*

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A HABEAS CORPUS.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

**491.** Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

(a) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(b) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(c) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(d) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any Commission from the Governor-General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(e) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(f) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

Each of the said High Courts may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.





Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819 or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor-General in Council, No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

Chap.  
XXXVIII  
s. 492

Compare s. 82 of Act X of 1872 and s. 148 of Act X of 1875.

Clause (a) in s. 148 of the latter Act has been omitted, as also the clause directing that neither a High Court nor any Judge thereof shall, after the passing of that Act, issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the purposes of the section.

The Regulations and Acts referred to in the proviso relate to the custody and confinement of State prisoners.

## PART IX.

### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

#### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

##### OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

**492.** The Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

The first part of this section embodies the provisions of ss. 57 and 58 of Act X of 1872. As to the second paragraph, see s. 202, para. 2, of Act X of 1872. The discretion of the District Magistrate has been curtailed. Now he cannot appoint as Public Prosecutor any officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent. The provision giving the Subdivisional Magistrate power, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, to make an appointment under this section, is new.

For definition of 'Public Prosecutor,' see s. 4 (m), *ante*.

It has been held by a Full Bench of the High Court at Allahabad that a person appointed under this section by the Magistrate of the District to be a Public Prosecutor for the purpose of a particular case tried in the Court of Sessions, has not the power of a Public Prosecutor with regard to withdrawal, under s. 494, from prosecutions.—*Emp. v. Madho*, I. L. R., 7 All., 291.

A Public Prosecutor should be without interest in the case which he conducts. His duty is to assist the Court in the furtherance of justice, and not to act as counsel for any particular person or party. "He should not by statement aggravate the case against the prisoners: nor keep back a witness, because his evidence may weaken a case for the prosecution. His only object should be to aid the Court in

Chap.  
XXXVIII  
s. 493

discovering truth. A Public Prosecutor should avoid any public proceeding likely to intimidate or unduly influence witnesses on either side. There should be on his part no unseemly eagerness for, or grasping at, convictions."—*Reg. v. Kashinath Dinhar*, 8 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 126, 153, per WESTROPP, C.J.

It is the duty of the Public Prosecutor at a trial before the Sessions Court to call and examine all material witnesses sent up to the Court on behalf of the prosecution, and the Judge is bound to hear all the evidence upon the charge. But he is not bound to call any witnesses who will not, in his opinion, speak the truth, or support the points he desires to establish by their evidence; but in such circumstances he should explain to the Court that this is his reason for not calling these witnesses, and he should offer to put them in the box for cross-examination by the accused at his discretion.—*Empress v. Tulla*, I. L. R., 7 All., 904. In the absence of any such explanation or other reasonable grounds apparent on the face of the proceedings, inferences unfavourable to the prosecution must be drawn from the non-production of its witnesses.—*Ibid.*

So in the case of *In re Dhuannu Kazi*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 121, it was said that it is *prima facie* the duty of the prosecution to call all the witnesses who from their connection with the transactions connected with the prosecution, must be able to give important information. If such witnesses are not called without sufficient reason being shewn, the Court may properly draw an inference adverse to the prosecution. The only thing that can relieve the prosecution from calling such witnesses is the reasonable belief that, if called, they would not speak the truth. No such corresponding inference can be drawn about the accused.—*Ibid.* See *Ram Sahai Lail*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 1070.

For rules as to the employment of the Government Advocate in connection with criminal prosecutions in the province of British Burma, see *Burma Gazette*, Part II, p. 25.

For rules regarding Public Prosecutors in Bombay, see Bombay Circulars, pp. 56–58.

All Sessions Judges and Judicial Commissioners are to allow the Government Pleaders in their several districts to have access to their decisions in all criminal cases in which medical evidence is taken.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 10 of 22nd September 1869*, Wilkins, p. 147.

Sessions Judges in the Lower Provinces should give every facility to Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police for inspecting the records of cases in their Courts, and for the preparation of copies by clerks sent by the District Magistrate, care being taken that the records are not removed from the Judge's office.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 5 of 21st September 1880*, Wilkins, p. 147.

**493.** The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Pleaders, privately instructed, to be under his direction.

This section corresponds with s. 60 of Act X of 1872.

No party has any right to be heard, either personally or by pleader, before any Court when exercising its powers of revision; provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader (s. 440). But under ss. 436, 439, para. 2, *ante*, which also deal with powers of revision, an accused has a right to appear before any order to his prejudice can be passed against him under that section.







**494.** Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,

(a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged;

(b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted

Compare s. 61 of Act X of 1872, by which it was provided that upon withdrawal of *any charge* whilst the case was under inquiry, the accused person should be discharged; but that if on such withdrawal the accused was under trial, he should be acquitted.

This section, it is to be observed, provides for the withdrawal from the *prosecution*, and directs that the accused on such withdrawal shall, if no charge has been framed, be discharged, or shall, if the withdrawal is after a charge has been framed, or when no charge is required, be acquitted.

It has been held by a Full Bench of the High Court at Allahabad that a person appointed by the Magistrate of the District under s. 492, *supra*, to be a Public Prosecutor for the purpose of a particular case tried by the Court of Session, has not the power of a Public Prosecutor with regard to withdrawal from the prosecution under this section.—*Emp. v. Madho*, I. L. R., 7 All., 291.

Compare s. 240, *ante*.

**495.** “Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police below a rank to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council” [Act X of 1886, s. 13]; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

“An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.” [Act X of 1886, s. 13.]

Compare s. 59 of Act X of 1872 as amended by Act XI of 1874, s. 8, and s. 129 of Act IV of 1877. Under these sections permission might be given to any person to conduct a prosecution. Act IV of 1877, however, excepted the persons who are excepted by this section. In the case of *Queen v. Ramchunder Sircar*, 13 W. R., Cr., 18, KEMP and JACKSON, JJ., expressed an opinion that it was highly objectionable for prosecutions in Sessions Courts to be conducted by officers of the police.

Chap.  
XXXIX  
s. 496

Under s. 129 of Act IV of 1877 it was held, that, with the exception of the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, no person, whether counsel or attorney, could claim the right to conduct the prosecution of any criminal case without the permission of the Presidency Magistrate.—*Empress v. Butokristo Dass*, I. L. R., 6 Cal., 59.

By s. 270, *ante*, it is provided that in every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor. See notes to that section and to s. 4 (*m*), *ante*.

Any person, whether a private complainant or not, when permitted to conduct a case as prosecutor, may instruct counsel to appear.—*In re Narayan M. Pendshe*, 11 Bom. H. C. R., 102.

In the case of *Empress v. Honkerapa*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 534, it was held, that this section had not superseded the provisions of s. 23 of the Bombay Police Act, VII (Bom.) of 1867. That section provides: "It shall be lawful for any Police-officer to lay any information before a Magistrate, and to apply for a summons, warrant, search-warrant or such other legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence, and to prosecute such person up to final judgment."

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### OF BAIL.

**469.** When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any state of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail: Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Bail to be taken in case of bailable offence.

See s. 128 (para. 2), s. 194 (para. 2), s. 204 (para. 1), and ss. 388 and 393 of Act X of 1872, and ss. 70 and 74 of Act IV of 1877.

No Police-officer other than an officer in charge of a Police-station has power to admit an accused person to bail. See s. 170, *supra*.

No person who has been arrested by a Police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond or bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.—S. 63, *ante*.

Section 513, *infra*, permits a deposit of a sum of money or Government promissory notes to be given, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, in lieu of executing a bond.

Where the personal attendance of an accused person is dispensed with, a recognizance-bond, if deemed necessary, should be taken from him and not from his agent.—*Reg. v. Lallabhai Jassubhai*, 5 Bom. H. C. R., Cr., 64. So, where it becomes necessary to adjourn the hearing of a summons-case, the attendance of the accused person may be secured at the adjourned hearing by taking a recognizance from him.—*Queen v. Chocha Rai*, 6 N. W. P. Rep., p. 366.

The proceeding in which it has to be determined whether an accused person should be admitted to bail by a Magistrate is a judicial proceeding.—*Manikam v. Queen*, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 63.

For form of bond and bail-bond on a preliminary inquiry before a Magistrate, see Sched. V, No. 42.

Bail-bonds in criminal cases, recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, and recognizances for personal appearance or otherwise, are exempted from court-fees.—*Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. xv.*





**497.** When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

See s. 128 (para. 1), s. 194 (para. 2), and s. 389 of Act X of 1872 and s. 71 of Act IV of 1877.

Bail ought not to be demanded where the accused has been discharged. It can be demanded only in cases where further inquiry is pending, and the accused has not been discharged.—*Ram Lall Tewaree v. Soopha Ram*, 10 W. R., Cr., 34; (S. C.) 1 B. L. R., S. N., xxvii.

A Magistrate ought not to remand an accused where there is no evidence, in the expectation of evidence turning up.—*In re Mohesh Chunder Banerjee*, 4 B. L. R., Apx., 1.

The proceeding in which it has to be determined whether an accused should be admitted to bail by a Magistrate is a judicial proceeding.—*Manikam Mudali v. Queen*, 1 L. R., 6 Mad., 63.

If, upon an investigation under Chap. XIV, it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground, such officer must forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial; or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed, and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed. When the officer in charge of a Police-station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under s. 170, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused (s. 170, *supra*). See also the provisions of s. 171, *supra*.

Officers in charge of Police-stations must report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Subdivisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise (s. 62, *supra*), and no person who has been arrested by a Police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.—S. 63, *supra*.



Chap.  
XXXIX  
secs.  
498-499

**498.** The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

See ss. 129, 390, and 508 of Act X of 1872 and s. 136 of Act X of 1875. The previous section of the present Code provided that a person accused of a non-bailable offence should not be released on bail if there appeared reasonable grounds for believing that he had been guilty of the offence charged. This section empowers the High Court or Court of Session to direct that any person without restriction be admitted to bail. A Sessions Court, in referring a case under s. 438, might direct that a person already convicted should be admitted to bail. Section 390 of Act X of 1872 empowered the Court to direct that any *accused* person should be admitted to bail, and it was held by a Full Bench under that section, that a Court of Session had no power to admit a convicted person to bail, a *convicted person* not being an *accused person* within the meaning of the section.—*Reg. v. Thakur Parshad*, I. L. R., 1 All. F. B., 151. It had already been so held in *Reg. v. Ram Rutton Mookerjee*, 24 W. R., Cr., 8, and in *Reg. v. Kanhai Shahu*, 23 W. R., Cr., 40. See also *Aradhan Mundul v. Myan Khan Tukadger*, 24 W. R., 7; *Reg. v. Mahendra Narayan Bangabhusan*, 1 B. L. R., Cr., 7, under Act XXV of 1861. In the present section the word 'accused' has been omitted. Accordingly, there is now, it would seem, nothing to prevent the High Court or Court of Session from admitting a convicted person to bail.

The following rule has been published for guidance in the N.-W. Provinces: It must be understood that for every bailable offence, bail is a right, not a favour: detention in the lock-up is the alternative, not the original order. The bail demanded should never be excessive with reference to the social status of the party. The amount of bail and the offence charged, with the section under which it is punishable, should always be stated on the face of the order directing the accused to be detained in the lock-up. He should be informed also that the friends of the accused may ascertain what is required. Bail may be tendered and must be accepted at any time before conviction. Under s. 399 (513) deposit of cash or Government promissory notes may be made in lieu of bail, except in cases coming under Chap. VIII (of security for good behaviour).—*Smyth*, p. 129.

**499.** Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

See s. 391 of Act X of 1872 and s. 72 of Act IV of 1877.  
The last clause is new.







The power in terms given to a Police-officer to determine the amount for which a bond may be required is new. See ss. 170 and 171. The Police-officer mentioned in this section would appear to be a Police-officer in charge of a Police-station.—S. 496, *supra*.

For form of bond and bail-bond on a preliminary inquiry before a Magistrate, see Sched. V, No. 42.

The following rule obtains in the N.-W. Provinces: A considerable diversity of practice exists in carrying out the provisions of the law in regard to taking of recognizances from accused persons and their sureties, and the result of the diversity and irregularity is not only to cause Police-officers to be employed in needless inquiries, but also to keep the accused person in custody pending the result of inquiry into the sufficiency or otherwise of the bail offered. The attention of the criminal authorities is therefore directed to s. 391 (499 of this Act) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which simply requires the Magistrate to take recognizance in such a sum of money as he may think sufficient from the accused and one or more sureties, and to ss. 396 and 397 (388 and 389), which lay down the proceedings to be adopted to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance from the person executing the personal recognizance and from his sureties. At the same time, however, it is the duty of the Magistrates to satisfy themselves that the sureties are in point of substance persons of whom it may be reasonably presumed that they can, if necessary, satisfy the terms of the bail-bond.—*Smyth*, p. 130.

**500.** As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail, the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

Discharge from custody.

Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

The first part of this section corresponds with s. 394 of Act X of 1872 and s. 73 of Act IV of 1877.

The last paragraph is new.

For form of warrant to discharge a person imprisoned on failure to give security, see Sched. V, No. 43.

**501.** If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest, directing that the person released on bail be brought before it, and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

\* This section corresponds with s. 392 of Act X of 1872 and s. 75 of Act IV of 1877.

The words 'or otherwise' are new. See the last paragraph of s. 497, *supra*.

**502.** All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

Discharge of sureties.

Ch XL  
s. 503

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the person so released be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

This section corresponds with s. 395 of Act X of 1872 and s. 76 of Act IV of 1877.

## CHAPTER XL.

### OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

**503.** Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limit of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

When the witness resides in the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is, or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

This section consolidates the provisions of s. 330, paras. 1 and 2; of Act X of 1872, s. 76, para. 1; of Act X of 1875, and of ss. 157 and 158 of Act IV of 1877. It must appear that the examination of the witnesses is 'necessary for the ends of justice.'





The power given to a District Magistrate under this section to issue commissions is new.

Ch. XL  
s. 503

Other Magistrates desiring to issue a commission must, under s. 506, apply to the District Magistrate.

The taking of evidence on commission in criminal cases is unknown to English practice, and ought in this country to be most sparingly resorted to—only in extreme cases of delay, expense, or inconvenience. See remarks of STRAIGHT, J., in *In re Farid-un-nissa*, I. L. R., 5 All., 92.

In the case of *Hurro Soondery Chowdhani*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 20; (S. C.) 3 C. L. R., 93, AINSLIE and BROUGHTON, JJ., allowed a *pardanashin* woman summoned as a witness in a criminal case to be exempted from personal attendance in Court, and to be examined on commission; but the question as to whether *pardanashin* women had a right to such exemption was not apparently considered. In the case of *Farid-un-nissa*, I. L. R., 5 All., 92, STRAIGHT, J., referring to that case, said that while he was not prepared to hold that *pardanashin* women were of right exempted from personal attendance at Court, he would be loath to hold that the word inconvenience in s. 330 of the old Code of Criminal Procedure did not empower the Courts to allow examination by commission in criminal cases, where a witness, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public. The case there was a prosecution for defamation, and STRAIGHT, J., was of opinion that the fact of her being a person who had set the criminal law in action materially altered her position in considering whether a commission should issue, and directed the Magistrate that if the complainant whom it was sought to examine on commission was found to be a *pardanashin* lady, and if she elected to attend and support her charge, to allow her to be brought into his room in the courthouse in her palki, or to make such other arrangements as might enable her to remain in it, and strictly preserve her privacy, and to subject her to the least inconvenience or annoyance for the purpose of recording her evidence according to law in the presence of the accused after identification by some approved witness.

In the case of *Empress v. Counsell*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 896, WILSON, J., refused to issue a commission in a criminal case before the High Court Criminal Sessions, on the ground that in criminal cases the issue of a commission is a most unsatisfactory course of proceeding and one dangerous to the interests of the prisoner.

In the case of *Empress v. Bal Gungadhar Tilak*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 285, where a Government servant had executed his recognizance to appear and give evidence for the prosecution at a criminal trial to take place at the High Court of Bombay, and was subsequently ordered to a distant station in public service, and could not, with due regard to public interests, return to Bombay before the time, SARGENT, J., allowed him to be examined on commission before his departure from Bombay. The ground, apparently, on which he did so was that there was nothing special in the case to make it necessary that the witness should be personally present at the trial, and his evidence both on examination and cross-examination would be just as effective if taken on commission, as it would if he were to appear in Court.

In the case of *Empress v. Burhe*, I. L. R., 6 All., 224, where the accused was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen, at the trial the Sessions Judge, under s. 33 of the Evidence Act, admitted the evidence of the owner of the property in respect of which the accused was charged, and of his wife taken by commission during the inquiry before the Magistrate, and the evidence of the servant of these persons taken at the inquiry, and also the evidence of the owner of the property taken during the trial under a commission issued under this section. The grounds upon which the Sessions Judge admitted the evidence taken during the inquiry were that the attendance of the witnesses could not be procured without an expense of Rs. 500, an amount which he considered unreasonable, and that the witnesses would be inconvenienced, and their evidence had reference merely to the identification of the property, the subject of the charge. It was held that the evidence had been improperly admitted. OLDFIELD, J., remarking that inconvenience to witnesses was no ground allowed under s. 33 of the Evidence Act, and that the question of identification was a most material one in the case, the whole case resting on it. The Court also held on similar grounds that the case was not one in which the Sessions Judge was justified in issuing a commission.



Ch. XL  
secs.  
504-505

In the case of *Ralli v. Gankim Swee*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 939, it was held that if, when evidence is taken before commissioners, a document is tendered and objected to on any ground, the opposite party is not precluded from objecting to the document at the trial on any other ground—it not being necessary to state all the objections to the admissibility of a document when it is first tendered. The party objecting is at liberty to take any fresh objection whenever the party producing the document tenders it in evidence at the trial. In the same case it was held that where a commission to take evidence is issued to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the commission, it is not necessary, in order to admit secondary evidence of the contents of a document, that the party tendering it should have given notice to produce the original, nor is it necessary for him to prove a refusal to produce the original.

Under Act X of 1875, s. 76, it was held, that the evidence of a witness taken upon commission was not admissible in a criminal trial held before the High Court, unless it could be shown that such evidence was so taken upon an order made by that Court under s. 76 of that Act, or unless it was admissible under s. 33 of the Evidence Act.—*Empress v. Dabee Pershad*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 532.

Section 33 of the Evidence Act is as follows:—

Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person authorized by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving, in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts which it states, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case the Court considers unreasonable.

Provided—

that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

*Explanation.*—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

It would appear that the Courts have no power to issue a commission out of the jurisdiction except in cases provided for by this section itself. See *Empress v. Moorga Chetty*, I. L. R., 5 Bom. (F. B.), 338. See also ss. 188 and 189, *supra*.

504. If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency-town.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the thirty-ninth and fortieth of Victoria, chapter 46, section 3.

Compare s. 330 of Act X of 1872 as amended by s. 35, para. 1, of Act XI of 1874, and Act X of 1875, s. 76, para. 4.

The last paragraph is new.

505. The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in

Parties may examine witness.





writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

Ch. XL  
secs.  
506-508

Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine, and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Compare s. 330, para. 4, of Act X of 1872, as amended by s. 35, para. 2, of Act XI of 1874; and Act X of 1875, s. 76, para. 5.

The interrogatories must now be such as the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission thinks relevant.

**506.** Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or reject the application.

Power of Provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

See Act X of 1872, s. 330, para. 5. Under that section, a Magistrate to whom it appeared necessary that a commission should issue was obliged to apply to the Court of Session to which he was subordinate. Now he must apply to the District Magistrate, who, under s. 503, is empowered to issue a commission.

**507.** After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

Return of commission.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 330, last para., as amended by s. 35, para. 3, of Act XI of 1874, and Act X of 1875, s. 76, para. 6.

**508.** In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

ch. XLI  
s. 509 adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

This section is new. See the New York Criminal Procedure Code, s. 708. As to adjournments generally, see s. 344, *supra*, and the explanation to that section.

## CHAPTER XLI.

### SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

**509.** The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

See Act X of 1872, s. 323; Act X of 1875, s. 71; Act IV of 1877, s. 152. The deposition must be taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused. See *In re Jhubboo Mahtan*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 739.

The report of a medical officer not given on oath is not evidence and cannot be used under this section.—*In re Chintamonee Nye*, 11 W. R., Cr., 2; *In re Samiruddin*, 10 C. L. R., 11; *Queen v. Kaminee Dasse*, 12 W. R., Cr., 25. A medical officer, in giving evidence, may refresh his memory by referring to a report which he has made of his *post-mortem* examination, but the report cannot be treated as evidence.—*Raghoni Singh v. Empress*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 455; (S. C.) 11 C. L. R., 569.

The evidence of a medical man who has seen and has made a *post-mortem* examination of the corpse of the person touching whose death the inquiry is made, is admissible, firstly, to prove the nature of the injuries which he observed; and secondly, as evidence of the opinion of an expert, as to the manner in which those injuries were inflicted, and as to the cause of death. A medical man who has not seen the corpse is only in a position to give evidence of his opinion as an expert. The proper mode of eliciting such evidence is to put to the witness hypothetically the facts which the evidence of the other witnesses attempts to prove, and to ask the witness his opinion on these facts—see *per FIELD, J.*, *Raghoni Singh v. Empress*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 455; (S. C.) 11 C. L. R., 569.

In the case of *In re Jhubboo Mahtan*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 739; (S. C.) 12 C. L. R., 233, the medical officer was called in the Sessions Court, and it was contended that as he was called, his deposition taken by the Magistrate was inadmissible; but the High Court held that it was not so, but that, on the deposition being put in, the medical officer might be further interrogated upon any points upon which there had not been sufficient examination by the Magistrate.

The attention of Magistrates is called to s. 323 (509) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and they are informed that a committing Magistrate should not, except for some special reason, bind over a medical witness, whose evidence he has taken, to appear in the Sessions Court. It is very undesirable that medical men in the districts should be taken away from their dispensaries more frequently, or for a longer period, than is absolutely necessary.—*Bombay Gazette*, 7th May 1881.

The deposition of a medical witness, which may be given in evidence under this section, should be put in and read as part of the case for the prosecution before the accused person is called upon to enter on his defence.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 11*, 2nd September 1867, *Wilkins*, p. 114.







The attendance of the Civil Surgeon at the Criminal Courts of the station for the purpose of giving evidence is one of his ordinary official duties, and he is not entitled to claim, nor are the Courts authorized to grant, a fee for this duty. When a Civil Surgeon is required to proceed more than five miles beyond the limits of his station, he is entitled to travelling allowance under Resolution of Government of India, dated 26th April 1872, published in the *Punjab Gazette of the 27th April 1872*, at page 1388.

Ch. XLI  
secs.  
510-511

When a medical officer, other than the Civil Surgeon or officer in medical charge of the civil station, is summoned to give professional evidence in a Criminal Court touching the result of a *post-mortem* examination conducted by him in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of the duties, a fee of Rs. 16 shall be allowed him in addition to the usual expenses payable to witnesses in criminal trials.—*Smyth*, p. 125.

**510.** Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of *any* [Act X of 1886, s. 14] Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code. •

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 325, para. 1; Act X of 1875, s. 72; Act IV of 1877, s. 153.

The words 'any proceeding under this Code' have been substituted for 'any trial or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto.' The report under the former Code might only be used as evidence in any criminal trial. Under this section, it may be used as evidence 'in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding.'

The original report of the Chemical Examiner bearing the signature, and not a copy of the report, should be put in evidence.—*Reg. v. Bishumbhur Doss*, 15 W. R., Cr., 49; (S. C.) 6 B. L. R., Apx., 122. Reports of the Additional Chemical Examiner, it has been held by the High Court at Calcutta, could not be used in evidence under this section.—*Empress v. Autal Muchi*, 1. L. R., 10 Cal., 1026. Now the amendment made by Act X of 1886, s. 14, has got rid of the difficulty.

**511.** In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force—

(a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(b) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment, under which the punishment was suffered;

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the

Ch. XLI  
s. 512 identity of the accused person, with the person so convicted or acquitted.

Compare Act X of 1872, ss. 326 and 515, last clause.

Clause (a) of this section corresponds with s. 119 of Act X of 1875; cl. (b) with s. 154 (b) of Act IV of 1877—see also s. 230 of the same Act. The last clause is new.

Under s. 403, a person once convicted and acquitted cannot again be tried for the same offence.

If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date, and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge (s. 221, *supra*). See s. 75 of the Indian Penal Code as to increased punishment in case of previous conviction.

The procedure in case of trial before a jury, or with aid of assessors in case of previous convictions, is laid down by s. 310, *supra*. See s. 348.

Where any European British subject has, upon the summary inquiry mentioned in s. 5 of the European Vagrancy Act, XXI of 1869, been determined to be a vagrant, an office copy of the declaration recorded under that section shall be *prima facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been, upon such inquiry, determined to be a vagrant.—S. 30.

**512.** If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their deposition. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence in his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 327; Act X of 1875, s. 74; Act IV of 1877, s. 155.

See ss. 32 and 33 of the Evidence Act, I of 1872.

Where an accused person has absconded and it is intended to record evidence against him in his absence, it is requisite under this section that the fact of the absconding should be alleged and established before the deposition is recorded.—*Ghurbin Bind v. Empress*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1098; *Wahid v. Empress*, Punjab Record, 1883, p. 47. See s. 33 of the Evidence Act.

The witnesses for the prosecution should be examined in the presence of the accused when practicable, notwithstanding that their statements have been previously recorded in his absence.—*Reg. v. Bocha Chowkeedar*, 22 W. R., Cr., 33. See *Empress v. Sagambar*, 12 C. L. R., 120.

Before examinations are received as evidence under any of these three sections, care must be taken to see that they are in proper form and duly attested, or otherwise strictly proved. And under s. 33 of the Evidence Act, I of 1872, examinations cannot be given as evidence, unless it is proved that the witness, whose examination it is proposed to put in, is dead, or the Court is satisfied that for sufficient cause his attendance cannot be procured. See *Empress v. Burke*, I. L. R., 6 All., 224.





Such examinations when so received are to be detached from the proceedings in the preliminary inquiry and annexed to the record of the trial.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 11 of 2nd September 1867, Wilkins*, p. 114.

Ch. XLII  
secs.  
513-514

It should be shown that when the former deposition was taken, the accused had absconded, and after due pursuit could not be arrested.—*Reg. v. Etwaree Dharée*, 21 W. R., Cr., 12.

Whenever a charge of crime is brought against any person who has absconded and cannot be arrested, the nature and circumstances of its commission, as far as can be ascertained from the statements of persons acquainted with the facts, should be faithfully and minutely recorded, with all its bearings against other parties, as well as the parties suspected. In cases where the crime has terminated fatally, the evidence of the medical officer as to the cause of death should invariably be recorded, as it is of the first importance to find out how the party came by his death.—*Smyth*, p. 121.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

**513.** When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without recognizance, sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond.

Act X of 1872, s. 399; Act X of 1875, s. 139; Act IV of 1877, s. 80.

**514.** Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate [Act X of 1886, s. 4], within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.



Ch. XLII  
s. 514

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

The Court may at its discretion remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

This section makes the procedure applicable to the recovery of a penalty from the principal in the case of security to keep the peace, provided by s. 502 of Act X of 1872, applicable in the case of all bonds under this Code. Act X of 1872 contained various provisions for realizing penalties under bonds which had become forfeited. See ss. 396, 397, 398 (paras. 1 and 2), and ss. 503 and 514. See also Act XI of 1874, ss. 37, 44; Act X of 1875, ss. 137, 138; Act IV of 1877, ss. 77, 78, 79, 228, and 229.

For form of warrant of attachment to enforce a bond, see Sched. V, No. 44; for form of notice to surety on breach of a bond, *ib.*, No. 45; for form of notice to surety of forfeiture of bond for good behaviour, *ib.*, No. 46; for form of warrant of attachment against a surety, *ib.*, No. 47; for form of warrant of commitment of the surety of an accused person admitted to bail, *ib.*, No. 48; for form of notice of forfeiture of a bond to keep the peace to the principal, *ib.*, No. 49; for form of warrant to attach the property of the principal on breach of a bond to keep the peace, *ib.*, No. 50; for form of warrant of imprisonment on breach of a bond to keep the peace, *ib.*, No. 51; for form of warrant of attachment and sale on forfeiture of a bond for good behaviour, *ib.*, No. 52; for form of warrant of imprisonment on forfeiture of a bond for good behaviour, *ib.*, No. 53.

The High Court as a Court of Revision has no power to reduce the amount of a recognizance that may have been forfeited (*In re Noor-ool-Huh*, 2 C. L. R., 408; (S. C.) I L. R., 3 Calc., 757; *In re Nilmadhub Ghosal*, 19 W. R., Cr., 1); nor has the Magistrate.—*In re Nahi Hazi*, 8 C. L. R., 72; *Empress v. Umra*, Panjab Record, 1883, p. 2. In such a case the Magistrate of the District should refer the matter to Government if he thinks the amount of the recognizance was excessive.

Before a warrant can issue attaching the property of a surety, he must be called on to show cause why he should not pay the penalty mentioned in his bond, and it must appear clearly on the face of the record that he had such notice given him. *Khoodee Koiburtsee v. Doorgulass Bhattacharjee*, 15 W. R., Cr., 82. A Magistrate ought not to forfeit a recognizance to keep the peace under this section, unless the person charged with the breach has had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses upon whose evidence the rule to show cause has been issued.—*Empress v. Nobin Chunder Dutt*, 4 C. L. R. (F. B.), 243; I L. R., 4 Calc. (F. B.), 865.

There is no provision in this Code authorizing a Police-officer to take a surety-bond for the production of any person before the police. Such a bond is *ab initio* void, and a Magistrate has no power to alter it or impose fresh obligations thereunder.—*In re Chandra Sekhar Rai*, I L. R., 11 Calc., 77. A Magistrate acting under this section must proceed on legal evidence, and the penalty can only be enforced on proof that the bond was duly executed and forfeited.—*ib.*, p. 78.

An order escheating a recognizance or a bail-bond must be made upon evidence duly recorded in the case, and not upon evidence taken in other cases. The terms of this section must be strictly followed. It is not competent to direct that in default of payment the person whose recognizance is forfeited should be imprisoned without first issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of his moveable property.—*In re Mohesh Chunder Roy*, 10 C. L. R., 571.

There is nothing in this section to prevent an accused person who has forfeited his bail-bond from being proceeded against under s. 174 of the Indian Penal Code, notwithstanding that his surety has already been made to pay the penalty







mentioned in the recognizances.—*In re Tajoomuddy Lahoree*, 10 W. R., Cr., 4. But when a forfeiture of a recognizance-bond has been proved before a Magistrate, he ought to consider what punishment is suitable for the offence entailing the forfeiture in addition to the penalty due under the bond. He ought not to punish for the offence and then at some other time take steps to recover the penalty:—*In re Parbutti Churn Bose*, 3 C. L. R., 406. Ch. XLII  
secs.  
515-516

If a person has really forfeited his recognizances to keep the peace, the Magistrate must record evidence in the presence of the accused, proving that he was about to do something which would cause a breach of the peace.—*In the matter of Kalikant Roy Chowdhry*, 3 B. L. R., Apx., 155.

A Magistrate has no jurisdiction to call on a person who has entered into a recognizance-bond under s. 493 (Act X of 1872) to pay the penalty or show cause why he should not pay it, without previous *prima facie* proof on oath or affirmation (s. 502) that it has been forfeited.—*In re Hariram Birbhan*, 11 Bom. H. C. R., 170.

A recognizance, entered into in one district, to keep the peace towards another, is forfeited if the person making it should be convicted in another district of having assaulted that other person.—*Reg. v. Sham Sundar Chowdhry*, 2 B. L. R., Ap. Cr., 11.

Where a defendant who merely bound himself to appear on a particular day has fulfilled that condition, the forfeiture of his recognizance, because he did not also appear on the following day, is illegal.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 1868, 9th April 1869, and 4th December 1878, *Weir*, p. 30.

When a Magistrate has before him the fact that a person convicted by him of an offence attended with violence was under recognizance to keep the peace, and does not, nevertheless, forfeit such recognizance, it must be held that he thought it unnecessary to do so. Subsequent proceedings taken after the lapse of a considerable period are bad and contrary to the intention of the law.—*In re Ram Chunder Lalla*, 1 C. L. R., 134.

**515.** All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or if not so appealable, may be revised by him.

See Act X of 1872, s. 398, penultimate paragraph.

If any Magistrate, not being empowered in that behalf, revises under this section an order passed under the previous section, his proceedings are void.—*S. 530 (i), infra.*

In the case of *Anantha Charri v. Anantha Charri*, I. L. R., 2 Mad., 169, where a first class Deputy Magistrate in the Madras Presidency decided that a bond for keeping the peace had been forfeited and thereupon levied the penalty, it was held there was no appeal from his order. Under this section, however, all orders respecting bonds, of whatever description they may be, passed under s. 514, are appealable to the District Magistrate.

As to whether the High Court has power to reduce the amount of a recognizance which has been forfeited, see notes to the previous section.

**516.** The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

Act X of 1872, s. 398, last paragraph; Act X of 1875, s. 138, last paragraph.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

## OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

**517.** When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any document or other property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is livestock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

**EXPLANATION.** — In this section the term ‘property’ includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

The first clause of this section corresponds with the first paragraph of s. 418 of Act X of 1872, as amended by Act XI of 1874, s. 38; see s. 115 of Act X of 1875 and ss. 243 and 244 of Act IV of 1877. The second paragraph embodies a rule issued by the High Court of Bombay, dated the 13th of September 1877 (*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, p. 828), which, however, applied only to Sessions Courts, and directed that the order should be carried out by the committing Magistrate. Now the order of both Sessions Courts and the High Court may be directed to be carried out by the District Magistrate.

The third paragraph appears to be new.

The explanation corresponds with the explanation added to s. 418 of Act X of 1872 by s. 38 of Act XI of 1877.

Upon general principles, where there has been an inquiry or trial and the accused is discharged or acquitted by any Criminal Court, that Court is bound to restore the property into the possession of the person from whom it was taken, unless, as provided by this section, such Court is of opinion that ‘any offence appears to have been committed’ regarding it, or that it has been used for the commission of an offence. Then such order as appears right for the disposal of the property may be made. See *In re Annapurnabai*, 1 L. R., 1 Bom., 630; *In re Anant Ramchander Lothkar*, 10 Bom., 197. In the former case, A was charged before the police with the theft of certain property. The police considered that no theft had been committed, and reported the matter to a second class Magistrate, who, agreeing with the police, ordered the property to be restored to A. On application by the





complainant, the District Magistrate found that A had removed, though not dishonestly, the property from B, a deceased person, and ordered the property to be given by the police to B's heirs, and it was so given. It was held, that the provisions of Act X of 1872 did not apply. It was further held, that the High Court had no power to direct the restoration of the property already delivered by the police under an illegal order of the District Magistrate. See *Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 13th Feby. 1874, 30th June 1874, 9th March 1877, *Weir*, p. 24.

An order, after trial, made by a Criminal Court for the restoration of property under this section is conclusive as to the immediate right to possession. Where, however, an order has to be made under s. 523, *post*, the Magistrate may in the inquiry proceed on such evidence as is available and make an order for handing the property to the person he thinks entitled, but this order does not conclude the right of any person, and the real owner may proceed against the holder of the property.—*Empress v. Tribhovan Manekchand*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 131.

Where, on acquittal, a Criminal Court passes an order for restoration of property, the proper course for the District Magistrate, if he thinks the order improper, is to direct it to be stayed under s. 520, but not to treat the property as subject to an order under s. 523 and set it aside.—*Empress v. Abhram Umar*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 575; see *In re Annapurnabai*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 630.

Under the next section the Court may, instead of passing an order under this section, direct the property to be delivered over to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to be dealt with by him under s. 523.

No order can be passed with reference to the disposal of any property in a Criminal Court unless that property is produced before the Court. Such order must be made at the time of passing judgment.—*Rash Mohun Goshamy v. Kali Nath Raha*, 19 W. R., Cr., 3.

This section does not place the property at the disposal of the Magistrate in the sense of enabling him to bestow it in charity. The Magistrate should make such legal disposition thereof as seems right,—that is, direct it to be given to some one to whom it seems to belong, or permit it to continue in the possession in which it is found or otherwise.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 20th July 1875, *Weir*, p. 24.

Where a person was accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, and was discharged by the Magistrate, on the ground that there was no evidence that the property was stolen,—it was held, that the Magistrate was competent, believing that the property was stolen, to make an order under the corresponding section (418) of Act X of 1872.—*Empress v. Nilambar Babu*, I. L. R., 2 All., 276.

Where a stolen currency note had been delivered to a *bonâ fide* holder for value, the High Court refused, on conviction of the thief, to restore the note to the person from whom it was stolen.—*In re Mitchell*, 1 C. L. R., 339; (S. C.) I. L. R., 3 Calc., 379. A currency note was there held not to be included in the term 'goods' within the meaning of the Contract Act. The rule of law that possession by the taker in good faith is no defence against the owner of a chattel whose possession was lost through theft has no application to a currency note, which, like money, does not stand on the same footing as other chattels. The property in money passes by mere delivery, and nothing short of fraud will graft an exception upon that rule.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 6th Feby. 1877; 7 *Mad. H. C. R.*, 233, *Weir*, p. 23.

The words 'any property' which occur in the former Codes, and for which the words 'any document or other property' have now been substituted, were held to include as well property voluntarily produced before the Magistrate by a witness in the case, as property seized by the police or found on the person of the accused.—*Reg. v. Ramdas Samaldas*, 12 Bom. H. C. R., 217.

It has been held that the corresponding section of Act X of 1872 does not authorize the Court to order destruction of obscene books surrendered by the accused.—*Empress v. Indarman*, I. L. R., 3 All., 837, but now see the provisions of s. 521.

**518.** In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been

Order may take form of reference to District or Subdivisional Magistrate.



Ch. XLIII seized by the police, and the seizure had been reported to him  
secs.  
519-521 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

This section corresponds with s. 420 of Act X of 1872. See s. 523, *post* and the note thereto.

**519.** When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

This section is new. It has been taken from the English Statute 30 and 31 Vict., c. 35, s. 10.

**520.** Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision, may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court; and may modify, alter or annul such order.

This section corresponds with s. 419 of Act X of 1872, but further includes a Court of confirmation.

The words 'Court of Appeal' were considered in the case of *In re Michell*, 1 G. L. R., 339; (S. C.) 1 L. R., 3 Cal., 379. There a Government promissory note was stolen from A and cashed by B for C. On the conviction of C for theft, the Magistrate ordered the note to be given to B. A appealed to the Sessions Judge, who was of opinion that he was not competent to interfere as a Court of Appeal, but submitted the case for the orders of the High Court. It was held, that the case might have been disposed of by the Sessions Judge under s. 419 of Act IX of 1872, and that the words 'Court of Appeal' in the section were not necessarily limited to a Court before which an appeal was pending.

In the absence of an order under s. 517, the revising authority can pass no order under this section. See *Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 30th April 1870, *Weir*, p. 36.

**521.** On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted.

The Court may in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274







or section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed.

Ch. XLIII  
5008.  
522-523

This section is new.

Sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code relate to the sale, &c., and possession of obscene books, pamphlets, drawings, &c. Sections 501 and 502 of the same Code relate to the printing and engraving and sale of substances containing defamatory matter.

**522.** Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such force, any person has been dispossessed of any immovable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immovable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

This section corresponds with s. 534 of Act X of 1872, s. 142 of Act X of 1875, and s. 233 of Act IV of 1877.

The foundation of an order under this section should be the finding of the Court to the effect that the person in whose favour the order is made has been dispossessed of specific immovable property by the use of criminal force, which force formed a material ingredient in the matter of a criminal conviction, and when such a finding has been arrived at, the order should be in terms to restore the person, who has been so dispossessed, to the property from which he had been dispossessed.—*Mohunt Luchmi Dass v. Pallat Lall*, 23 W. R., Cr., 54.

See s. 145.

**523.** The seizure by any Police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

**Ch. XLIII**      The first paragraph of this section corresponds with s. 415, para. 1, of Act  
**s. 524**      X of 1872, inserting the words 'respecting the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof.' See s. 387 of Act X of 1872 and s. 244 of Act IV of 1877.

The first part of the second paragraph is new. The remainder corresponds with s. 416 of Act X of 1872.

Sections 415, 416, and 417 of Act X of 1872, it was held, contemplated proceedings preliminary to, and independent of, inquiry.—*In re Annapurnabai*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 630.

The provisions of this section are wider than those of ss. 415 and 416 of Act X of 1872, upon which the decision in case of *In re Annapurnabai*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 630, was based, and they enable the Magistrate to inquire into the ownership of property seized by the police and deliver it to the person entitled to it instead of to the person from whom it is taken.—*Empress v. Joti Raynuk*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 338.

As to the manner in which a proclamation may be issued, see s. 87, *supra*, and see *Empress v. Nillamber Babu*, I. L. R., 2 All., 276. The Magistrate is bound to summon the witnesses named by any claimant and to take due steps for securing their attendance.—*Sookhan Sahoo v. The Government of Bengal*, 18 W. R., Cr., 5.

Under this section, a confession as to the ownership of property which might be inadmissible to be used to establish an offence would apparently be admissible as an admission under s. 18 of the Evidence Act against the person who made it in his character of one setting up an interest in property the object of litigation or judicial inquiry and disposal. See *Empress v. Tribhovan Munekchand*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 131—see p. 134, *per* WEST, J.: "Where there has been a trial and an order by the trying Court under s. 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code that concludes the immediate right to possession. Where, as in this case, an order has to be made under s. 523, the Magistrate may in the inquiry proceed on such evidence as is available, and make an order for handing property to the person he thinks entitled. This does not conclude the right of any person. The real owner may proceed against the holder of the articles or for damages as for conversion."—*Ib.* See *Bullock v. Dunlop*, L. R., 2 Ex. Div., 43; *Dover v. Chill*, L. R., 1 Ex. Div., 172.

Property seized by the police as stolen property and ordered by the Magistrate to be forwarded to head-quarters is to remain in the custody of the police until the Magistrate makes an order for the issue of a proclamation under s. 416 (corresponding with this section), when it should be transferred to the Nazir. If it is of great value, and consists of bullion, coin or jewels, it should be made over to the treasurer.—*Smyth*, p. 88.

**524.** If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

This section corresponds with s. 417 of Act X of 1872, save as to the disposal of the proceeds where the property has been sold, which is dealt with by the next section. See s. 244 of Act IV of 1877.





The procedure prescribed by this and the preceding sections must be followed before an order confiscating property can be made. See *Behary Shaha v. Nubby Khan*, 9 W. R., Cr., 13.

Ch. XLIV  
secs.  
525-526

In the Panjab, all senior officers at head-quarter stations under the Magistrate of the District, who are Magistrates of the first class, were, under s. 417 of Act X of 1872, invested with power to sell suspicious or stolen property.—*Panjab Gazette*, 1873, p. 75. And again, Magistrates of the first class were empowered, subject to the general control of the Magistrates of the District, to sell suspicious or stolen property.—*Panjab Gazette*, 1878, Part I, p. 361.

As to Magistrates empowered in Madras, Bombay, and Oudh, see *Madras Gazette*, 1873, p. 717; *Bombay Gazette*, 1873, p. 16; *Oudh Gazette*, 1873, p. 3.

Where an order is made by a Magistrate, not duly empowered, for the sale of property under this section, and the order is made in good faith, the proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground that he was not duly empowered.—Section 529 (h), *infra*.

**525.** If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

Power to sell perishable property.

This section corresponds with s. 415, para. 2, of Act X of 1872.

An order made under this section by a Magistrate not duly empowered, but made *bonâ fide*, will not be set aside on the ground merely of his not being duly empowered.—Section 529 (h), *infra*.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

### OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

High Court may transfer case, or itself try it.

**526.** Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

(a) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(b) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(c) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or

(d) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses,

“or

“(e) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice” [Act III of 1884, s. 11],



Ch. XLIV  
s. 526

it may order—

(1) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(2) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction; or

(3) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself,

“or

“(4) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.” [Act III of 1884, s. 11.]

When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion, which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate-General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

Compare s. 64 of Act X of 1872 and s. 147 of Act X of 1875. The former dealt only with trials and not appeals, appeals being provided for by s. 29 of the Letters Patent. See *Sitapathi v. Queen*, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 32.

The second clause as to the manner in which an application shall be made under this section follows the case of *Queen v. Zuhiruddin*, I. L. R., 1 Calc. (F. B.), 219; (S. C.) 25 W. R., Cr., 27.

As to the penultimate paragraph, see s. 181 of Act IV of 1877.

It is only where there is reason to suppose that a prisoner will not have a fair trial, that the High Court will transfer a case from one magisterial officer to another (*Queen v. Kisto Chunder Ghose*, 2 W. R., Cr., 58); but before the transfer of a case from one Criminal Court to another can be made in cases in





which the accused objects to the transfer, the prosecution must bring forward the very best evidence to prove that a fair trial cannot be had in the district in which the case is ordinarily triable. — *Empress v. Nobogopal Bose*, I: L. R., 6 Calc., 491. Ch. XLIV s. 526

months been in a state of abnormal excitement about the convicted prisoner: the most conflicting views had been entertained as to his conduct and character by various officials as was apparent from the reports published from time to time in

**TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASE—Ground for Transfer—Probability of unfair trial—Complexity of case—Transfer from one Magistrate to another—Local inquiry—Magistrate collecting evidence on local enquiry—Magistrate trying case, Competency of, to be witness—Competent witness—Examination of Magistrate trying case as a witness.]** Where an Assistant Magistrate with second class powers was directed by the District Magistrate to take up a case of some complexity arising out of disputed boundaries to land in which the accused were charged with rioting, trespass, mischief and theft, and where, in the course of such investigation, he held a local inquiry extending over five days, during which he made a number of notes and appeared to have made a very careful and conscientious investigation of the locality, such as would properly be made by a person whose duty it was to get at the facts with a view to lay the same before some tribunal, and during such investigation it appeared that he acquired a large amount of information with reference to the occurrence on which he had to arrive at a judicial determination, but which, by reason of the way it was acquired, he could not properly or legally consider in arriving at an ultimate decision of the case, (such information not being guarded by the safeguards by which statements on which a Judge or a Magistrate exercising judicial functions can act must be guarded), and where it was suggested that the notes so made should be put on the record, and the Assistant Magistrate tender himself while trying the case as a witness to be cross-examined by either the prosecution or the defence: *Held*, that such a course could not be allowed, and that the Assistant Magistrate ought not to try the case, but that it must be transferred to some other Magistrate exercising first class powers for disposal. Powers of Magistrates to hold local investigations and the nature of such investigations discussed. Whenever it is desirable for a Magistrate to view the place at which an occurrence, the subject-matter of a judicial investigation before him, has taken place, he should be careful to confine himself to such a view of the place as to enable him to understand the evidence placed before him, and should take care that no information reaches him with reference to the occurrence which he has to investigate beyond what he acquires by that view, and if the place of the occurrence be in dispute he would be wise in postponing his visit till all the evidence has been recorded, if under such circumstance he feels disposed to visit it at all. But where a local inquiry by a Magistrate takes the form of an investigation into the occurrence on the site of the occurrence instead of in his own court, and he takes evidence on the spot, such evidence should not be recorded unless it is protected by all the safeguards by which evidence on which a Judge may act, is protected by law.

**HARI KISHORE MITRA v. ABDUL BAKI MIAH** . . . . . 920

by virtue of that section, applicable to such British subjects, native or European.

The High Court of Bombay having been vested by notification of the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 178 of 23rd September 1874 (see *Gazette of India*, 1874, p. 483, and notes to s. 458, *supra*), with original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, being Christians, resident, amongst other places, at Secunderabad, outside the Presidency of Bombay, and within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad in his character of a District Magistrate is subordinate to the High Court in criminal matters relating to Christian European British subjects in Hyderabad within the contemplation of s. 526 of the Code of Criminal

Ch. XLIV Procedure, Act X of 1882, as amended by Act III of 1884, s. 11, and the High  
s. 526 Court possesses, by virtue of the appellate jurisdiction so vested in it, the power of transferring a criminal case pending in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court either to itself or to any Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction.

In Bombay, the High Court by an order under this section transferred a case of defamation from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad to the High Court for trial, on the ground that no machinery for a trial by jury existed at Secunderabad.—*Empress v. Edwards*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 333.

The following cases decided under s. 147 of Act X of 1875 may be, to some extent, useful as a guide in cases coming under this section, it being borne in mind that the provisions of the present section are wider than those of the corresponding section in Act X of 1875:—

In *In re Louis*, 15 B. L. R., Apx., 14, the High Court, in quashing a conviction, ordered a fine which had been imposed to be refunded; but in a subsequent case (*Queen v. Hadjee Jeebun Bux*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 354), PONTIFEX, J., held, that the Court had no power under s. 147 of Act X of 1875 to order a fine to be refunded.

It is in the discretion of the Court to order, on sufficient *prima facie* cause shown, that a case be removed without notice to the Crown.—*Queen v. Upendronath Doss*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 356. From this case it seems that where no specific decision has been given, the High Court, when the case has been removed under s. 147, may either try the case *de novo* or dismiss it, on the ground that the Magistrate has come to no specific finding on which the conviction can be sustained.

In a case transferred to the High Court under s. 147 of Act X of 1875, the Court had no power to give costs.—*In re Louis*, 15 B. L. R., Apx., 14.

In *Malcolm v. Gasper*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 278, where the Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution under s. 141 of the Penal Code, decided that it did not amount to the offence charged, WHITE, J., held, that the case was not one which the Court could transfer under s. 147 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act. In a subsequent case, MACPHERSON, J., ruled, that the powers of interference given to the High Court by s. 147 were not intended to be exercised in the case of an acquittal by a Magistrate, but only in the case of convictions or other orders whereby a defendant was aggrieved or injured. The section contemplated the transfer of a case before disposal.—*Corporation of Calcutta v. Bheecunram Napat*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 290.

It is incumbent upon the Police Magistrates and all other Criminal Courts from which cases might be transferred to take notes of the evidence, so that in the event of the case being transferred, the Court might have before it the substance of the proceedings before the Magistrate.—*Per PHEAR, J., In re Louis*, 15 B. L. R., Apx. 14.

In the case of *Queen v. Hadjee Jeebun Bux*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 354, the Court decided whether the case should be transferred under s. 147 on the notes of the evidence taken by the Magistrate at the trial.

Section 147 of Act X of 1875 was held to refer to a criminal proceeding, and not to a matter of a quasi-civil character.—*Reg. v. Ramdas Samaldas*, 12 Bom. H. C. R., 217.

The power of the High Court to issue a writ of *certiorari*, it was held, was not taken away by s. 147 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act.—*Ibid.*

As to the extraordinary criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, see *Queen v. Ameer Khan*, 7 B. L. R., 240.

Where a Magistrate has not declined jurisdiction, but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution decided that it did not amount to the offence charged, the High Court, assuming that an error of law has been committed, has no power to issue a *mandamus* to the Magistrate to commit the defendant.—*Malcolm v. Gasper*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 278.

The construction of s. 29 of the Letters Patent is, that the High Court has power, if in its discretion it thinks right to exercise it, to transfer the investigation or trial of any criminal offence committed in Calcutta to a Mofussil Court, which is otherwise competent to try it, or to direct the trial by the High Court of an offence committed in the Mofussil. 'Competent to investigate it' does not include competency as regards local jurisdiction, but only competency with regard to the offender, the nature of the offence, and the punishment.—*Queen v. Nabadwip Goswami*, 1 B. L. R., O. Cr., 15.







The following rule is in force in Bombay :—

"In cases (not being appeals) transferred to the High Court for trial under s. 29 of the Letters Patent, or under s. 64 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, the jurisdiction shall be exercised by one or more Judges as the Chief Justice shall direct. One of the Judges of the High Court shall, in communication with the Collector of Bombay, or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint, prepare the list of assessors contemplated by s. 400 of the said Code and determine upon objections made under s. 402 of the same to the said list. A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Judge and the Collector, or such other officer as aforesaid, and sent to and recorded by the Clerk of the Crown. The precept contemplated by s. 407 of the said Code shall be sent to the Sheriff, who shall thereupon summon the persons specified thereon."—*Bombay Gazette*, 1874, p. 330.

As to practice and rules in Bengal, see judgment of FIELD and NORRIS, JJ., in the case of *Charoo Chunder Mullick*, I. L. R., 9 Cal., 397.

See s. 267, *supra*.

Ch. XLIV.

sec.

526A-528

**526A.** If, in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending his intention to make an application under section 526 in respect of the case, the Court shall exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal." [Act III of 1884, s. 12.]

**527.** The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

This section corresponds with s. 64A of Act X of 1872 (Act XI of 1874, s. 11).

**528.** Any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself,

District or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

Ch. XLIV  
s. 528

or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

The Local Government may authorize the District Magistrate to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

"A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reason for making the same." [Act III of 1884, s. 13.]

As to the first paragraph of this section, see Act X of 1872, s. 44, last paragraph, and s. 47, para. 1, as amended by s. 6 of Act XI of 1872.

The second paragraph corresponds with s. 48 of Act X of 1872.

As to transfer of cases by Magistrates, see s. 192, *supra*.

Where a case has once been made over by a Magistrate to a Deputy Magistrate for trial, the Magistrate has no jurisdiction to do anything more in the matter so long as the transfer to the Deputy Magistrate is in existence. The Magistrate may withdraw the case under this section from the files of the Deputy Magistrate.—*Queen v. Belilios*, 12 W. R., Cr., 53; (S. C.) 3 B. L. R., Apx., 151; see *Queen v. Grish Chunder Ghose*, 7 B. L. R., 513.

In the case of *In the matter of Naba Kumar Bannerjee*, 5 B. L. R., Apx., 45; (S. C.) 14 W. R., Cr., 12, a Magistrate having made over a case for trial to the Deputy Magistrate, the latter, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, recorded his opinion that the discrepancies were so glaring that it was impossible to sustain the charge against the accused. The Magistrate thereupon removed the case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate, but the High Court interfered and ordered it to be restored.

When a case under trial is removed under this section, the whole proceedings must commence *de novo*.—*Queen v. Khan Mahomed*, 24 W. R., Cr., 53.

Magistrates of Districts should exercise the powers conferred on them only when it is absolutely necessary for the interests of justice that they should do so, and when one of the parties to a case applies to have it withdrawn from the Magistrate inquiring into or trying it, and referred to another Magistrate, the Magistrate of the District should give the other party notice of such application and an opportunity of showing cause why such application should not be granted.—*In re Umrao Singh*, 1 I. L. R., 3 All., 749; see also *Teacotta Shekhar v. Ameer Majee*, 10 C. L. R., 239; (S. C.) 1 I. L. R., 8 Calc., 393.

The provisions of this section are wide enough to empower a District Magistrate to withdraw a case falling under s. 107, *supra*.—*In re Dinendro Nath Shanial*, 1 I. L. R., 8 Calc., 851.

Magistrates of Districts in the Panjab have been invested with power to withdraw classes of cases from the Magistrates subordinate to them.—*Panjab Gazette*, 1873, p. 75.

In Burma, all Magistrates of Districts are authorized to withdraw from the Magistrates respectively subordinate to them, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, such classes of cases as they think proper.—*Burma Gazette*, 1873, Part II, p. 6.

All Magistrates of Districts in the North-Western Provinces are invested with authority to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to them, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, such classes of cases as they may think proper.—*N.-W. P. Gazette*, 1873, p. 3.

In Bengal, all Magistrates of Districts were authorized to withdraw from any of their subordinate Magistrates such classes of cases as they might think proper so to withdraw.—*Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, Part I, p. 67.

If any Magistrate not empowered in that behalf erroneously, but *bonâ fide*, withdraws a case and tries it himself under this section, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.—S. 529 (i), *infra*.





## CHAPTER XLV.

## OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Ch. XLV

secs.

529-530

Where a trial improperly originated has properly resulted in a conviction, the High Court has power to set aside the conviction without reference to the Local Government.—*In re Nobin Chandra Banikya*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 560, per MACLEAN, J. See note to s. 339, *supra*.

*Imp*  
= Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

**529.** If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely :—

- (a) to issue a search-warrant, under section 98 ;
- (b) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence ;
- (c) to hold an inquest under section 176 ;
- (d) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits ;
- (e) to take cognizance of an offence under section 191, clause (a) or clause (b) ;
- (f) to transfer a case under section 192 ;
- (g) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338 ;
- (h) to sell property under section 524 or section 525 ; or
- (i) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528 ;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

This section corresponds with s. 32 of Act X of 1872.

Under s. 34, cl. 9, of that Act, an order selling property under the section corresponding with ss. 524 and 525 of this Act was void if the Magistrate were not duly empowered in that behalf. Now, under cl. (h) of this section, such an order is not void by reason merely of the Magistrate not being duly empowered, provided he acts in good faith.

Clause (g) as to tender of pardon is new. See *In re Nobin Chandra Banikya*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 560.

Schedules III and IV give the ordinary powers of Magistrates and the additional powers with which they may be invested.

*Imp*  
= Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.

**530.** If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things, namely :—

- (a) attaches and sells property under section 88 ;
- (b) issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office or a telegram in the Telegraph Department ;
- (c) demands security to keep the peace ;
- (d) demands security for good behaviour ;

Ch. XLV  
s. 531

(e) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour ;

(f) cancels a bond to keep the peace ;

(g) makes an order under section 133 as to a local nuisance ;

(h) prohibits under section 143 the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance ;

(i) issues an order under section 144 ;

(j) makes an order under Chapter XII ;

(k) takes cognizance under section 191, clause (c), of an offence ;

(l) passes a sentence under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate ;

(m) calls under section 435, for proceedings ;

(n) makes an order for maintenance ;

(o) revises under section 515, an order passed under section 514 ;

(p) tries an offender ;

(q) tries an offender summarily ; or

(r) decides an appeal ;

his proceedings shall be void.

This section corresponds with s. 34 of Act X of 1872, omitting cl. (9).

Clause (d) is new.

As to cl. (h), see s. 95, *supra*.

A prisoner was committed to the Court of Session for trial in December 1872, and the record was sent to the Deputy Commissioner under Act X of 1872, which came into force on the 1st of January 1873 ; the Deputy Commissioner was no longer a Court of Session, but received powers under s. 36 to try as a Magistrate classes of cases which formerly he would have tried as a Court of Session. The Deputy Commissioner took up the case afresh as a Magistrate of the District. It was held, that this was illegal, and that he was bound to have sent the commitment on to the proper Court, and had no power, a trial being in progress, to commence a new inquiry in the same matter against the prisoner.—*The Queen v. Poorun*, 5 All., 219.

In the case of an offence tried by a Court without jurisdiction, the order of a Magistrate being void under this section, the offender, if acquitted, is liable to be retried under s. 403, and it is not necessary for the High Court to upset the acquittal before the retrial can be had.—*Empress v. Husein Gaibu*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 307. So where a commitment was made without jurisdiction, the Calcutta High Court treated the commitment as void, and considered it to be unnecessary that a reference should be made to have it set aside.—*Empress v. Alim Mundle*, 11 C. L. R., 55. See *Queen v. Unnath Bundhoo Banerjee*, 21 W. R., Cr., 37.

Where, on the facts found by a Magistrate, an offence is established which he cannot try summarily, he is not competent to convict for an offence made up of some only of those facts in order to give himself jurisdiction.—*In re Chunder Seekur Sookul*, 1 C. L. R., 434 ; *Empress v. Abdul Karim*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 18 ; (S. C.) *In re Abdul Kadir*, 3 C. L. R., 44.

As to powers of Magistrate, see Scheds. III and IV, *post*.

**531.** No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal

Proceedings in wrong Court shall be set aside merely on the  
place. ground that the inquiry, trial or other







proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong Sessions Division, District, Subdivision, or other local area, unless it appears that such error occasioned a failure of justice.

Ch. XLV  
s. 532

W. | S.

See s. 70 of Act X of 1872 and s. 24 of Act IV of 1877.

The words 'other local area' are new. The section will now meet the difficulty which was felt in the case of *Piran Ayah*, 13 B. L. R., Apx., 4; (S. C.) 21 W. R., Cr., 66, where it was held, that s. 70 of Act X of 1872 did not apply where there was an error of jurisdiction from a case being tried in a wrong province.

The High Court declined to interfere under s. 70 of Act X of 1872 with an order in a case under s. 530 of that Act in which the objection as to jurisdiction was raised.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—ACT X OF 1882, ss. 531, 532 AND 537—Commitment to Sessions Court by Magistrate having no jurisdiction over place where alleged offence was committed—Exercise of powers duly conferred.] A Magistrate who commits a case for trial by a Sessions Court, does so in the exercise of powers duly conferred upon him, and the fact that he had no territorial jurisdiction over the place where the alleged offence was committed, and that an objection to the committal on this ground was taken before the commitment, is no ground for the Court to which the commitment is made quashing it under section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *The Queen-Empress v. James Ingle* (I.L.R., 16 Bom., 200) followed.

*Queen-Empress v. Abbi Reddi* .. .. . 402

**532.** If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority.

If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

This section corresponds generally with s. 33 of Act X of 1872. See s. 25 of Act X of 1875.

A commitment once made under s. 214 or 215 by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law (s. 215, *supra*). As to what Magistrates are competent to commit, see s. 206, *supra*.

Section 33 of Act X of 1872, it was held, contemplated the contingency of a case which had been inquired into at the proper place, as indicated by s. 63 of that Act, being committed to the proper Court of Session by a particular Magistrate not duly empowered by law to make such commitment, and not of a case which had been inquired into a district in which it was not committed, being committed to the proper Court of Session, as indicated by that section, by a particular Magistrate duly empowered by law to make such a commitment. Consequently, where a Magistrate inquires into and commits for trial an offence which has not been committed in his district, and the Court of Session for that district accepts such com-

**Ch. XLV** mitment, because the prisoner has not been prejudiced thereby, and tries him for  
**s. 533** such offence, the proceedings are illegal *ab initio*.—*Empress v. Jagannath*, I. L. R., 3 All., 258. See *Empress v. Alim Mundle*, 11 C. L. R., 55.

In the case of *Empress v. Morton*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 288, after a magisterial inquiry, a European British subject who was a public servant within the meaning of s. 197, *supra*, was committed for trial to the High Court of Bombay by the Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Nizam's territories without any previous sanction as required by that section. It was held by a Full Bench that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure applied to the Courts of the Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Nizam's dominion held at Secunderabad, that the proceedings were irregular and without jurisdiction, and that a sanction subsequently obtained was of no effect, but that the Judge presiding at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court had power, in his discretion, to accept the commitment and to proceed with the trial of the prisoner. See note to s. 458, *supra*.

Where a commitment was made by a Sessions Judge in a case in which he had no power to make such commitment, the High Court set it aside as made without jurisdiction.—*Queen v. Unnath Bundhoo Banerjee*, 21 W. R., Cr., 37. See *Empress v. Alim Mundle*, 11 C. L. R., 55.

Where a Magistrate, on perusal of the depositions, committed a person charged with perjury in a trial without examining the witnesses for the prosecution, the commitment was held to be bad on the ground of prejudice to the accused.—*Queen v. Chinna Vedagiri Chetti*, I. L. R., 4 Mad., 227.

In *In re Khamir*, I. L. R., 7 Cal., 662; (S.C.) 10 C. L. R., 8, the High Court, on appeal, refused to set aside a conviction on an improper commitment on the ground that there had not been any actual failure of justice, though there had been grave irregularities which, if brought to the notice of the High Court before the trial, would have justified the commitment being quashed. See *In re Sagambar*, 12 C. L. R., 120.

### 533. If any Court before which a confession or other

Non-compliance with statement of an accused person recorded  
 provisions of section under section 164 or section 364 is tendered  
 164 or 364.

in evidence finds that the provisions of such section have not been fully complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

See s. 346, last paragraph, of Act X of 1872.

This section makes an important alteration in the law as laid down in the former Code. Under that Code, the power to remedy defects in procedure in recording statements or confessions was confined to the Sessions Court, and did not enable that Court to take the evidence of the Magistrate that the accused duly made the statement or confession recorded, except in cases where such statement or confession had been made in the course of a preliminary inquiry. See *Reg. v. Bai Ratan*, 10 Bom. H. C. R., 166; *Reg. v. Amrita Govinda*, 10 Bom. H. C. R., 427; *Empress v. Munnoo Panioli*, 4 C. L. R., 137; (S. C.) *nom. Empress v. Tamoollee*, I. L. R., 4 Cal., 696; *Queen v. Chunder Bhattacharjee*, 24 W. R., Cr., 42; *Empress v. Daji Narsu*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 288. See *Reg. v. Shivya*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 219. By this section any Court, before which a confession or other statement recorded under s. 164 or 364 is tendered in evidence, is empowered to take evidence that such statement or confession was duly made.

Section 164 applies to any statement or confession made to a Magistrate, not being a Police-officer, in the course of an investigation under Chap. XIV, or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.





Section 364 applies to any examination of an accused person by any Magistrate other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Punjab.

It was held, that evidence taken under the last clause of s. 346 of Act X of 1872 (s. 364 of the present Code) ought to be by the committing Magistrate.—*Noshai Mistri v. Empress*, I. L. R., 5 Cal., 958; (S. C.) 6 C. L. R., 353, *per WHITE and MACLEAN, JJ.* This is not so now.

**534.** An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies shall not affect the validity of any proceeding.

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454, clause 2.

Compare s. 85 of Act X of 1872.  
See notes to s. 454, *supra*.

**535.** No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

The first part of this section corresponds with Expl. I of s. 216 of Act X of 1872. As to the meaning of the word 'charge,' see note to s. 226, *supra*.

As to the second part, see Expl. II to s. 216 of Act X of 1872.

Section 232, *supra*, provides:—"If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chap. XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

"If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

*Illustration.*

"A is convicted of an offence under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence which he corruptly used or attempted to use as true or genuine was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction."

**536.** If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid.

\* Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.



Ch. XLV  
s. 537

This section corresponds with the explanation to s. 233 of Act X of 1872.

In a case where the accused in a trial by jury were convicted of an offence triable with the aid of assessors, MACLEAN, J., expressed an opinion that an accused person, who would have been entitled to an appeal on the facts, if the case had been tried with assessors, was not debarred from that right merely by the fact that the trial by jury was not invalid.—*Empress v. Mohim Chunder Rai*, I. L. R., 3 Cal., 765.

In the case of *Bhootnath Dey*, 4 C. L. R., 405, in a trial by jury before a Court of Sessions upon charges, some of which were triable by a jury and some with the aid of assessors, the jury by a majority of four to one returned a verdict of 'not guilty' on all the charges. The Judge disagreed with the jury, and directed that the accused should be kept in custody pending a reference to the High Court. Subsequently, the Judge called upon the pleaders of the accused to show cause why the accused should not be punished, the trial being treated as having been held with the aid of assessors. No cause having been shown, the Judge recorded his judgment, treating the trial as a trial with the aid of assessors, and concurring with the juror constituting the minority, he sentenced them to various periods of imprisonment. It was held, that the Judge was not competent to treat the trial as a trial with the aid of assessors and to act as he had done.

See Chap. XXIII.

**537.** Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceeding under this Code, or

of the want of any sanction required by section 195, or

of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

of any misdirection in any charge to a jury; unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has occasioned a failure of justice.

Compare s. 203 (para. 3), s. 283 (paras. 1 and 2), ss. 300 and 464 (paras. 6 & 7) of Act X of 1872; Act XI of 1874, s. 41; ss. 117 and 177 of Act IV of 1877; and see ss. 31 and 178 of Act IV of 1877. See also 11 and 12 Vict., c. 43, s. 9.

*Failure of Justice.*—As to what constitutes a failure of justice, reference may be made to the remarks of WEST, J., in the case of *Reg. v. Deva Dayal*, 11 Bom. H. C. R., 237, p. 238, in discussing the meaning of the word 'prejudiced' in s. 346 of Act X of 1872. "We are of opinion," he said, "that the meaning of the word 'prejudiced' in this section is unfairly affected as to his defence on the merits. The intention of the whole paragraph in which the word occurs is to remedy defects of a formal character which may have arisen from inadvertence or neglect on the part of the Magistrate, and which defects the law, and the Legislature think ought not to be made the means of culprits escaping the just penalties of his crime." As to what may amount to prejudice, see *Empress v. Anant Ram*, I. L. R., 4 All., 293; *Empress v. Nioz Ali*, I. L. R., 5 All., 17; *Empress v. Ramji Sajabarao*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 124.

The mere circumstance that a trying Magistrate is the master of the complainant does not deprive the Magistrate of his jurisdiction, though it is expedient that such a complaint should be referred to another Magistrate.—*In re Basapa*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 172; see *Wood v. Corporation of the Town of Calcutta*, I. L. R., 7 Cal., 322; *Dimes v. Proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal*, 3 H. L. Cas., p. 793.



**CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—Irregularity—Irregularity prejudicing the accused—Rioting, countercharges of—Cross cases tried together—Evidence in one case considered in the other—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 233, 239, 309, 342, 314, 537—Illegality—Fight between two parties not “transaction.”]** Where two cross cases of rioting and grievous hurt were committed separately for trial before a Sessions Judge, who, having heard the evidence in the first case, heard the evidence in the second case, examined some of the accused in the one case as witnesses for the prosecution in the other and *vice versa*, and subsequently heard the arguments in both the cases together, and the opinions of the assessors (who were the same in both the cases) were taken at one time, and both the cases were dealt with in one judgment: *Held*, that this mode of trial, although irregular, did not prejudice the accused in their defence, and that under such circumstances a retrial was not made necessary by reason of such irregularity. *Queen v. Bazu*, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 750; 8 W. R. Cr., 47, and *Queen v. Surroop Chunder Paul*, 12 W. R. Cr., 75, approved. Nor did the examination of the accused who were on their trial in one case as witnesses for the prosecution in the other affect the validity of their conviction. Observations in *Bachu Mullah v. Sia Ram Singh*, I. L. R., 14 Cal., 358, dissented from. *Hossein Buksh v. The Empress*, I. L. R., 6 Cal., 96, considered and distinguished. *Seemle*.—A fight between two parties cannot be treated as a ‘transaction’ within the meaning of section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. On the law as contained in that section, the two parties cannot regularly be charged in the same trial. *L. J. A. 20 Cal 53*

QUEEN-EMPRESS v. CHANDRA BHUYA . . . . .



Where the defence has been heard by a Court sitting with assessors, it is an irregularity for the Court to acquit without having asked the opinion of the assessors. In such a case, however, the High Court refused to interfere.—*In re Narain Das*, I. L. R., 1 All., 610.

Where a prisoner was represented in the Court of Session by a pleader who had an opportunity to object to the admissibility of his statement and did not, the High Court held, that he was not prejudiced.—*Beg. v. Deva Dayal*, 11 Bom. H. C. R., 237.

This section deals only with the want of sanction necessary under s. 195. It does not touch the cases where prosecutions may have been instituted against public servants without the sanction required by ss. 132 and 197. See *Empress v. Morton*, I. L. R., 9 Bom. (F. B.), 288; *Sharina v. Empress*, Panjab Record, 1884, p. 92.

It may be useful in dealing with cases under this section to bear in mind the rule laid down by WHITE, J., in the case of *Protap Chuander Mookerjee v. Empress*, 11 C. L. R., 25, with reference to the trial of criminal cases on appeal. The sound rule, he said, in trying a criminal appeal where questions of fact are in issue, is to consider whether the conviction is right, and in this respect a criminal appeal differs from a civil one. In the latter case the Court must be convinced, before reversing a finding of fact of a lower Court, that the finding is wrong. But see remarks of OLDFIELD, J., in case of *Empress v. Sajiwan Lal*, I. L. R., 5 All., 386.

The section deals with the findings, sentences or orders passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction. As to proceedings tried by a Court without jurisdiction, see ss. 530—532, *supra*.

Upon a single charge of wrongful confinement, the accused raised a defence justifying the confinement, on the ground that the persons confined had been caught under circumstances which led to the belief that they had committed housebreaking by night with intent to commit theft, and the Magistrate disbelieving the defence, committed the accused to the Session, not only for wrongful confinement, but for fabricating false evidence and bringing a false charge. It was held, that by adding the additional charges, the Magistrate had really prejudged the defence on the first charge, and a conviction made by the Sessions Court was therefore set aside by the High Court.—*In re Turibullah*, 4 C. L. R., 338.

An omission to draw up a charge by a Deputy Magistrate is not such a defect as to justify the reversal of a sentence, if the Magistrate has given the accused clearly to understand the nature of the charge against him.—*Bhugwan v. Doyal Gope*, 19 W. R., Cr., 7. See *Empress v. Appa Subhuna Mendre*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 200.

As to irregularities in the matter of the charge, this section must be read with ss. 232 and 535, *supra*.

As to the meaning of the word "charge," see note to s. 226, *supra*.

In the case of *Kally Mohun Mookerjee*, 13 C. L. R., 117, the Court refused on revision to set the conviction aside, the only ground being want of sanction under s. 195, *supra*, there being nothing to show that there had been a failure of justice.

Where a commitment of a person discharged by a Deputy Magistrate had been wrongly ordered by a Sessions Judge under s. 296 of Act X of 1872, but no actual failure of justice had been caused by the error of the Judge, it was held, that s. 283 of that Act (s. 537 of this Code) would be a bar to the reversal of his judgment.—*In re Khamir*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 662; (S. C.) 10 C. L. R., 8. See *In re Giridhari Mondul*, 10 C. L. R., 46; (S. C.) I. L. R., 8 Calc., 435.

Where a Magistrate trying an offence rejected an application that a certain person might be examined on his behalf either in Court or by commission without recording his reasons for refusing to summon such person as required by s. 362 (of Act X of 1872) [s. 257, *supra*], the conviction of the accused person was set aside.—*In re Sat Narain Singh*, I. L. R., 3 All., 392.

Section 167 of the Evidence Act provides: The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial, or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

Ch. XLV  
s. 537

Whenever a prisoner is put upon his trial, he is entitled to have the witnesses examined *de novo* if they have previously given evidence on the trial of another prisoner in the same case; and it is not sufficient to require the witnesses to identify the prisoner and to read over to them their former examination and require them to attest it.—*Queen v. Kanye Sheikh*, W. R., Sup. Vol., 38. •

In every Sessions trial, no matter how often the case has been before the Court, the witnesses must be examined *de novo* in the same manner as if the case were entirely new and the witnesses had not been examined before.—*Queen v. Sheikh Kyamat*, W. R., Cr., Sup. Vol., 1.

But when the evidence of witnesses given on a previous trial was read over and used in a subsequent trial at the express request of the prisoners, instead of the witnesses being examined *de novo*, the High Court declined to interfere, as the irregularity of procedure was one by which the prisoners were not prejudiced.—*Purmessur Singh v. Soroop Audhikaree*, 13 W. R., Cr., 40.

The error of a Deputy Magistrate in proceeding by warrant instead of by summons furnishes no ground for quashing his proceedings.—*Ancef Putney v. Ramsoonder Chuckerbutty*, 1 W. R., Cr., 16.

Misreception of evidence, it has been held, is a defect or irregularity within the meaning of this section.—*Queen v. Beharee Dosadh*, 7 W. R., Cr., 7. See s. 167 of the Evidence Act.

It is irregular to allow a witness to be examined on behalf of the prosecution after the prisoner has made his defence, when the witness is not a witness to contradict any new case set up by the prisoner. Where, however, the prisoner had full notice of the evidence which was to be given by such witness and made his defence, alluding to the evidence the witness was likely to give, the Court refused to set aside the conviction, considering that the irregularity of putting the prisoner on his defence, before the witness was examined, could not be said to have caused a failure of justice.—*Queen v. Sham Kishore Holder*, 13 W. R., Cr., 36.

A conviction under s. 41 of the Excise Act without any complaint as required by s. 47 of that Act was held to be bad, the absence of the complaint not being a mere irregularity.—*Kirpal Singh v. Empress*, Punjab Record, 1883, p. 74.

Where in a summary case a Bench of Magistrates, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, postponed the hearing of evidence for the defence, and on the day fixed for hearing, another Bench of Magistrates, none of whom had been members of the former Bench, recorded the evidence for the defence, and acquitted the accused, the High Court on a reference set aside the order as being irregularly made.—*Ram Sunder De v. Rajab Ali*, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 558. See *Sufferuddin v. Ibrahim*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 754; (S. C.) 2 C. L. R., 263; and *Tarada Buladu v. Reg.*, I. L. R., 3 Mad., 112.

In the case of *Shumbhu Nath Sarkar v. Ram Kamal Guha*, 13 C. L. R., 212, in a trial before a Bench originally constituted of a Stipendiary and two Honorary Magistrates, one of the latter, after the commencement of the trial, was absent, and important evidence was recorded in his absence. On the following day he returned to the Bench and signed the final order, convicting the accused. The High Court set aside the conviction as bad on the ground of irregularity.

Where a Magistrate pronounced judgment upon evidence taken by, and the notes of, his predecessor, who had died after taking the evidence in the case and leaving notes for a judgment and of the punishment to be awarded, it was held, that the fact that the Magistrate did not have the accused brought up before him was an irregularity covered by this section.—*Kesra Ram v. Empress*, Punjab Record, 1884, p. 7.

In the case of *Jhubboo Mahton*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 739, irregularity not in the revision of the list of jurors, but in the selection of jurors, the Judge having selected them instead of choosing them by lot, was treated as an objection covered by the corresponding section of the old Code.

Where three prisoners, one of whom was a pleader, were tried together and convicted under s. 181 of the Penal Code of having made false statements on solemn affirmation about the same matter in the course of an inquiry into the conduct of the pleader, the conviction was set aside on the ground that the prisoners ought to have been tried separately, and that they had been prejudiced







by being tried together, and so being deprived of the evidence of each other in defence.—*Kotha Subbo Chetti*, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 252. Ch. XLV  
s. 538

The omission by a Magistrate to hold a preliminary inquiry on a charge under s. 307 of the Indian Penal Code is an irregularity, and if the accused be prejudiced thereby, the proceedings should be quashed and a new trial held.—*Queen v. Mussamut Itwarya*, 14 B. L. R., 54; (S. C.) 22 W. R., Cr., 14.

Where a prisoner was charged under the Penal Code with an offence committed before the Penal Code came into operation, it was held, that this was not such an error of procedure as to vitiate the conviction so long as the punishment awarded did not exceed the legal penalty for the offence before the Penal Code became law.—*In re Mohabeer Singh*, 15 W. R., Cr., 48. So in another case, where a Magistrate convicted under certain repealed sections of a law, the High Court refused to set aside the conviction, as the conviction and sentence might have been passed under the Penal Code, and no substantial injury had been done to the accused.—*Rughoonath Dass v. Chuckerdhun Raut*, 15 W. R., Cr., 49.

Where a prisoner originally charged with murder and acquitted, was committed on the day following for trial for attempting to murder, without any witnesses being examined on the second charge, and without having had any opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses on the first charge, with respect to the second charge, it was held, that the irregularity was one which was not covered by this section, and that the prisoner had been prejudiced thereby in her defence, and the order directing a trial on the second charge was quashed and a new trial directed.—*Reg. v. Mussamut Itworya*, 14 B. L. R., 54; (S. C.) 22 W. R., Cr., 14.

Where a person summoned to answer to a charge of criminal trespass appeared and filed a written statement, and the Magistrate proceeded accordingly without recording a proceeding under s. 530 of the Code (Act X of 1872), it was held, that the irregularity was covered by s. 286 of the same Code, the rule therein laid down being intended to extend to all proceedings before Magistrates.—*Gour Mohun Majee v. Doolubh Majee*, 22 W. R., Cr., 81. But see *In re Sheikh Munglo*, 25 W. R., 76, and *Samodur Bidyadhar Mohapatra v. Syamanund Dey*, I. L. R., 7 Cal., 385.

Without the consent of parties, and in absence of urgent necessity, no civil or criminal trial should proceed on a Sunday or gazetted holiday.—*H. C. C. O. No. 5 of 1880*, *Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, p. 69; *Assam Gazette*, 1880, p. 71; *Wilkins*, p. 141. The Lord's Day Act, 29 Car. II, c. 7, was repealed in India by Sched. 1A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877), so that, apparently, Sunday is no longer a *dies non* in India. See *Queen v. Hurgobind*, 8 B. L. R., Appx., 12.

During the Dusserah and Mohurram vacations, Courts of Session must never be closed for the despatch of criminal business, except on those days only when a total cessation from all business is necessary and usual.—*C. O. No. 8, of 23rd March 1838*.

The holidays published by the High Court under s. 17, Act VI of 1871, are for observance in the Civil Courts only; the Criminal Courts, as a rule, should not be closed on days when the public treasuries are open. In any case, a trial commenced ought to be finished, although a native holiday intervenes; and Sessions ought not to be interrupted, and the commencement of trials postponed, except on days when native usage absolutely requires the intermission of all business.—*C. O. No. 1, of 28th February 1876*, *Wilkins*, p. 141.

As regards Mahomedan holidays, see the instructions conveyed in G. L. No. 1, of 5th January 1883. As regards members of the Brahmo Somaj, see G. L. No. 7, of 23rd August 1883.—*Id.*

- 538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser for defect or want of form in proceedings.

This section corresponds with s. 185, para. 5, of Act IV of 1877.



## CHAPTER XLVI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**539.** Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn. Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Act X of 1875, s. 149.

**540.** Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

Compare ss. 192 and 351 of Act X of 1872: see also Act X of 1875, s. 80; Act IV of 1877, ss. 85 and 134.

See as to process for production of evidence, s. 208, *ante*, and as to the power of a Magistrate to summon supplementary witnesses, s. 219, *ante*.

A Judge may, in order to discover or obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases, in any form, at any time, of any witness or of the parties about any fact relevant or irrelevant, and may order the production of any document or thing: and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question—Act I of 1872, s. 165. Under that section, a Judge has power to ask irrelevant questions of a witness, if he does so, in order to obtain proof of relevant facts; but if he asks such questions with a view to criminal proceedings against the witness, the witness is not bound to answer, and he cannot be punished for not answering them.—*Empress v. Hari Lakshman*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 185. The Court, however, ought not to refuse to allow the cross-examination of a witness called by it.—*Empress v. Grish Chunder Talukdar*, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 614; (S.C.) 5 C. L. R., 364.

Witnesses summoned on behalf of the prosecution and not called ought to be tendered for cross-examination by the other side.—*Ibid.* This has been the practice in Sessions Courts and High Courts; but neither in India nor in England is the prosecution bound to tender at the Sessions witnesses summoned on behalf of the prosecution or called before the committing Magistrate.—*Emp. v. Knight* (unreported, July 1886), *per* O'KINEALY, J.

In acting under s. 165 of the Evidence Act, a Judge or Magistrate would do well to bear in mind the remarks made by the Court (GARTH, C. J., and MACLEAN, J., in the case of *Noor Bux Kazi*, 7 C. L. R., 385; (S.C.) I. L. R., 6 Calc., 279; "We find," the Court said, "that, on examination-in-chief being finished, the Judge questioned almost all the witnesses at considerable length upon the very points to which he must have known that the cross-examination would certainly and properly be directed.





The result of this, of course, was to render the cross-examination by the prisoner's pleader to a great extent ineffective, by assisting the witnesses to explain away in anticipation the point which might have afforded proper ground for useful cross-examination. It is not the province of the Court to examine the witnesses, unless the pleaders in either side have omitted to put some material question or questions, and the Court should, as a general rule, leave the witness to the pleaders to be dealt with as laid down in s. 138 of the Evidence Act. The Judge's power to put questions under s. 165 is certainly not intended to be used in the manner which we have had occasion to notice in the present case."

It is entirely within the discretion of a Magistrate conducting a trial in a warrant-case to admit evidence on behalf of either side at any stage of the trial, but the Magistrate, in exercising the discretion conferred on him by this section, ought to have good reason for allowing witnesses on the part of the prosecution to be interposed in the midst of the case of the accused.—*Queen v. Kassy Singh*, 21 W. R., Cr., 61.

The High Court, as a Court of revision, cannot say that a Sessions Judge is wrong in point of law, because he does not, in the exercise of his discretion, postpone a case for the evidence of a witness.—*Queen v. Radhoo Jana*, 12 W. R., Cr., 44. Under s. 344, *supra*, the Court has power to postpone or adjourn proceedings, if from the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause it considered it advisable. See *Empress v. Sagambar*, 12 C. L. R., 120.

A person who has been suspected and charged with an offence, but discharged for want of evidence, may be afterwards admitted as a witness for the prosecution.—*Queen v. Behary Lall Bose*, 7 W. R., Cr., 44.

In forwarding an application or summons for the attendance of a witness residing in a Native State, care should be taken to give such a description of him that he may be easily identified. Thus, for instance, besides the person's name and father's name, the requisition should indicate his age, caste, and village, and it should be mentioned if his village is in the neighbourhood of any well-known town. The probable time during which the witness will be detained should also be stated, and in fixing the date, when the appearance of a witness is required, reasonable time should be given, so as to allow of his being found and sent off. When practicable, the *batta* allowed by Government orders for the expenses of witnesses should be transmitted at the time of sending the requisition.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 41.

**541.** Unless when otherwise provided by any law for  
Power to appoint the time being in force, the Local Govern-  
place of imprisonment. ment may direct in what place any person  
liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this  
Code shall be confined.

Compare Act X of 1872, s. 88, which only provided for European British subjects.

In Bengal, the following jails have been appointed as places in which European British subjects may be confined:—The Presidency Jail, Hazareebagh Penitentiary, the jails at Bhaugulpore, Midnapore, Rajshahye, Cachar, Dacca, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Cuttack, Tezpor, and Patna, and the lock-up at Dinapore.—*Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, Part I, pp. 68, 787.

• By a Notification dated 20th January 1870, all central jails in Bengal were appointed as places to which persons sentenced to transportation might be sent.—*Gazette of India*, 1870, p. 50.

The central prison at Lucknow has been appointed as a place to which persons under sentence of transportation may be sent.—*Gazette of India*, 1872, p. 846.

The city jail at Puna, the jail at Yerrowda near Puna, the district jail at Karachi, and the jail at Aden have been appointed to be places for the confinement of European British subjects.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1873, p. 99.

The jail for females at Ahmedabad is a place to which females sentenced to transportation in Guzerat in the Bombay Presidency may be sent. And the jail at

**Ch. XLVI** Tanna is a place to which females sentenced to transportation in other parts of the  
**secs.** Bombay Presidency than Guzerat may be sent.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1875, p. 754.  
**541A-542.**

The district jails at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Satara have been appointed as places for the confinement of European British subjects sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month; and the district jail at Karwar, as a place for the confinement of persons of this class sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three months.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1874, p. 297.

The following places in the Panjab have been appointed as places of imprisonment for European British subjects:—Lahore Central Jail and the district jails of Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Multan, Ambala, and Delhi.—*Panjab Gazette*, 1873, p. 76.

Under s. 88 of Act X of 1872, the following places were appointed for the confinement of European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment in the Madras Presidency:—

The Madras Penitentiary.

The European prison at Ootacamund.

The central jail at Rajamundry.	The district jail at Bellary.
" Salem.	" Madura.
" Coimbatore.	" Chingleput.
" Trichinopoly.	" Cuddalore.
" Vellore.	" Cochin.
" Cannanore.	" Calicut.
The district jail at Berhanpore.	" Tellicherry.
" Vizagapatam.	" Mangalore.
" Rajamundry.	

—*Mad. Notifications*, Dec. 21st, 1872, and Jan. 4th, 1873, *Weir*, p. 75.

Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail, and their return to the civil jail.

**"541A.** (1) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

**"(2)** When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (1), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

**"(a)** three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure; or

**"(b)** the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure."—Act X of 1886, s. 15.

**542.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pri-

soners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or an accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.







requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination. Ch. XLVI  
5008.  
543-544

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Act IV of 1877, s. 139.

**543.** When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully. Ch. XLVI  
5008.  
543-544

Act X of 1872, s. 422; Act X of 1875, s. 70. As to the interpretation of evidence to the accused or his pleader, see s. 361, *ante*, and Indian Oaths' Act, X of 1873, s. 5.

**544.** Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, any Criminal Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses. Compare Act X of 1872, s. 421, substituting the words 'inquiry, trial or other proceeding' for 'trial.' See also Act X of 1875, s. 116; Act IV of 1877, s. 245.

The following rules as to the expenses of complainants and witnesses are in force in the various Presidencies:—

#### *Bengal.*

1. The Criminal Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants or witnesses (1) in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction, of the Government, or any Judge, Magistrate or other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of the public service; (2) in all cases entered in column 5 of the schedule appended to the Criminal Code as not bailable; and (3) of witnesses in all cases in which they are compelled by the Magistrate of his own motion to attend under the provisions of s. 351 of the Code (s. 540 of this Code).

2. No payment shall be made by Government to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant under s. 361 (244), unless the prosecution appear to the Court or Magistrate to be in furtherance of the interest of public justice; but under this section the Magistrate may require the complainants to pay their expenses.

#### Rate of payment:

(a) For the ordinary labouring class of natives, 2 annas per diem, together with actual railway fare by the lowest class:

(b) For natives of higher ranks in life, third class railway fare and 4 annas per diem for subsistence:

(c) For Europeans and natives of superior rank, second class railway fare and a sum not exceeding 1 rupee per diem for subsistence:

Ch. XLVI  
s. 544

(d) For witnesses following any profession, such as medicine or law, a special allowance according to circumstances:

(e) For Government servants, actual travelling expenses only:

(f) In districts where no railway exists in part of Eastern Bengal, and where the only mode of travelling is by water, and in cases where persons travel by rapid dak by road, the actual expenses up to a minimum limit of Rs. 2 for boats per diem and 4 annas a mile for travelling by road may be paid, subject to the proviso that the travelling allowance is only to be given where the journey could not have been performed on foot, or in case of persons whose age, position, and habits of life render it impossible for them to walk.

Officers will be held responsible that parties of witnesses are brought to Court together, as far as possible, so as to save expense. Each person should not be allowed to charge for his own boat; and if a passage is offered him with others, he will have no claim for travelling allowance.

4. The number of days which should be allowed for the passage to and fro may be determined by the officer ordering payment in each case. For this purpose a table should be prepared and kept in each Court, showing the distance of each thannah from the sudder station and subordinate station, and the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed; the existence or absence of roads or other ways being also noted in the table.—*Calc. Gazette*, 1873, p. 742.

"The presiding officer of any Criminal Court is authorized to pay the reasonable expenses of the complainants and witnesses in any bailable case which, in the opinion of that officer, has been instituted in the interests of public justice."—*Bombay Gazette*, 1875, p. 101.

All witnesses and prisoners may be conveyed by rail at the expense of Government, wherever there may be a railway available.

Subsistence-money is to be paid day by day to each witness as it becomes due.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 42.

#### *Witnesses from Native States.*

In forwarding an application or summons for the attendance of a witness residing in a Native State, care should be taken to give such a description of him that he may be easily identified. Thus, for instance, besides the person's name and father's name, the requisition should indicate his age, caste, and village, and it should be mentioned if his village is in the neighbourhood of any well-known town.

The probable time during which the witness will be detained should also be stated: and in fixing the date, when the appearance of a witness is required, reasonable time should be given, so as to allow of his being found and sent off.

When practicable, the batta allowed by Government orders for the expenses of witnesses should be transmitted at the time of sending the requisition.

By these arrangements it is hoped that a greater degree of punctuality with regard to the attendance of witnesses from Native States will be secured; and the Court consider it desirable that officers should (when it is possible) avoid summoning such witnesses for the preliminary inquiry before the Magistrate in those cases where their evidence, though necessary before the Sessions Court, is not indispensable for the purpose of commitment.—*Bom. H. C. Cir.*, 41.

#### *Bombay.*

The following rules for regulating the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal trials at the Court of the Presidency Magistrates are in force in Bombay:—

I. The Presidency Magistrates' Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants or witnesses (1) in cases in which the prosecution is carried on by, or under the orders or with the sanction of, the Government, or any Judge, Magistrate, or any other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the Presidency Magistrate to be directly in furtherance of the interests of the public service; (2) in all cases entered in column 5, sched. ii, appended to the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, as not bailable; and (3) of witnesses in all cases in which they are compelled by the Magistrate of his own motion to attend under the provisions of s. 134 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.





- (a.) European and East Indian witnesses from the mofussil,\* when summoned by a Presidency Magistrate's Court to give evidence, are to be allowed their actual expenses for carriage when the same are not in excess of six annas a mile. They are also to be allowed a sum not exceeding Rs. 2-8 a day for subsistence, if they demand the same.

\* Any place outside the limits of the town of Bombay, but within the Presidency of Bombay; or any place outside the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay, but within the Presidency of Bombay.

(b.) As a general rule, native witnesses of the better class, as patels, pander-peshas, merchants, vakeels, and persons of corresponding rank, as well as all native witnesses who are in no way concerned in the cases in which their evidence is given, but whose evidence is required for furthering the ends of justice (such as attesting witnesses to depositions and inquest reports, provided they can read and write), are to be allowed, when they are summoned from the mofussil, six annas a day as subsistence-money, and they are also to receive railway and other travelling expenses that have been actually incurred by them, provided the same be reasonable.

(c.) Native witnesses of the class of cultivators and menials, who would not, under ordinary circumstances, voluntarily incur any expense on account of special lodging when away from home, are to be allowed, when they are summoned from the mofussil, subsistence-money at the rate of four annas a day, and are also to receive railway and other travelling expenses actually incurred by them, provided the same be reasonable.

II. Peculiar cases (that is, cases of witnesses summoned from the mofussil not coming under the operation of cls. (a), (b), and (c), of Rule 1) are to be dealt with according to their merits, and at the discretion of the Court from which subsistence-money or travelling allowance is demanded.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1878, p. 608.

#### Madras.

I.—The Criminal Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified in Rule III the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders or with the sanction of, the Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, other public officer, or when it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such Court to be directly in furtherance of the interest of public justice; also in cases entered in column 5 of sched. iv appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable; and in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by a Magistrate under the provisions of Chap. XXVI of the Code.

II.—For the purposes of these rules, Europeans, East Indians, and natives shall be divided into three classes, and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear either as complainants or witnesses shall be careful to fix the class with the due regard to the station in life occupied by each complainant or witness.

III.—Travelling allowance and batta shall be paid at the rates specified below:—

	EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.			NATIVES.		
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
Travelling allowance—						
By rail ...	1st class fare.	2nd class fare.	3rd class fare.	1st class fare.	2nd class fare.	3rd class fare.
By road ...	8 as. per mile.	4 as. per mile.	6 as. per mile.	6 as. per mile.	2 as. per mile.	2 as. per mile.
By sea or canal ...	Actual expense of passage.			Actual expense of passage.		
Batta not to exceed ...	3 rupees per diem.	1 rupee per diem.	8 annas per diem.	1 rupee per diem.	8 annas per diem.	4 annas per diem.



Ch. XLVI  
s. 544

IV.—The distance for which mileage, and number of days for which batta, should be allowed for the journey to and from the station at which the Court is held and for attendance at Court, shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.

V.—All bills for travelling allowance and batta to complainants and witnesses attending before the Courts of Magistrates of the second or third class shall be scrutinized by the Magistrate of the Division in which such Courts are situate before the charges, included in them, are finally passed.

VI.—Whenever a Magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious under s. 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (s. 250 of this Act), no travelling allowance shall be granted to the complainant in such case.—*Madras Gazette*, 1873, p. 1096.

#### *North-Western Provinces.*

The Criminal Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants and witnesses;—*first*, in all cases, whether non-bailable or bailable, in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders or with the sanction of, the Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer; *secondly*, in all cases entered in column 5 of the schedule appended to the Criminal Procedure Code as not bailable, when it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; *thirdly*, in bailable cases, in which the presiding officer of the Court, if a Magistrate of the first class or in which the Magistrate of the District, on the recommendation of any Magistrate of the second or third class, considers that in the interests of public justice such payment is required; *fourthly*, in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by the Magistrate, under the provisions of s. 351 of the Code (Act X of 1872).

The rates referred to in the foregoing rule are as follows:—

(a.) For the class of natives who ordinarily attend the Courts, two annas per diem, *plus* third class railway fare, if the journey be made by rail.

(b.) For natives of higher rank in life, and for Europeans and Eurasians not coming under the next rule, the actual cost of conveyance (not exceeding six annas a mile) or second class railway fare, *plus* one rupee a day for subsistence.

(c.) For Europeans and Eurasians following any profession, such as law or medicine, indigo-planters and the like, actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding eight annas a mile), or first class railway fare, *plus* an allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per diem, the amount of the allowance to be fixed by order of the Court before which they appear.

(d.) For Government servants, actual travelling expenses only.

The number of days which should be allowed for the passage to and fro will be determined by the officer ordering the payment in each case. For this purpose a table should be prepared and kept in each Court, showing the distance of each thana from the sudder station and subordinate stations, the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed, and the existence or absence of roads or waterways.—*N.-W. P. Gazette*, 1875, p. 1076.

#### *Punjab.*

I.—The Criminal Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants and witnesses (1) in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders or with the sanction of, the Government, or any Judge, Magistrate, or any other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of the public service; (2) in all cases entered in column 5 of the schedule appended to the Criminal Procedure Code as not bailable; (3) in all cases which are cognizable by the police; and (4) of witnesses in all cases in which they are compelled by the Magistrate of his own motion to attend under Chap. XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure. (See s. 540, *supra*.)

II.—No payment shall be made by Government to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant, unless the prosecution appear to the Court or Magistrate to be in furtherance of the interests of public justice; but under this section the Magistrate may require the complainants to pay their expenses.







(a)—*Rates of subsistence allowance, that is, allowance for each day's necessary absence from residence and attendance at the Court:—* Ch. XLVI  
s. 544

*Natives.*

- (a) For the ordinary labouring class, two annas per diem.
- (b) For witnesses of a somewhat higher grade, four annas per diem.
- (c) For witnesses not included in classes (a) and (b), a sum not exceeding Re. 1 per diem.

*Europeans.*

- (d) For ordinary European workmen, a sum not exceeding Re. 1 per diem.
- (e) For European tradesmen and other Europeans of similar rank, a sum not exceeding Rs. 3 per diem.
- (f) For witnesses of either nationality not coming within the scope of the above-mentioned classes, a special allowance according to circumstances.

III.—The Court in which a complainant or witness appears shall determine the class under which the complainant or witness shall be ranked.

*(b)—Travelling Rates.*

When the journey is made by rail, for classes (a) and (b), third class fare.

For class (c), second class fare.

For class (d), second or third class fare, at the discretion of the Court.

For class (e), second class fare.

For class (f), the fare actually paid.

IV.—When the journey is made otherwise than by rail, the necessary and actual expenses of carriage may be paid at the discretion of the Court; provided the expense incurred does not exceed eight annas a mile, and provided that the journey could not have been made on foot, or in the case of persons whose age, position, or habits of life render it impossible for them to walk. To natives in class (c) and Europeans in class (f) a further sum may be allowed to cover the cost of carriage-hire to and from Court on the days of attendance at Court. (For rules as to fees of medical witnesses, see notes to s. 509, *supra*.)

*Expenses of witnesses in trials before the Chief Court.*

All disbursements on account of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal trials before the Chief Court will be made by the committing Magistrate and will be adjusted by him.

The committing Magistrate will determine the class to which each person belongs.

II.—Unless there should be any special reason in any particular case, complainants and witnesses travelling at the public expense cannot be allowed to travel by road and charge accordingly, when the journey can be accomplished more cheaply and expeditiously by rail.

III.—The committing Magistrate, when despatching complainants and witnesses to the Chief Court, will instruct them to report themselves to the Registrar of the Court on their arrival at Lahore, and will at the same time report to that officer—

a.—The name of each complainant and witness.

b.—The class to which he belongs.

c.—The date of his departure to attend at the Chief Court.

d.—Whether any advances have been made to him to enable him to reach Lahore; and if so, the amount of such advances.

IV.—When the trial is concluded, the Registrar of the Chief Court will intimate to the committing Magistrate the date of the arrival of the complainants and witnesses at Lahore, and the date on which it was possible for them to quit the station. The boarding allowance at Lahore will cease as soon after the trial as the means of quitting the station becomes available.

V.—The committing Magistrate may make reasonable advances to complainants and witnesses to enable them to reach Lahore; and, when necessary, the Registrar of the Chief Court will make advances to them at Lahore to enable them to return to their homes. Care should be taken in making these advances that a larger sum is not paid to any complainant or witness than he is entitled to receive under these rules.

VI.—Advances made by the Registrar under the preceding rule will be recovered at once from the committing Magistrate, who will include the same in his bill.

Ch. XLVI  
s. 545

VII.—When all the expenses to which complainants and witnesses are entitled under these rules have been paid, the committing Magistrate will submit a bill for the same, supported by necessary vouchers, to the Registrar of the Chief Court for countersignature. The Chief Court's countersignature will be sufficient authority to support such charges in the public accounts.

VIII.—In trials before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the expenses of only those witnesses for the defence whom the presiding Judge may consider material will be paid out of the public funds; and prisoners on being committed for trial should be warned to this effect. Should any witness be sent up to the Chief Court for the defence whom the presiding Judge may consider not material, the Registrar will certify the same to the committing Magistrate, who will thereupon decline to pay his expenses out of the public funds.—*Smyth*, p. 123.

#### Burma.

In Burma, the undermentioned rule has been substituted for Rule VI of the sanctioned Rules for the payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses:—

VI.—In cases committed to the Recorder of Rangoon, or a Court of Sessions, the committing Magistrate will note in the list of witnesses the class to which each belongs, and will, on application, advance to any witness, on account of expenses, a sum not exceeding that to which the witness would be entitled under these rules up to the date fixed for the trial. Intimation of such advance shall at once be given by this committing Magistrate to the Court to which the commitment has been made, and the said Court shall, at the conclusion of the trial, deduct the amount so advanced from the sum found to be payable to the witness under Rule V.—*Burma Gazette*, 1875, Part II, p. 189.

545. Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine, or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(a) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

Act X of 1872, s. 308, paras. 1, 2, and 3; Act X of 1875, s. 106; Act IV of 1877, s. 186.

The award of compensation should be a part of the sentence and order made upon a conviction for an offence of the nature specified therein, and should be founded upon a statement of loss, damage, or expenses, as the case may be, ascertained at the trial (*Queen v. Gour Churn Doss*, 11 W. R., Cr., 53); and the Court should record under what section, or on what grounds, it orders a portion of the fines inflicted on prisoners to be made over to the complainant.—*Queen v. Bissonath Mundle*, 2 W. R., Cr., 58. An award of a portion of the fine as compensation after judgment has been pronounced and the fine credited to Government is illegal.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 13th March 1878, *Weir*, p. 6.

A Magistrate cannot direct that a portion of a fine inflicted under s. 434 of the Indian Penal Code be paid to an Amin for the purpose of paying the expense of his being deputed to restore landmarks destroyed by the opposite party. The





fine, or a portion of it, can only be paid to the person who has suffered by the offence, or as compensation for expenses incurred in prosecuting the case.—*Queen v. Moorut Loll*, 6 W. R., Cr., 93. So compensation cannot be given to the heirs of a person who has been killed.—*In re Roop Lall Singh*, 10 W. R., Cr., 39. Ch. XLVI  
secs.  
546-548

A Magistrate cannot, under this section, order payment of compensation to the complainant in addition to the fine.—*Mohesh Mundul v. Bholanath Mundul*, 3 C. L. R., 404.

An order awarding compensation to the innocent purchaser of property found to have been stolen is not authorized by this section.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 3rd Dec. 1872, *Weir*, p. 6; *Queen v. Alexander Reddon*, 1. L. R., 6 Mad., 286.

No fee is chargeable in advance on any process of a Criminal Court in a case in which the prosecution is on the part of Government; but it is competent to any Magistrate in such case, if the accused is convicted, to order that such fees shall be paid by the accused or any of them in like manner as if such fees had been paid by the prosecutor in the first instance.—22 W. R., Rules, 12.

**546.** At the time of awarding compensation, in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

Act X of 1872, s. 308, last paragraph; Act X of 1875, s. 106, last paragraph. The expression 'taken into account,' which occurred also in s. 308 of Act X of 1872, was held to mean that the compensation awarded by the Magistrate was to be taken into account by the Court in a subsequent civil suit, not that it was to be afterwards deducted from the damages awarded.—*Lose v. Ainsworth*, 22 W. R. (Civil), 336.

**547.** Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

This is new. As to recovery of fines, see ss. 386—389, *supra*.

An order for maintenance under s. 488, is by that section made enforceable in the same manner as fines are recoverable.

**548.** If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith: Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

Compare Act X of 1872, ss. 201 and 276; Act XI of 1874, s. 25; Act X of 1875, s. 13; Act IV of 1877, s. 170.

All prosecutors whose charges are dismissed are affected by the order of discharge, and are, therefore, entitled to obtain copies of the order made by, and of the depositions taken before, the Magistrate.—*Bank of Bengal v. Dinonath Roy*, 1. L. R., 8 Calc., 166; (S. C.) 10 C. L. R., 190.

Copies of charges, depositions, final orders, &c., exempted from stamp-duty in the case of appellant-prisoners.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by s. 35 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (No. VII), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp-duty copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts which parties, desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders,



**Ch. XLVI** are required by s. 416 (523) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their  
**s. 548** petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.—*Notification, Government of India, No. 2520 of 5th April 1872, Wilkins, p. 117. See notes to s. 371, supra.*

Again, in exercise of the power conferred by s. 35 of the Court-Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council was pleased to remit the fees leviable on copies of depositions furnished to accused persons under s. 201 (548) of Act X of 1872, and on a copy of the judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the jury furnished under s. 276 (548) of Act X of 1872, to any person affected by such judgment or order, provided that such person is in jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.—*Gazette of India, 1873, p. 520.*

*Charges for authenticated and unauthenticated copies.*—(a.) In all Criminal Courts, a uniform charge shall be made for the preparation of copies, whether certified or uncertified, at the rate of four annas per folio. This term, it is to be carefully explained to all subordinate officers, merely denominates a certain quantity of manuscript; the folio to consist of 150 words English, or of 300 words vernacular, four figures counting as one word.

(b.) It is intended that this charge should eventually be levied by means of an impressed stamp of four annas on each sheet of paper corresponding with the folio to be provided by the applicant for a copy. The preparation locally of special stamps for the purpose has been authorized by the Government. Some delay is, however, likely to occur in obtaining paper of the proper size and description. Till such stamps are available, sheets bearing each an impressed (non judicial) stamp of two annas will be used for the preparation of the copies. Each of these sheets is intended to contain half a folio—that is, 75 words English, or 150 words vernacular. As there are 15 lines in each sheet, no line should contain more than 5 words English, or 10 words vernacular.

(c.) All copies, whether authenticated or unauthenticated, must in future, before issue, be examined by a salaried officer.\* The copies themselves will in all cases be made by section-writers, who will be remunerated at the rate of two annas per folio.

(d.) Half the charge of four annas per folio, levied by means of the impressed stamp, represents the payment to Government on account of the salary of examiners, cost of paper, &c.; the other half will represent the earnings of the section-writers, whose accounts will be made up monthly, and the amount due to each paid out of contingencies. These payments must be checked at the time with the upper part of each stamp, which, when the copy is ready, must be torn off each sheet, along the perforated line, and then endorsed with the copyist's name, and kept till the end of the month. Care must be taken to see that nothing in excess of half the amount realized in stamps is paid away.

(e.) To prevent the risk of stamped slips being used more than once, the officer passing the copyist's account will, after checking it as directed, tear the slips to pieces and cause them to be burnt in his presence. A certificate that this has been done must be attached to the contingent bill on which the copyist's fees are drawn.

(f.) To protect the interests of the Government, care must be taken to see that all copies issued from the Courts are prepared on the prescribed stamp paper; they must be written on one side of the sheet only, and must not contain more than the authorized number of words. On the other hand, care must be taken to see that applicants are not imposed upon by the copyists spreading their writing over a larger number of sheets than is necessary. By insisting on the number of lines in each sheet being uniform, control may easily be exercised in this matter, the number of words in a few of the lines in each folio being checked. The

\* The duty of examining copies should, as a rule, be entrusted to the Head Clerk or Sheristadar: but where this is not possible, the Judge of the Court should make any other suitable arrangement, except that the copyists must not be allowed to examine for each other.—*Calc. H. C. O. (Civil) No. 8 of 29th June 1876, Wilkins, p. 136.*







business of a copyist is (like most other occupations) one calling for skill and greatly dependent for its successful practice on experience: copyists, therefore, must possess or acquire skill in their business, or they ought not to be retained.

(g.) When an applicant requires his copies to be furnished on the day of application, an extra fee of one rupee\* shall be charged on all copies so furnished, to be levied from him by a court-fee stamp, which should be affixed to the application for the copy and be entered in the register for court-fee stamps. Care, however, is to be taken that other applicants for copies do not materially suffer by the arrangement. If the granting of other copies be much delayed by this rule, an extra hand ought to be told off to furnish their copies.

(h.) Under ordinary circumstances, the time for furnishing the copies required shall not be later than 1 P.M. of the fifth open day after the presentation of the application.

(i.) In the case of authenticated copies, the court-fee chargeable under the Court-Fees Act should be levied by affixing the necessary stamp to the first folio of the copy.

(j.) In the case of maps and plans, no general rule can be laid down. In each case a charge will have to be fixed with reference to the difficulty or intricacy of the work to be done. Half will be paid to the copyist, and half credited to Government on account of examination fees and cost of materials.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 35 of 1st October 1880, Wilkins, pp. 135-139.*

*Copies of convictions and sentences of persons in the Military Department.*—Judicial Commissioners, Sessions Judges, and Magistrates will forward to the Military Department of the Government of India a copy of the conviction and sentence in all cases in which persons serving under the Government of India in that Department are convicted in a Criminal Court.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 6 of 17th July 1871, Wilkins, p. 139.*

*Copies of letters and resolutions of the High Court.*—Applications made to the local authorities for copies of any letters from, or resolutions passed by, the High Court, must be referred to the Court for orders. Copies of such documents may not be granted by the local authorities. This rule is not to be considered to apply to the sentences of the High Court in criminal trials.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 160 of 19th April 1844, Wilkins, pp. 139-140.*

*Copy of judgment of Sessions Judge how and for what purpose obtainable by District Magistrate.*—Whenever an application is made by the Magistrate of the District to the Sessions Judge for a copy of any of the proceedings before the Court of Session, the Judge shall permit a copy to be made by any person whom the Magistrate may depute for that purpose. Such copies will be granted only for the information and guidance of Magistrates and committing officers, who are not at liberty to cavil at the judgment of the Sessions Court, or enter into any discussion with the Judge upon its merits.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 1 of 8th January 1864, Wilkins, p. 140.*

The following rules are in force in Bombay :—

I.—Every complainant shall, upon showing good cause, be entitled to receive certified copies of depositions and all documents recorded in evidence in the case. Such copies shall be made at the expense of the person applying for them.

II.—Where a Magistrate is unable to procure a clerk to make a copy which any person is entitled to receive, he should cause it to be made by the establishment of the Magistrate of the District.—*Bombay Gazette, 1879, p. 471.*

Rules regarding copying fees in Criminal Courts :—

I.—No fee should, under any circumstances, be taken for any copy which the person receiving it is entitled by law to receive *gratis*.

• II.—All copies should be not merely correct, but should also be made in a clear clerk's hand. The practice of allowing schoolboys and domestics to make copies, which are scarcely legible, should be everywhere discontinued.

III.—The Sessions Judge or the District Magistrate should prescribe the fees to be charged for copying every kind of document in the Sessions Court or the magisterial Court, and may, if necessary, prescribe different rates of fees for different Courts. Provided that the fees charged for copying shall not exceed the following rates :—

\* This is a fee for credit to Government, and no part of it is payable to the copyists.

Ch. XLVI  
s. 549

In the case of English copies, two annas per 100 words.

In the case of vernacular copies, half anna per 100 words.

In the case of certified copies, an additional half anna per 100 words, for examining and comparing.

IV.—The fees for making each copy may be paid to the particular clerk by whom each document is prepared; or all the fees paid in each Court for copies collected during the month, may be distributed at the end of the month, at the discretion of the presiding Judge or Magistrate, amongst the persons employed by him as copyists.

V.—Copies may be made by any competent person, whether he be a member of the Court establishment or not. Provided that no permanent member of the Court establishment shall make copies for which fees are charged during the time known as 'office hours,' nor when his services are otherwise required by his superior officer.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1881, p. 389.

A copy of the reasons recorded by any Criminal Court, under s. 429, for passing a sentence or final order in a case, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any party to the case in which such sentence or order is passed.

Such copy should be made at the expense of the party applying for it, and on his furnishing such stamp paper as may be required by law; but where a Magistrate F. P. is unable to procure a writer to make a copy at the expense of a party, he should cause a copy to be made by the establishment of the Magistrate of the District at the sudder station.—*Bombay H. C. Cir.*, 257.

In order to aid Appellate Courts in determining whether appeals are barred by limitation, every Criminal Court subordinate to the High Court shall cause to be endorsed the following particulars on every copy of a judgment, order, or charge to a jury, furnished under the provisions of s. 276 or 464 (s. 548 or 371) of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

The date on which the copy was applied for.

The date on which it was ready for delivery.

The date on which it was delivered.

To prevent unauthorized alterations being made, the dates should be written in letters in a distinct handwriting, and each endorsement should be signed by some responsible officer of the Court on the date to which it refers.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1879, pp. 471, 475. See *Cal. C. O. No. 1*, 18th June 1883, *Wilkins*, p. 138.

The following rule is in force in Burma:—

On all copies of judgments and orders granted to applicants, note shall be made by the Clerk of the Court or other responsible officer—

(1) of the date on which application for copy was made, and

(2) of the date on which copy was ready for delivery to the applicant.

—*Burma Gazette*, 1875, Part III, p. 23.

Under the rules in force in Madras, copies of any portion of the record of a criminal trial must be furnished to the parties concerned on payment of the proper stamp and the authorized fee for copying. Where the Judge's notes form the only record of the evidence, copies of those notes should be given. A prisoner sentenced to death is entitled to obtain a copy of the Judge's letter of reference.—*Mad. H. C. Pro.*, 21st March 1860, 5th January 1863, and 11th December 1865, *Weir*, p. 9.

**549.** The Governor-General in Council may make rules,

Delivery to Military  
authorities of persons  
liable to be tried by  
Court-Martial.

consistent with this Code and the Army Act, ~~1881~~, or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by Court-Martial; and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, ~~1881~~, section 41, to be tried by a Court-Martial, such





Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the Commanding Officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-Martial.

Ch. XLVI  
secs.  
550-553

Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the Commanding Officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Apprehension of such persons. See Beng. Reg. XX of 1825, a Regulation for declaring the jurisdiction of the Military Courts-Martial and Courts of Requests. See s. 5, *ante*.

**550.** Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Powers of superior officers of police. Act X of 1872, s. 137. As to the powers and duties of an officer in charge of a Police-station, see note to s. 4 (*o*). See also *Empress v. Tucker*, I. L. R., 7 Bom., 42, and section 127, *supra*.

**551.** Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females. Act IV of 1877, s. 17. The terms of this section are general. It may, however, be questioned whether it could be acted upon where the woman or child has been abducted and taken out of the jurisdiction, and detained out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

**552.** Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person in a Presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge in Presidency-town.



Ch. XLVI  
s. 553

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested ~~or complained against~~, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

The first part of this section follows Act IV of 1877, s. 242, omitting the provision as to complaints, which is inserted in s. 250.

The words 'or complained against' in the second paragraph of the section ought to have been omitted.

The provision as to imprisonment in the last paragraph is new.

As to the recovery of fines, see ss. 386—388, *supra*.

**553.** With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,

(a) make rules for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts ;

(b) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided ;

(c) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it ; and

(d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines :

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Act X of 1872, ss. 292, 293.

For rules as to the expenses of complainants and witnesses coming from the mofussil to attend criminal trials before the High Court on its Original Side, see *Belchambers's Rules and Orders*, p. 348.





The following rule was passed under s. 292 of Act X of 1872 by the Bombay High Court:—

The High Court directs that when death or grievous hurt has been caused by a blow from a stick or other similar weapon, the weight and dimensions of the weapon should be stated in the Sessions proceedings with such particularity as may enable the High Court (which has no opportunity of seeing it) to form an opinion as to the character of the weapon and the intention with which it was probably used. The mere entry of 'a stick' or 'a stone' in the list of property produced before the Sessions Court does not enable the High Court to judge whether the stick or the stone was a deadly weapon or a comparatively harmless weapon.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1881, p. 370.

Ch. XLVI  
Sec.  
554-555

**554.** Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Forms.

Act X of 1872, ss. 442 and 493 (para. 1), s. 509 (para. 2), and Act IV of 1877, s. 97.

For the form of warrant issued in Burma to a jailor, in cases where the payment or levy of a fine or portion of a fine has the effect of reducing the imprisonment to which an offender has been sentenced, see *Burma Gazette*, 1878, p. 211.

In a recent case, *Habiboolah v. Empress*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 937, the prisoner was convicted on an alternative charge in the form provided by Schedule V, XXVIII, II (4), *post*, of having given false evidence, such evidence consisting of contradictory statements contained in one deposition while he was under cross-examination and re-examination as a witness in a judicial proceeding. There was no finding as to which of the contradictory statements was false, the conviction being in accordance with the charge. It was held by WILSON and TOTTENHAM, JJ. (NORRIS, J., dissenting), that the conviction was good. The form referred to, it is to be observed, contemplates that the contradictory statements in respect of which the perjury is assigned have been made on different occasions; but the Court, in the case referred to, considered this section sufficiently provided for the modification of the form so as to meet the case before it. See *Empress v. Ghulet*, I. L. R., 7 All., 45, overruling *Niaz Ali*, I. L. R., 5 All., 17.

**555.** No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

*Explanation.*—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in any case, merely because he is a Municipal Commissioner.

This section is new.

As to transferring cases, see s. 526, *ante*, p. 378.

*Irregularities at trial.*—A Magistrate is not disqualified from dealing with a

**Ch. XLVI** case judicially, merely because in his character of Magistrate it may have been  
**a. 555** his duty to initiate the proceedings, yet a Magistrate ought not to act judicially in a case where there is no necessity for his doing so, or where he himself discovered the offence and initiated the prosecution, and was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution (*Reg. v. Bholanath Sen*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 23; see also *Reg. v. Hiralal Dasa*, 8 B. L. R. (F.B.), 422); and a recent case in England.—*Reg. v. Meyer*, L. R., 1 Q. B. D., 173.

In *Wood v. Corporation of Calcutta*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 322; (S.C.) 9 C. L. R., 193, a conviction was held illegal, on the ground that the Magistrate, in a prosecution by the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, had, by his connection as a servant of the Corporation, such an interest, pecuniary or personal, as was likely to give him a bias in the matter of the prosecution. So in a very recent case before the Calcutta High Court, it was held, that a conviction of an offence against any Municipal law or regulation had before a Bench of Magistrates which includes a salaried officer of the Municipality is bad.—*In re Nobin Krishna Mookerjee*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 194. In the case of *Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal*, 3 H. L. Cas., 793, LORD CAMPBELL said:—"It is of the last importance that the maxim, that no man is to be judge in his own cause, should be held sacred. And that is not to be confined to a cause in which he is a party, but is to be applied to a cause in which he has an interest." In that case a bill in equity was filed by an incorporated company, and a decree was made by the LORD CHANCELLOR, but the decree was afterwards set aside, on the ground that the LORD CHANCELLOR was himself a shareholder in the company. See *Reg. v. Bholanath Sen*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 23; *Reg. v. Mukta Sing*, 4 B. L. R., Ap. Cr., 15; *Reg. v. Hira Lal Dass*, 8 B. L. R., 422; *Reg. v. Milledge*, L. R., 4 Q. B. D., 332; and *Reg. v. Gibbon*, I. R., 6 Q. B. D., 168.

In *Serjeant v. Dale*, L. R., 2 Q. B. D., 558, the following remarks were made by the Court (see pages 566 and 567)—"By the Common Law, a Judge who has an interest in the result of a suit is disqualified from acting, except in cases of necessity where no other Judge has jurisdiction. . . . The law does not measure the amount of interest which a Judge possesses. If he has any legal interest in the decision of the question, one way he is disqualified, no matter how small the interest may be. The law in laying down this strict rule has regard not so much, perhaps, to the motives which may be supposed to bias the Judge, as to the susceptibilities of the litigant parties. One important object at all events is to clear away everything which might engender suspicion and distrust of the tribunal, and so to promote the feeling of confidence in the administration of justice which is so essential to social order and security. . . . We are anxious not to be misunderstood in using this language. No right minded person does or can for a moment entertain the thought that the right reverend prelate who was called upon to act in this case was or could be influenced by any consideration of personal interest in the proceeding. . . . The applicant stands upon his legal right and calls upon us to give effect to it."

The mere circumstance that a trying Magistrate is the master of the complainant does not deprive the Magistrate of his jurisdiction, though it is expedient that the complaint in such a case should be referred to another Magistrate.—*In re Basapa*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 172.

On the 29th March 1883, the Municipal Commissioners of Commillah, at a meeting, issued an order under s. 256 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1876. For having disobeyed that order, the accused was tried and convicted before the District Magistrate under s. 188 of the Penal Code, and fined. The Magistrate who tried and convicted the accused was present as Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners at the meeting of the 29th March when the order was passed. On revision, the conviction was set aside by the High Court as illegal.—*In re Kharak Chand Pal*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1030.

**Prosecution.**—A Magistrate who has been authorized by the Collector of a District under s. 43 of the Stamp Act to prosecute offenders under the stamp laws is not competent also to try the persons whom he prosecutes.—*Empress v. Gangadhar Bhunjo*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 622.

**Imputation of prejudice.**—The accompanying copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of Madras was circulated for the information and guidance of all Judges and Magistrates:—

————— *Disqualifying interest of Magistrate—Criminal proceedings—Irregularity—"Personally interested"—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 555.*] Where a District Magistrate, as prosecutor, initiated and directed the proceedings against certain accused persons who were charged by him with having committed offences punishable under sections 143 and 150 of the Penal Code, and where it appeared that the District Magistrate had himself taken an active part in causing the dispersion of the unlawful assembly, and had pursued and directed the pursuit of the members thereof, and that he subsequently took pains to collect the evidence showing the connection of the accused with the unlawful assembly and the keeping of armed men, on which evidence the accused were afterwards convicted by himself; and where it also appeared from the judgment of the District Magistrate that he had embodied therein matters which, if relevant, showed that he should have been examined as a witness, and that such matters should not have been stated without the accused having had an opportunity of testing them by cross-examination: *Held*, that the District Magistrate was disqualified from trying the case himself, and that the conviction must be set aside and a fresh trial held before some other Magistrate. The words "personally interested" as used in section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do not merely mean "privately interested" or "interested as a private individual," but include such an interest as the District Magistrate must have had under the above circumstances in the conviction of the accused. *J. L. R. 20 Cal 67*

GIRISH CHUNDER CHOSE v. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS . . . 857

JUDGE—*Disqualification of a Judge—Personal interest—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), Sec. 555—Bombay District Municipal Act (VI of 1873), Sec. 84—Municipal offence.*] The mere fact that a Magistrate is the vice-president of a district municipality and chairman of the managing committee does not disqualify him from trying a charge of an offence brought by the municipality under Bombay Act VI of 1873. But if he has taken any part in promoting the prosecution, as, for instance, by concurring in sanctioning it at a meeting of the managing committee or otherwise, he will be disqualified by reason of the existence of a personal interest over and above what may be supposed to be felt by every municipal commissioner in the affairs of the municipality. *J. L. R. 18 Bom 442*

QUEEN-EMPRESS v. PHEROZSHA PESTONJI ... 442





"The memorialist was prosecuted by the Collector, and he alleges that when the Sessions Judge came to try the case, he resided at the Collector's house and was greatly prejudiced by the Collector against the memorialist. I have no doubt that the latter assertion is quite unfounded, but I think it would be well if Your Grace in Council would suggest to the Judges, through the High Court, to avoid, as far as possible, becoming the guests of those who are interested in cases, civil or criminal, which will eventually be submitted to the Judge's decision. All possible imputation of prejudice against the weaker party will thus be avoided."—*Mad. H. C. C. O. No. 7 of 7th April 1877.*

Ch. XLVI  
secs.  
556-559

**556.** The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Act X of 1872, s. 337.

With the permission of the Presidency Judge or Magistrate, any advocate or pleader may address the Court in English, when anyone of the pleaders on the opposite side is acquainted with that language, or whenever the senior of such pleaders or his client consents to this being done.—*Calc. H. C. C. O. No. 4 of 15th March 1869, Wilkins, p. 4.*

In Madras, advocates pleading in any lower Court in which the language of the Judge is English, may address the Court in that language, the Judge making arrangement for the interpretation, if necessary, of such address to the pleader on the other side.—*Mad. H. C. Pro., 22nd July 1858, Weir, p. 26.*

Hindi was declared to be the Court language to be used in judicial and revenue proceedings in the Darjeeling District (*Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, p. 1116); Assamese in the five valley districts of Assam, viz., Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Sebsagor, and Luckimpore.—*Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, p. 912.

Canarese has been declared to be the language in ordinary use in the Criminal Courts of the District of Belgaum.—*Bombay Gazette*, 1874, p. 338.

Powers of Governor-General in Council and Local Government exercisable from time to time.

**557.** All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor-General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

This is new.

**558.** The provisions of this Code shall apply, so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.

Pending cases.

Compare Act X of 1872, ss. 3 and 539; Act X of 1875, s. 153; Act IV of 1877, ss. 5 and 237.

As to the retroactive force of enactments relating to procedure, see *In re Ratansi Kalianji*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 148, and *Uda Begum v. Imam-ud-din*, I. L. R., 2 All., 74. See also *Srinivasachari v. Queen*, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 336.

**559.** A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property." [Act X of 1886, s. 16.]

Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid for property.

Sched. I

# SCHEDULE I.

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(a.)—*Statute.*

Year, reign and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III, chapter 63	An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 38.

(b.)—*Acts of the Governor-General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIII of 1840	Execution of process	So much as has not been repealed.
XLV of 1860	Penal Code	The illustrations to section 214.
V of 1861	Police Act	Section 6 and the last nine words of section 24. Section 35, down to and including the words 'provided that.'
XVIII of 1862	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1864	Whipping	Section 7.
II of 1869	Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1870	Application to European British subjects of Acts conferring summary jurisdiction.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1872	Punjab Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1872	The Code of Criminal Procedure	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1874	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure.	The whole.
XV of 1874	Laws Local Extent	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1875	High Courts' Criminal Procedure	The whole Act, except section 144 and so much of section 146 as relates to informations (1).

(1) Sections 144 and 146 of Act X of 1875 are as follows:—

144. The Advocate-General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the Local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs, and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

146. At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate-General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will no further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, s. 560. *Compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaint—Such compensation inapplicable to a complaint under s. 110.]* The award of compensation under s. 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be in respect of a frivolous and vexatious accusation of an offence of which the accused person has been discharged or acquitted. That section is not applicable to an application made to a Magistrate solely with a view to his taking proceedings under s. 110 of the Code.

The Queen-Empress v. Lakhpat

365

COMPENSATION—Complainant—Complaint—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 4, 250, 560—Act IV of 1891, s. 2—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 186.] Where a Civil Court peon was sent by a Mansif to attach certain property, and on the peon reporting that he had been obstructed in making the attachment, the Mansif sent the case to the Deputy Magistrate for investigation and trial, and the Deputy Magistrate summarily tried the accused under section 186 of the Penal Code, dismissed the case, and awarded compensation of Rs. 20 to the accused. *Held*, that the award of compensation to the peon, though nominally the informant in the proceedings, was not maintainable, nor could the proceedings be instituted before the Deputy Magistrate.

BHARUT CHUNDER NATH

431

COMPENSATION—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), section 560—[Imprisonment in default of payment of compensation—Distress.] The application of section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is restricted to cases instituted by "complaint" as defined in the Code or on information given to a police officer or a Magistrate, and consequently that section has no application to a case instituted on a police report or on information given by a police officer. *Quære*—Whether under the section a Magistrate has power to make an order for imprisonment in default of payment of the compensation awarded? A police constable arrested a carter and charged him before a Magistrate with an offence under section 34 of Act V of 1861. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and directed, under section 560 of the Code, that the police constable should pay him Rs. 20 as compensation or undergo simple imprisonment for a fortnight. *Held*, that as the section had no application to the case, the order was illegal, being made without jurisdiction. *Held*, further, that even if the Magistrate had power under the Code to pass an order for imprisonment in default of payment of compensation awarded under section 560, it was illegal to pass such an order until some attempt had been made to levy the amount in the manner provided by section 586 for the levying of a fine.

RAMJEEWAN KOORMI v. DURGACHURN SADHU KHAN

979



(b.)—Acts of the Governor-General in Council.—(Contd.)

Sched. I

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1875	Central Provinces Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws	Ditto.
IV of 1877	Presidency Magistrates	The whole Act except section 57 (1).
XXI of 1879	Extradition	Chapter III.
X of 1881	Coroners	Sections 8 and 9.

(c.)—Regulations.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.	Jurisdiction of Courts-Martial	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1872	Santhal Parganas Settlement	So far as it relates to Act X of 1872.
IX of 1874	Arakan Hills District Laws	So far as it relates to Acts II of 1869, X of 1872, and XI of 1874.
III of 1877	Ajmer Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.

(d.)—Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867	Police	Section 9.

(1) Section 57 of Act IV of 1877 is as follows:—

A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

## SCHEDULE II.

## TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE.**—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively 'Offence' and 'Punishment under the Indian Penal Code,' are not intended as definitions of the offences, and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section the number of which is given in the first column. The third column of this schedule applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

## CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether the offence is bailable or not.	Whether the offence is compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant if the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
112	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto







114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present, when offence is committed.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment. If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	...	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment. If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto	...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed If the offence be not committed	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed If the offence be punishable with death or transportation for life. If the offence be not committed	Ditto	...	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.—(Continued.)

Section.	2	3	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.		Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

## CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.





124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable ..	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

## CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
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## CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.







	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	...	...	...	...	...
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as a warrant or summons may be issued for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto	The same as for the offence	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
154	If not committed ... Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	May arrest without warrant. Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ... Ditto	Bailable ... Ditto	Not compoundable. Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both. Fine of 1,000 rupees...	Any Magistrate. Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine ... Ditto	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for six months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot. Or to go armed ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Warrant	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto ... Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto. Ditto.
160	Committing affray ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.





## CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not poundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
161							
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.









175	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, is subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
176	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
177	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, is subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Sched. II.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.







188	Willfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c. Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed. If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
									Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
									Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

## CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XL.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for seven years or upwards	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	The same as for the offence.	Court of Session.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated	Ditto	Ditto	According to the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not	Ditto	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.





202	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,* or Court by which the offence is triable.
203	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
204	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
205	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
206	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
207	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—(Continued.)

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure. * If offence charged be punishable with imprisonment for 7 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term exceeding 7 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

\* This line of entries was inserted by Act X of 1885, s. 17.







213	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable. Court of Session.
	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 8 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable. Court of Session.
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or five, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

## CHAPTER XL—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(Continued)

Section	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital  If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years	May arrest without warrant.  Ditto Ditto	Warrant  Ditto Ditto	Bailable  Ditto Ditto	Not compoundable  Ditto Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.  Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine Imprisonment for 2 quarters of the longest term at all of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class. Ditto.  Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Court by which the offence is triable Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class. Court or Session.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.





221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital. If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend a person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death. If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards. If under sentence of imprisonment for less than ten years; or lawfully committed to custody.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simp's imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	If under sentence of death ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	*Omission to apprehend, or suffering of escape, on part of public servant in cases not otherwise provided for—	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
" 225A	(a) in case of intentional omission or suffering.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	(b) in case of negligent omission or suffering.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto."
" 225B	*Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto."

\* Inserted by Act X of 1885, s. 18.







## CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

226	Unlawful return from transportation.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Summons	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Not bailable	Not com- poundable.	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

## CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.—(Continued.)

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If Queen's coin ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.





243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Person employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.



Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.





263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
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## CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

## CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto
272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.







	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger. obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right, entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, &amp;c.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

## CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.





## CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

*Of Offences affecting Life.*

	Murder ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	Not punishable.	Death, or transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
302	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Death ...	Ditto.
303	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
304	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	Ditto	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine	Court of Session.

Sched. II.

Sched. II.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.—(Continued.)  
*Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
312	Causing miscarriage ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage. If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.







Of Hurt.

	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	...	Ditto	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, &c.	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.—(Continued.)  
Of Hurt.—(Concluded.)

Section	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.





*Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.*

		May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
342	Wrongfully confining any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret ...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

*Of Criminal Force and Assault.*

	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Any Magistrate.
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.

Sched. II.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.—(Continued.)  
Of Criminal Force and Assault.—(Concluded.)

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ..	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Ditto ...	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery, and Forced Labour.

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kidnapping ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
263	Kidnapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...







		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not compoundable.	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Compoundable.	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

## Of Rape.

	Rape	...	...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
376	Rape	...	...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.  
*Of Theft.*

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	..	Not bailable	Not commutable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel.	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retreating after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.





*Of Extortion.*

384	Extortion	...	...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Not com- poundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.			Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.			Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.			Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years. If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.			Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion. If the offence be an unnatural offence.			Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto.
						...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
				Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto.

*Of Robbery and Dacoity.*

392	Robbery	...	...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	...	Not com- poundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Sched. II.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—(Continued.)  
*Of Robbery and Dacoity.*—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.







402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing larceny.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
<i>Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.</i>												
403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Not com- poundable.	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	...	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	...	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
<i>Of Criminal Breach of Trust.</i>												
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Not bailable	...	Not com- poundable.	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	...	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

*Of Criminal Breach of Trust.—(Concluded.)*

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

*Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.*

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...





*Of Cheating.*

Cheating	...	...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Not com- poundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
417										
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law, or by legal contract, to protect.		Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.		Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

*Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.*

		Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Not com- poundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.								
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer, containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.

## CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

*Of Mischief.*

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
426	Mischief ... ..	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person. ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	* May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.







431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or seamark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	...	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	...	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt. &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.

*Of Criminal Trespass.*

447	Criminal trespass	...	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Compoundable.	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	...	Any Magistrate.
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Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

*Of Criminal Trespass.—(Continued.)*

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
448	House-trespass	...	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
		Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.





454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.

Sched. II.

## CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—(Concluded.)

*Criminal Trespass.—(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

## CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.

		Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
465	Forgery ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money. &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		







468	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India. Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
472	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India. Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeited.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Punishment for forgery	...	Ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeited.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.
		Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	...	Ditto.







484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade mark.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

## CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employé is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

## CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him, to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	...	...	...	...	...
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.







497	Adultery	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Compound- able.	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Ma- gistrate or Ma- gistrate of the first class.
498	Enticing or taking away or de- taining with a criminal intent a married woman.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Ma- gistrate or Ma- gistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	...	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	...	Bailable	...	Compound- able.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session. Presidency Ma- gistrate or Ma- gistrate of the first class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved sub- stance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	...	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	...	Bailable	...	Compound- able.	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumour, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	...	Ditto	...	Not bail- able.	...	Not com- poundable.	Ditto	Presidency Magis- trate or Magis- trate of the first or second class.
506	Criminal intimidation	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Compound- able.	Ditto	Ditto.

## CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.—(Concluded.)

## OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
507	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
508	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
509	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
510	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

## CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

Section.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.					





OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for seven years or upwards. If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards, but less than seven.	May arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Not bailable Ditto	Not bailable Except in cases under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, section 19, which shall be bailable.*	Not compoundable. Ditto	According to the provisions of section 29 of this Code.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant. Ditto	Summons Ditto	Bailable Ditto	Bailable Ditto	...	...
If punishable with fine only	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* See *Empress v. Tegha Singh*, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 473.

## SCHEDULE III.

## ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES.

*I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.*

- (1) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.
- (2) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.
- (3) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
- (4) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him, section 88.
- (5) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
- (6) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.
- (7) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.
- (8) Power to record statements or confessions during a police investigation, section 164.
- (9) Power to authorize detention of a person during a police investigation, section 167.
- (10) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
- (11) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

*II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.*

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
- (2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.

*III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.*

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
- (2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.
- (3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
- (4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
- (5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
- (6) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases, sections 145, 146 and 147.
- (7) Power to commit for trial, section 206.\*
- (8) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
- (9) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.

*IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate.*

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
- (2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
- (3) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
- (4) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
- (5) Power to make orders under section 144.
- (6) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
- (7) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
- (8) Power to entertain complaints, section 191.
- (9) Power to receive police reports, section 191.
- (10) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
- (11) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
- (12) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
- (13) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c., section 524.
- (14) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial, section 528.

\* As to the powers of a Magistrate empowered with ordinary powers of a Magistrate of second class, and also the powers to commit for trial under s. 206—See *Ramsundar v. Nirodam*, I. L. R., 6 All., 477.







*V.—Ordinary powers of a District Magistrate.*

Sched IV.

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate, being a Magistrate of the first class.
- (2) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in custody of Postal or Telegraph authorities, section 96.
- (3) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
- (4) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
- (5) Power to try summarily, section 260.
- (6) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
- (7) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour, section 406.
- (8) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
- (9) Power to call for records, section 435.
- (10) Power to revise orders passed under section 514, section 515.

SCHEDULE IV.

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110 :</li> <li>(2) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133 :</li> <li>(3) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :</li> <li>(4) Power to make orders under section 144 :</li> <li>(5) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :</li> <li>(6) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186 :</li> <li>(7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 :</li> <li>(8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191 :</li> <li>(9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 191 :</li> <li>(10) Power to try summarily, section 260 :</li> <li>(11) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407 :</li> <li>(12) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &amp;c., section 524.</li> </ol>
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Sched. IV.

POWERS WITH  
WHICH A MAGIS-  
TRATE OF THE  
FIRST CLASS  
MAY BE IN-  
VESTED

BY THE DISTRICT  
MAGISTRATE

- (1) Power to make orders prohi-  
biting repetitions of nui-  
sances, section 143 :
- (2) Power to make orders under  
section 144 :
- (3) Power to hold inquests, sec-  
tion 174 :
- (4) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon complaint,  
section 191 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon police re-  
ports, section 191 :
- (6) Power to transfer cases, sec-  
tion 192.

POWERS WITH  
WHICH A MA-  
GISTRATE OF  
THE SECOND  
CLASS MAY BE  
INVESTED

BY THE LOCAL GO-  
VERNMENT

- (1) Power to pass sentences of  
whipping, section 32 :
- (2) Power to make orders prohi-  
biting repetitions of nui-  
sances, section 143 :
- (3) Power to make orders under  
section 144 : [tion 174 :
- (4) Power to hold inquests, sec-  
tion 174 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon complaint,  
section 191 :
- (6) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon police re-  
ports, section 191 :
- (7) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon information,  
section 191 : [section 206.
- (8) Power to commit for trial,

BY THE DISTRICT  
MAGISTRATE

- (1) Power to make orders prohi-  
biting repetitions of nui-  
sances, section 143 :
- (2) Power to make orders under  
section 144 : [tion 174 :
- (3) Power to hold inquests, sec-  
tion 174 :
- (4) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon complaint,  
section 191 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon police re-  
ports, section 191.

POWERS WITH  
WHICH A MA-  
GISTRATE OF  
THE THIRD  
CLASS MAY BE  
INVESTED.

BY THE LOCAL GO-  
VERNMENT

- (1) Power to make orders prohi-  
biting repetitions of nui-  
sances, section 143 :
- (2) Power to make orders under  
section 144 : [tion 174 :
- (3) Power to hold inquests, sec-  
tion 174 :
- (4) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon complaint,  
section 191 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of  
offences upon police reports,  
section 191 :
- (6) Power to commit for trial,  
section 206.





POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143; (2) Power to make orders under section 144: [tion 174: (3) Power to hold inquests, section 191; (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191; (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191.
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Power to call for records, section 435.

## SCHEDULE V.

### FORMS.

#### I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(See section 68.)

To \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or by pleader, as the case may be*), before the (*Magistrate*) of \_\_\_\_\_,  
 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Herein fail not.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

#### II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

(See section 75.)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ stands charged with the offence, of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said \_\_\_\_\_ and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

(See section 76.)

*This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—*

If the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall give bail himself in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, with one surety in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ (*or two sureties each in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_*), to attend before me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Signature.)

Sched. V.

## III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(See section 86.)

I, (name), of \_\_\_\_\_, being brought before the District Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ (or, as the case may be) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees \_\_\_\_\_.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Signature.)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, that he shall attend before \_\_\_\_\_ in the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees \_\_\_\_\_.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Signature.)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON  
ACCUSED.

(See section 87.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of \_\_\_\_\_ punishable under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (name) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is required to appear at (place) before this Court (or before me) to answer the said complaint within \_\_\_\_\_ days from this date.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

## V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(See section 87.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of (mention the offence concisely), and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (name, description and address of the witness) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (name of witness) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (name) is required to appear at (place) before the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock, to be examined touching \_\_\_\_\_, the offence complained of.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)







**VL.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A  
WITNESS.**

Sched. V.

*(See section 88.)*

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant*); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of 18 .

*(Seal.)*

*(Signature.)*

**ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.**

*(See section 88.)*

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or is suspected to have committed*) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant*), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge

within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or town*) of , in the district of

*viz.*, and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment, pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of 18 .

*(Seal.)*

*(Signature.)*

**ORDER AUTHORIZING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS  
COLLECTOR.**

*(See section 88.)*

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or is suspected to have committed*) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant*), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, but he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed

Sched. V. of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (or town) of \_\_\_\_\_  
in the district of \_\_\_\_\_;

You are hereby authorized and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

#### VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(See section 90.)

To (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that

of

has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (mention the offence concisely), and it appears likely that (name and description of witness) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorize and require you to arrest the said (name), and on the day of \_\_\_\_\_ to bring him before this Court to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

#### VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(See section 96.)

To (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant).

WHEREAS information has been laid (or complaint has been made) before me of the commission (or suspected commission) of the offence of (mention the offence concisely), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (specify the thing clearly) is essential to the inquiry now being made (or about to be made) into the said offence (or suspected offence);

This is to authorize and require you to search for the said (the thing specified) in the (describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

#### IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(See section 98.)

To (name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable).

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (describe the house or other place) is used as a place for the deposit (or sale) of stolen property (or, if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section);

This is to authorize and require you to enter the said house (or other place) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house (or other place, or, if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly) and to seize and take possession of any property (or documents, or stamps, or seals, or coins, as the case may be)—[Add. (when the case requires it) and also of any instruments and materials





which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin (*as the case may be*) and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it immediately upon its execution. Sched. V.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day  
of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 106.)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature.)

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See sections 109 and 110.)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature.)

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add). We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature.)

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(See Section 114.)

To of .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*) and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned*), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or by a duly authorized agent*) at the Office of the Magistrate of on the day of 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [when sureties are required, add and also to give security by the bond of one (*or two, as the case may be*) surety (*or sureties*) in the sum of rupees (*each, if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day  
of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

Sched. V. XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (name and address) appeared before me in person (or by his authorized agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (or a bond with two sureties each in rupees), that he the said (name) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (name) to enter into and find such security (state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said (name) into your custody together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (or sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (name) released; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (name and description) has been and is lurking within the district of having no ostensible means of subsistence (or, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (name and description) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (or house-breaker, &c., as the case may be);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (name) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (state the period) by entering into a bond with one surety (or two or more sureties, as the case may be), himself for rupees, and the said surety (or each of the said sureties) for rupees, and the said (name) has failed to comply with the said order, and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (state the term) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said (name) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (or sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (name) released; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XV.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(See sections 123 and 124.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

(or other

officer in whose custody the person is).

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of







and has since duly given security under section  
Procedure,

of the Code of Criminal Sched. V.

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be  
released without hazard to the community ;

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (name)  
from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day  
of                      18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

# XVI.—ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

(See section 133.)

To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruc-  
tion (or nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (or other public place), which,  
&c. (describe the road or public place), by, &c. (state what it is that causes the obstruc-  
tion or nuisance), and that such obstruction (or nuisance) still exists ;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner,  
or manager, the trade or occupation of (state the particular trade or occupation and  
the place where it is carried on), and that the same is injurious to the public health  
(or comfort) by reason (state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused),  
and should be suppressed or removed to a different place ;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (or are in  
possession of or have the control over) a certain tank (or well or excavation) adja-  
cent to the public way (describe the thoroughfare), and that the safety of the public  
is endangered by reason of the said tank (or well or excavation) being without a  
fence (or insecurely fenced) ;

or

WHEREAS, &c., &c. (as the case may be) ;

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to (state  
what is required to be done to abate the nuisance) or to appear at  
in the                      Court of                      on the                      day of                      next, and to  
show cause why this order should not be enforced ;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to cease  
carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry  
on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on,  
or to appear, &c. ;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to put up a  
sufficient fence (state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced), or to appear, &c. ;

or

I do hereby direct and require you, &c., &c. (as the case may be).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day  
of                      18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

# XVII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONSTITUTING A JURY.

(See section 138.)

WHEREAS on the                      day of                      18                      , an order was issued  
to (name) requiring him (state the effect of the order), and whereas the said (name)  
has applied to me by a petition bearing date the  
day of                      for an order appointing a jury to try whether the said  
recited order is reasonable and proper ; I do hereby appoint (the names, &c., of  
the five or more jurors) to be the jury to try and decide the said question, and do

Sched. V. require the said jury to report their decision within      days from the date of  
 this order at my office at  
 Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this      day  
 of      18 .  
 (Seal.)      (Signature.)

---

**XVIII.—MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PREEMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING  
 BY A JURY.**

(See section 140.)

To (name, description and address).

I HEREBY give you notice that the jury duly appointed on the petition present-  
 ed by you on the      day of      have found that the order  
 issued on the      day of      requiring you (*state sub-*  
*stantially the requisition in the order*) is reasonable and proper. Such order has  
 been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order  
 within (*state the time allowed*) on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian  
 Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this      day  
 of      18 .  
 (Seal.)      (Signature.)

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**XIX.—INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY  
 BY JURY.**

(See section 142.)

To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS the inquiry by a jury appointed to try whether my order issued  
 on the      day of      18      is reasonable and proper, is still  
 pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in  
 the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to  
 render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby,  
 under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct  
 and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a tempo-*  
*rary safeguard*), pending the result of the local inquiry by the jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this      day  
 of      18 .  
 (Seal.)      (Signature.)

---

**XX.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, &c., OF A NUISANCE.**  
 (See section 143.)

To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, &c. (*state the proper recital,*  
*guided by Form No. XVI or Form No. XXI, as the case may be*);

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by  
 again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, &c. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this      day  
 of      18 .  
 (Seal.)      (Signature.)

---

**XXI.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, &c.**  
 (See section 144.)

To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or*  
*have the management*) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a  
 drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and  
 stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruc-  
 tion to persons using the road;

*or*





WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along the public street, &c. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray; Sched. V.

or

WHEREAS, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from your land in any part of the said road;

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (*or, as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

## XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &c., IN DISPUTE.

(See section 145.)

It appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true,

I do decide and declare that he is (*or they are*) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or their*) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

## XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

(See section 146.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at  
[or, To the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [or I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorize and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

(See section 147.)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature.)

(See section 169.)

(Signature.)

**(Signature.)**

(See section 170.)

(Signature.)







XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT  
PLEADER.

Sched. V.

(See section 218.)

• THE Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby gives notice that he has committed one \_\_\_\_\_ for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.  
The charge against the accused is that, &c. (*state the offence as in the charge*).  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Signature.)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(See sections 221, 222, 223.)

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(b.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for Court of Session substitute High Court*].

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b):—]

(2.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, with the intention of inducing the Honourable A. B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or High Court*].

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the \_\_\_\_\_ Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*], for another party [*state the name*], a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or High Court*].

(4.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, did \_\_\_\_\_, [*or omitted to do, as the case may be*] such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act \_\_\_\_\_, section \_\_\_\_\_, and known by you to be prejudicial to \_\_\_\_\_, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or High Court*].

(5.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, in the course of the trial of \_\_\_\_\_, before \_\_\_\_\_, stated in evidence that “\_\_\_\_\_,” which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or High Court*].

(6.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of \_\_\_\_\_, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or High Court*].

(7.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, abetted the commission of suicide by A. B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or High Court*].

Sched. V. (8.) That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to                      , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(9.) That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , robbed [state the name] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(10.) That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

[In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," and in (c) omit "by the said Court."]

#### (II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(a.) I, [name and office of Magistrate, &c.], hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b.) *First.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name A. B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

*Secondly.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A. B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b):—]

(2.) *First.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , committed murder by causing the death of                      , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

*Secondly.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , by causing the death of                      committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(3.) *First.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

*Secondly.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

*Thirdly.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

*Fourthly.*—That you, on or about the                      day of                      , at                      , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].





(4.) That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, Sched. V.  
 Alternative charges on \_\_\_\_\_ in the course of the inquiry into \_\_\_\_\_  
 section 193. \_\_\_\_\_ before \_\_\_\_\_, stated in evidence that "  
 and that you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_,  
 in the course of the trial of \_\_\_\_\_, before \_\_\_\_\_, stated in  
 evidence that "• \_\_\_\_\_," one of which statements you either  
 knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby com-  
 mitted an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and  
 within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].  
 [In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance" for "within  
 the cognizance of the Court of Session," and in (c) omit "by the said Court."]

(III.)—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER A PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I (name and office of Magistrate, &c.) hereby charge you (name of accused person) as follows:—

That you, on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_,  
 committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under  
 section 379 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the  
 Court of Session [or {High Court, }  
 {Magistrate, } as the case may be].

And you the said (name of accused) stand further charged that you, before the  
 committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
 had been convicted by the (state Court by which conviction was had) at \_\_\_\_\_  
 of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal  
 Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of  
 house-breaking by night (describe the offence in the words used in the section under  
 which the accused was convicted), which conviction is still in full force and effect,  
 and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the  
 Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, &c.

XXIX.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR  
 FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(See sections 245 and 258.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at \_\_\_\_\_  
 WHEREAS on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 (name of prisoner),  
 the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Calen-  
 dar for 18 \_\_\_\_\_, was convicted before me (name and official designation)  
 of the offence of (mention the offence or offences concisely) under section (or  
 sections) of the Indian Penal Code (or of Act \_\_\_\_\_), and was sentenced  
 to (state the punishment fully and distinctly);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to  
 receive the said (prisoner's name) into your custody in the said jail, together with  
 this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to  
 law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Seal.) (Signature.)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER  
 AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(See section 250.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS (name and description) has brought against (name and description  
 of the accused person) the complaint that (mention it concisely), and the same has  
 been dismissed as frivolous (or vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment  
 by the said (name of complainant) of the sum of rupees \_\_\_\_\_ as amends; and

**Sched. V.** whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (*name of complainant*) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in jail for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or Keeper*), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
(*Seal.*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Signature.*)

### XXXI.—SUMMONS TO A WITNESS.

(*See sections 68 and 252.*)

To \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_ has (*or is suspected to have*) committed the offence of (*state the offence concisely, with time and place*), and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
(*Seal.*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Signature.*)

### XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(*See section 326.*)

To the District Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court; you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A.M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(*Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
(*Seal.*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Signature.*)

### XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR.

(*See section 328.*)

To (*name*), of (*place*).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of \_\_\_\_\_ requiring your attendance as an assessor (*or a juror*) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (*place*) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next.

Given under my hand and seal of office this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
(*Seal.*) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Signature.*)







## XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Sched. V.

(See section 374.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the                      day of  
18 (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in  
case No.                      of the Calendar at the said Session was duly convicted of the offence  
of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section                      of the Indian  
Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said  
sentence by the                      Court of                      ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to  
receive the said (prisoner's name) into your custody in the said jail, together with  
this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further  
warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said  
Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day  
of                      18                      .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

## XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(See section 381.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner  
in case No.                      of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the  
day of                      18                      , has been by a warrant of this Court,  
dated the                      day of                      , committed to your custody under sen-  
tence of death, and whereas the order of the                      Court of  
confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to  
carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said                      to  
be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (time and place of execution), and to  
return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence  
has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day  
of                      18                      .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

## XXXVI.—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.

(See sections 381 and 382.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at a Session held on the                      day of                      18 (name  
of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No.  
of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of  
punishable under section                      of the Indian Penal Code, and  
sentenced to                      , and was thereupon committed to your custody ; and whereas  
by the order of the                      Court of                      (a duplicate of which is  
hereunto annexed), the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been com-  
muted to the punishment of transportation for life (or, as the case may be) ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper),  
safely to keep the said (prisoner's name) in your custody in the said jail, as by  
law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority  
and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation  
under the said order,

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words " custody in  
the said jail," " and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment  
under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day  
of                      18                      .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

Sched. V.

## XXXVII.—WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(See section 386.)

To *(name and designation of the police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant)*.

WHEREAS *(name and description of the offender)* was, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, convicted before me of the offence of *(mention the offence concisely)* and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees \_\_\_\_\_, and whereas the said *(name)*, although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof;

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said *(name)*, which may be found within the district of \_\_\_\_\_; and, if within *(state the number of days or hours allowed)* next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid *(or forthwith)*, to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine; returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) (Signature.)

## XXXVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED.

(See section 480.)

To the Superintendent *(or Keeper)* of the Jail at \_\_\_\_\_.

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day *(name and description of the offender)* in the presence *(or view)* of the Court committed wilful contempt;

And whereas for such contempt the said *(name of offender)* has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees \_\_\_\_\_, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of *(state the number of months or days)*;

This is to authorize and require you, the Superintendent *(or Keeper)* of the said Jail, to receive the said *(name of offender)* into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of *(term of imprisonment)*, unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) (Signature.)

## XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

(See section 485.)

To *(name and designation of officer of Court)*.

WHEREAS *(name and description)*, being summoned *(or brought before this Court)* as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question *(or certain questions)* put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for *(term of detention adjudged)*;

This is to authorize and require you to take the said *(name)* into custody, and him safely keep in your custody for the space of \_\_\_\_\_ days, unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) (Signature.)





## XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

Sched. V.

(See section 488.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS, (name, description and address) has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (name) [or his child (name)], who is by reason of (state the reason) unable to maintain herself (or himself) ] and to have neglected (or refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said (name) to allow to his said wife (or child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees ; and whereas it has been further proved that the said (name) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees being the amount of the allowance for the month (or months) of : And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple (or rigorous) imprisonment in the said jail for the period of ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (name) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said order into execution according to law; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day  
of 18 .  
(Seal.) (Signature.)

## XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(See section 488.)

To (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (name) to allow to his said wife (or child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas the said (name) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (or months) of ;

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (name) which may be found within the district of , and if within (state the number of days or hours allowed) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (or forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day  
of 18 .  
(Seal.) (Signature.)

## XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(See sections 496 and 499.)

I, (name), of (place), being brought before the Magistrate of (as the case may be) charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Court of Session, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the said charge, and should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 18 .  
(Signature.)

I hereby declare myself (or we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (or sureties) for the said (name) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against him, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, that he

**Sched. V.** shall be, and appear, before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (or we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this            day of            18            .

(Signature.)

**XLIII.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.**

(See section 500.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

(or other officer in whose custody the person is).

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the            day of            , and has since with his surety (or sureties) duly executed a bond under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ;

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (name) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this            day of            18            .

(Signature.)

**XLIV.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO ENFORCE A BOND.**

(See section 514.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS (name, description and address of person) has failed to appear on (mention the occasion) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (the penalty in the bond); and whereas the said (name of person) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him ;

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (name) that you may find within the district of            , by seizure and detention, and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this            day of            18            .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

**XLV.—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BREACH OF A BOND.**

(See section 514.)

To            of            .  
WHEREAS on the            day of            18            you became surety for (name), of (place), that he should appear before this Court on the            day            , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees            to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (name) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees            ;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty, or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this            day of            18            .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)







**XLVI.—NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD  
BEHAVIOUR.**

Sched. V.

(See section 514.)

To \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_ you became surety by a bond for (name), of (place), that he would be of good behaviour for the period of \_\_\_\_\_, and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees \_\_\_\_\_ to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (name) has been convicted of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) committed since you became such surety, whereby your security-bond has become forfeited;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees \_\_\_\_\_, or to show cause, within \_\_\_\_\_ days, why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) (Signature.)

**XLVII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY.**

(See section 514.)

To \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS (name, description and address) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (*mention the condition of the bond*), and the said (name) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees \_\_\_\_\_ (*the penalty in the bond*);

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (name) which you may find within the district of \_\_\_\_\_, by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) (Signature.)

**XLVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON  
ADMITTED TO BAIL.**

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS (name and description of surety) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of \_\_\_\_\_ (*state the condition of the bond*), and the said (name) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (name of surety) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his imprisonment in the civil jail for (*specify the period*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (name) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said (*term of imprisonment*), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

(Seal.) (Signature.)

Sched. V.

**XLIX.—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND  
TO KEEP THE PEACE.**

*(See section 514.)*

To *(name, description and address)*.

WHEREAS, on the                      day of                      18                      , you entered into a bond not to commit, &c. *(as in the bond)*, and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded ;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees                      , or to show cause before me within                      days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this                      day of                      18                      .

*(Seal.)*

*(Signature.)*

**L.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH  
OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.**

*(See section 514.)*

To *(name and designation of Police-officer)* at the Police-station of                      .

WHEREAS *(name and description)* did, on the                      day of                      18                      , enter into a bond for the sum of rupees                      binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, &c. *(as in the bond)*, and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, and whereas notice has been given to the said *(name)*, calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum ;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said *(name)* to the value of rupees                      which you may find within the district of                      , and, if the said sum be not paid within                      , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the same ; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day of                      18                      .

*(Seal.)*

*(Signature.)*

**LL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP  
THE PEACE.**

*(See section 514.)*

To the Superintendent *(or Keeper)* of the Civil Jail at                      .

WHEREAS proof has been given before me and duly recorded that *(name and description)* has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees                      ; and whereas the said *(name)* has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said *(name)* in the civil jail for the period of *(term of imprisonment)* ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent *(or Keeper)* of the said Civil Jail, to receive the said *(name)* into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of *(term of imprisonment)* ; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this                      day of                      18                      .

*(Seal.)*

*(Signature.)*





LII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AND SALE ON FORFEITURE OF  
BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

Sched. V.

(See section 514.)

To the Police-Officer in charge of the Police-station at  
WHEREAS (name, description and address) did, on the day  
of 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for  
the good behaviour of (name, &c., of the principal), and proof has been given  
before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said (name) of the offence  
of , whereby the said bond has been forfeited ; and whereas notice has  
been given to the said (name), calling upon him to show cause why the said sum  
should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum ;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property  
belonging to the said (name) to the value of rupees which you  
may find within the district of , and, if the said sum  
be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much  
of it as may be sufficient to realize the same, and to make return of what you  
have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day  
of 18 .  
(Seal.) (Signature.)

LIII.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR  
GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at  
WHEREAS (name, description and address) did, on the day  
of 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees  
for the good behaviour of (name, &c., of the principal), and proof of the breach  
of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, whereby the said  
(name) has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of  
rupees ; and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or  
to show cause why the said sum should not be paid although duly called upon to  
do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable  
property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (name) in  
the civil jail for the period of (term of imprisonment) ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to  
receive the said (name) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safe-  
ly to keep in the said jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), returning  
this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day  
of 18 .  
(Seal.) (Signature.)

# APPENDIX.

## ACT No. III OF 1884.

*An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. (Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th January, 1884.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 25. 1. In section 25, after the words "British India" the following shall be inserted:—

"Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving."

Addition to section 191. 2. To section 191 the following shall be added, namely:—

"When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under clause (c), the accused, or, when there are several persons accused, any one of them, shall be entitled to require that the case shall, instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be either transferred to another Magistrate or committed to the Court of Session."

Amendment of section 443. 3. In section 443, before the words "Presidency Magistrate" the words "District Magistrate or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 444. 4. In section 444, after the words "Court of Session" the words "except the Sessions Judge" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 446. 5. (1) In section 446, before the words "Presidency Magistrate", the words "District Magistrate or" shall be inserted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"and a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both."

Repeal of section 450. 6. Section 450 is hereby repealed.

New section substituted for section 451. 7. For section 451 the following shall be substituted:—

"451. (1) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans."

"(2) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub-section (1), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans."







New sections to follow  
section 451.

8. After section 451 the following shall be inserted,  
namely :—

**451A. (1)** In trials of European British subjects before a District Magistrate, any such subject may, in a summons case before he is heard in his defence under section 244, or in a warrant case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 451.

Right of European British subject to claim jury before District Magistrate.

“(2) If a claim is made under sub-section (1) in a summons case at the time when the magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid.

“(3) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury.

“(4) In every such case the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge.

“(5) The provisions of sections 211, 216, 217, 219 and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section.

“(6) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial.

“(7) All Courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), in so far as they are made applicable by that sub-section, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them.

“(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 447.”

**451B. (1)** If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under section 451A, and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 451 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under section 451A, transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time, by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct.

“(2) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under section 451A.”

9. The last sixteen words of section 459 are hereby repealed; and in the same section, after the words “any Magistrate” the words “or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session” shall be inserted.

10. In section 462, after the figures “460” the following shall be inserted, namely :—“or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under section 451A or 451B.”

11. In section 526, after clause (d), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(e) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice.”  
“(2) In the same section, after clause (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(4) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.”

New section inserted after section 526.

12. After section 526 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“526A. If in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing, the public prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending his intention to make an application under section 526 in respect of the case, the Court shall exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal.”

Addition to section 528.

13. To section 528 the following shall be added, namely :—

“A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reason for making the same.”

Construction.

14. (1) In this Act, “section” means section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

Short title and commencement.

15. This Act may be called the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884; and it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1884.

## ACT NO. X OF 1886.

*An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts.  
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th March, 1886.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. In the last paragraph of section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the words “any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years” the words “any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation,” shall be substituted.

2. For section 34 of the same Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“34. The Court of a District Magistrate, specially empowered under section 30, may pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation, shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.”

3. After section 55 of the same Code, and after section 56 thereof, the following shall be added, namely :—

“This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.”

4. In sections 88 and 514 of the same Code, after the words “District Magistrate” the words “or Chief Presidency Magistrate” shall be inserted.

5. In section 110 of the same Code, for the words “Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government,” the words “or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government” shall be substituted.





Amendment of section 162. 6. In section 162 of the same Code the word "shall" shall be inserted before the words "be used."

Amendment of section 173. 7. In section 173 of the same Code, the following shall be substituted for the second paragraph, namely :—

"Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Local Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police-station to make further investigation."

Amendment of section 269. 8. In section 266 of the same Code, for the word and figures "section 307" the words and figures "sections 276 and 307" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 269. 9. For the second paragraph of section 269 of the same Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for such of those offences as are triable by jury, and by the Court of Session, with the aid of the jurors as assessors, for such of them as are not triable by jury."

Substitution of new section for section 398. 10. For section 398 of the same Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"398. (1) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

"(2) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence, or further substantive sentences, of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences."

Amendment of section 401. 11. (1) For the third paragraph of section 401 of the same Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence."

(2) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will."

New sections to follow section 475. 12. After section 475 of the same Code the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Power of Governor General in Council to order criminal lunatics confined by order of Local Government to be removed from one province to another. "475A. The Governor General in Council may direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody, shall be removed from the place where he is confined to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India.



**" 475B. The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474."**

**Amendment of section 495. 13. (1) For the first sentence of section 495 of the same Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—**

**" Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police below a rank to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."**

**(2) After the last sentence of the same section the following shall be added, namely :—**

**" An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted."**

**Amendment of section 510. 14. In section 510 of the same Code, for the word " the " before the words " Chemical Examiner " where those words first occur, the word " any " shall be substituted.**

**New section to follow section 541. 15. After section 541 of the same Code the following shall be inserted, namely :—**

**Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail, and their return to the civil jail. " 541A. (1) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.**

**" (2) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (1), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—**

**" (a) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure; or**

**" (b) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure."**

**Addition of new section after section 558. 16. After section 558 of the same Code the following section shall be added, namely :—**

**Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid for property. " 559. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property."**

**Correction of omission in Schedule II. 17. In Schedule II of the same Code, between the two lines of entries against section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, the following shall be inserted, namely :—**

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.	Column 8.
"If offence charged be punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for seven years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class."







## APPENDIX.

Further amendment of  
Schedule II.

18. In the same schedule, for section 225A and the line of entries against that section, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.	Column 8.
" 225A	Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant in cases not otherwise provided for—						
	(a) in case of intentional omission or sufferance;	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for three years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	(b) in case of negligent omission or sufferance.	Ditto ...	S u m - mons.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	S i m p l e imprisonment for two years, or fine, or both.	Presiden c y Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
" 225B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for six months, or fine, or both.	Ditto."

Correction of omission  
in Schedule III.

19. In the part of Schedule III of the same Code entitled "*IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate*," the following shall be inserted after the second article, namely :—

"(2A) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110."

*Bombay District Police Act, 1867.*

Amendment of Bombay  
District Police Act.

20. The last nine words of section 23 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, are hereby repealed.

*Indian Penal Code.*

Amendment of sections  
40 and 64 of the Indian  
Penal Code. \*

21. (1) In the second clause of section 40 of the Indian Penal Code, between the figures "66" and "71" the figures "67" shall be inserted.

(2) In the second clause of section 64 of the same Code, after the word "punishable" the words "with imprisonment or fine, or" shall be inserted.

(A. H., C. P. C.)

Amendment of section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

22. In section 75 of the same Code, for the words "or to double the amount of punishment" to the end of the section, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years."

Addition to section 216 of the Indian Penal Code.

23. After the first paragraph of section 216 of the same Code the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"'Offence' in this section includes also any act or omission of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of British India which, if he had been guilty of it in British India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition, or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in British India; and every such act or omission shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in British India."

Substitution of new sections for section 225A of the Indian Penal Code, and repeal of section 651 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

24. (1) For section 225A of the same Code the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"225A. Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person in any case not provided for in section 221, section 222 or section 223, or in any other law for the time being in force, omits to apprehend that person or suffers him to escape from confinement, shall be punished—

"(a) if he does so intentionally, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and

"(b) if he does so negligently, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

"225B. Whoever, in any case not provided for in section 224 or section 225 or in any other law for the time being in force, intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself or of any other person, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both."

(2) Section 651 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed.

### *Prisoners' Act, 1871.*

Substitution of new sections for sections 30, 31 and 32 of the Prisoners' Act.

5 For sections 30, 31 and 32 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"30. When any person is, or has been, sentenced to imprisonment by any Court, or, in default of giving security for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to, or is detained in, prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Local Government, or (subject to its orders and under its control) the Inspector General of Prisons, may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the jail or place in which he is confined to any other jail or place of imprisonment within the territories subject to the same Local Government.

Removal from one jail to another in territories under same Local Government.





"31. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any person detained or imprisoned under any order or sentence of any Magistrate or Court is of unsound mind, that Government, by a warrant setting forth the grounds of belief that the person is of unsound mind, may order his removal to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the territories subject to the same Local Government, there to be kept and treated as the Local Government directs during the remainder of the term for which he has been ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned, or, if on the expiration of that term it is certified by a medical officer that it is necessary for the safety of the prisoner or others that he should be further detained under medical care or treatment, then until he is discharged according to law.

"(2) When it appears to the Local Government that the prisoner has become of sound mind, that Government by a warrant directed to the person having charge of the prisoner, shall, if the prisoner is still liable to be kept in custody, remand him to the prison from which he was removed or to another prison within the territories subject to the same Local Government, or, if the prisoner is no longer liable to be kept in custody, order him to be discharged.

"(3) The provisions of section 9 of Act XXXVI of 1858 (*relating to Lunatic Asylums*) shall apply to every person confined in a lunatic asylum under sub-section (1) after the expiration of the term for which he was ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned; and the time during which a prisoner is confined in a lunatic asylum under that sub-section shall be reckoned as part of the term of detention or imprisonment which he may have been ordered or sentenced by the Magistrate or Court to undergo.

"(4) In any case in which a Local Government is competent under sub-section (1) to order the removal of a prisoner to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the territories subject to the same Local Government, the Governor General in Council may order his removal to any lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody in any part of British India; and the provisions of this section respecting the custody, detention, remand and discharge of a prisoner removed by order of a Local Government shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to a prisoner removed by order of the Governor General in Council.

"32. When any person is, or has been, sentenced to imprisonment by any Court, or, in default of giving security for maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to, or is detained in, prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor General in Council may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the jail or place in which he is confined to any other jail or place of imprisonment in British India."









# INDEX.

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## **ABATEMENT—**

of appeals on death of accused or appellant, 380.

## **ABETMENT—**

compoundable when offence is compoundable, 314.

conviction of, on charge of the offence, whether lawful, 230.

in foreign territory of offence committed in British territory, 160.

jurisdiction to try offence of, when offence abetted was committed in jurisdiction of other Court, 159, 160.

not necessarily a minor offence, with reference to principal offence, 230.

of what offences triable summarily, 249, 250.

## **ABDUCTION—**

of females, powers of Presidency or District Magistrates as to, 489.  
prosecution for, 187.

## **ABSCONDER—**

appointment of receiver of attached property of, 65.

attachment of property of, 64.

claims to attached property of, 65.

proclamation for, 63.

how published, 63.

property of, how attached, 64-65.

may be attached by District Magistrate, 64.

by Chief Presidency Magistrate, 64.

sale of attached property of, 65.

## **ABSCONDING—**

meaning of, 64.

## **ABSCONDING ACCUSED—**

use of depositions taken in absence of, 452.

## **ABSENCE—**

of assessor, procedure on, 267.

of complainant, acquittal in summons-cases in case of, 236.

discharge of accused in warrant-cases by reason of, 248.

from Court, what is, 236.

of juror, 266.

## **ACCIDENTAL DEATH—**

police to inquire and report as to, 154.

## **ACCOMPLICE—**

accepting tender of pardon to be examined as a witness, 302.

if not on trial to be kept in custody, 302.

corroboration of, 283, 284.

deposition of, whether evidence after withdrawal of pardon, 271.

direction to jury as to evidence of, 283, 284.

**ACCOMPLICE—continued.**

- evidence of, 302.
- general rule as to treatment of evidence of, 303.
- Magistrate tendering pardon to, not to try case himself, 302.
- Magistrate to explain conditions of pardon to, 302.
- misdirection as to evidence of, 303.
- on withdrawal of pardon, cannot be prosecuted for perjury without sanction of High Court, 304.
- power of Court to direct District or committing Magistrate to tender pardon to, 303.
- provisions of Evidence Act as to testimony of, 302.
- statement of, after withdrawal of pardon, may be used against, 304.
- trial of, on withdrawal of pardon, 304.
- uncorroborated testimony of, 303.
- who may tender pardon to, 301.

**ACCOUNTANT—**

- is not agent of landholder for purposes of reporting to Magistrate or police, 35.

**ACCUSED—**

- abatement of appeal on death of, 380.
- absconding, depositions of witness in absence of, when admissible at trial of, 270-271.
- taking of evidence in absence of, 321.
- acquittal of, in summons-case on non-appearance of complainant, 236.
- adjournment of case pending application by, for transfer of case, 465.
- after examination of witnesses for prosecution, to be asked if he means to adduce evidence, 273.
- application by, for transfer of case, 462, 465.
- arrest of, on discharge of sureties for bail, 446.
- bond by, for appearance before Magistrate, 150-51.
- bond for appearance of, not to be taken from agent of, 195.
- commitment of, 204.
- committal of, to custody on discharge of sureties, 446.
- custody of, after commitment pending trial, 210.
- deaf or dumb, procedure on trial of, 306.
- detention of, during investigation, 147-49.
- discharge of jury in case of sickness of, 267.
- dispensing with personal attendance of, in case of purdanashin women, 195.
- evidence of confession of co-prisoner against, 268-69.
- evidence to be taken in presence of, 320.
- or of pleader of, 320.
- examination of, 198-99.
- examination of, before committing Magistrate to be tendered by prosecutor in Sessions trial, 268.
- examination of, how received in evidence, 270.
- expenses of, 151.
- in case of sentence of death, to be informed as to time for appeal, 336-37.
- in Sessions Court, filing of written statement by, 276.
- in trials by jury to receive copy of heads of charge free of cost, 336.
- recording of statement of, 276.
- right of, to be defended by pleader, 276, 305.
- to examine witness not named, if in attendance, 276.
- as to summoning and examination of witnesses, 276.
- when confined to list of witnesses delivered to committing Magistrate, 276.
- in Sessions or High Court, claiming to be tried, 260.
- not pleading, 260.
- pleading not guilty must be tried, 260.
- refusal of, to plead, 260.
- interpretation of evidence to, 327.





**ACCUSED—continued.**

*in summons-cases*, 234.

acquittal of, 234.

adjournment to secure attendance of witnesses of, 236.

examination of, 192-3, 233.

*in warrant-cases*, 247.

acquittal of, 202, 247.

claim by, to be tried, 199.

conviction of, 247.

conviction of, on plea of 'guilty,' 243.

defence of, 244.

discharge of, 241.

examination of, 241.

judgment to be delivered in presence of, 331.

judgment to be explained to, 336.

list of witnesses of, 203.

Magistrate bound to examine all the witnesses of, 234.

may be directed to appear personally after personal attendance dispensed with, 195.

may be forwarded to superior Magistrate for trial where Magistrate cannot pass sufficiently severe sentence, 317.

may recall and cross-examine witnesses for prosecution, 244.

may show cause before passing of order for commitment by Revision Court, 385.

no influence to be used to induce disclosures by, 309.

not familiar with English, entitled to translation of deposition given in English in Provincial Courts, 323.

not to be cross-examined by Court, 198, 200, 307, 308.

not to be examined by Court for purpose of supplementing evidence of prosecution, 301.

not to be remanded beyond 15 days at a time, 310.

oath not to be administered to, 307.

object of examination of, by Court, 307-8.

order for remand cannot be made in absence of, 312.

order of remand of, to be signed by Magistrate, 310.

payment of money found on, to innocent purchaser of stolen property from, 458.

personal attendance of, when dispensed with, 195.

plea of guilty by, 243.

pleading guilty before Sessions Court or Presidency Magistrate, can only appeal as to legality of sentence, 365.

presence of, when excused at time of delivery of judgment, 331.

procedure by Magistrate where accused appears incapable of making defence, 415.

by High Court or Sessions Court, 416

on inability of, to understand proceedings, 306.

in case of improper discharge of, 200-1.

production of witnesses at instance of, 246.

power of police to require attendance of, on investigation, 134.

of Court to examine, 307.

re-arrest of, after release on bail, 443.

recognizance bond of, 444.

record of evidence in absence of, 452.

refusal by, to answer question, 307-8.

refusal by, to plead, 244.

refusal of, to plead in warrant-cases, 244, 260.

refusal of, to sign record of examination not bailable under s. 180 of Penal Code, 330.

release of, during investigation for insufficiency of evidence, 149.

on bail in case of unbailable offence, 443.

in case of bailable offence, 442.

sentence on, when found guilty, 234.

remand of, to Police custody, 310, 312.

retrial of, after discharge of jury, 291.

right of, to be defended by pleader, 276, 305.

## ACCUSED—continued.

*in warrant-cases—continued.*

- right of, to re-summon witnesses, where evidence has been partly heard by another Magistrate, 318.
- statements of, to be taken down *in extenso*, 200.
- summoning of witnesses of, 203.
- to be acquitted if prosecution withdraw after charge framed, 441.
- to be allowed to make a statement, 200.
- to be discharged if prosecution withdraw before charge framed, 441.
- to be present when additional evidence is taken at instance of Appellate Court, 379.
- to receive copy of judgment free of cost except in summons-cases, 336.
- what is reasonable ground for remand of, 310-11.
- when called on to enter on defence in Sessions Court, 273-74.
- when to be acquitted, 202, 247.
- when to be convicted, 202, 247.
- when to be discharged by Magistrate, 199.
- when to be forwarded to Magistrate after investigation, 150-51.
- when witnesses for prosecution may be recalled by, 244-45.
- whether entitled to be heard before order for further enquiry is made under s. 437, pp. 388-89.

## ACQUITTAL—

- appeal by Government against, 367-68.
- limitation in respect of, 367.
- arrest of accused on appeal from, 378.
- by competent Court, effect of previous, 358.
- by incompetent Court, effect of previous, 359, 361.
- by jury, whether appeal lies against, on question of fact, 367.
- composition of offence amounts to, 314.
- discharge of accused does not amount to, 359.
- discharge of proceedings under s. 249 does not amount to, 359.
- discharge on *nolle prosequi* does not amount to, 176.
- dismissal of complaint does not amount to, 359.
- entry that retrial is unnecessary on the charge of jury operates as, 291.
- entry upon charge under s. 273 does not amount to, 359.
- general rule of High Court not to interfere on revision with, 368, 395.
- grounds on which Government of Punjab exercises right of appeal against, 368.
- High Court may order arrest of accused, pending appeal against, 367.
- interference by High Court in case of, 392.
- judgment of, on ground of lunacy, 419.
- to state offence charged, 332.
- on ground of lunacy, form of, 421.
- accused to be kept in safe custody after, 421.
- on non-appearance of complainant, 236.
- on withdrawal of complaint, 236-7.
- on withdrawal of prosecution after charge framed, 441.
- only after charge drawn, 242.
- order for compensation may be made on order for, 234-35.
- proof of previous, 451.
- section 439 does not authorize High Court to convert, into conviction, 392.
- Sessions Judges to state opinion as to what lead to, 334.
- to be recorded only where charge has been drawn up, 247.
- verdict of, to be accepted by Sessions Court, 288.
- what amounts to, 359.
- when High Court will interfere on appeal by Government from, 368.
- whether discharge or stay of prosecution by Advocate-General amounts to, 300-1.
- whether High Courts will interfere on revision with, 395, 368.
- withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction of one of several charges equivalent to, 232.
- except in certain cases, 232.
- without charge being framed, whether valid, 243.







## ACTS—

- 1840—XXIII, s. 1, p. 56.  
     s. 7, p. 164.  
 1847—I, p. 2.  
 1850—XXXIV, saving of, p. 439.  
 1855—XXVII, s. 4, cl. (1), as to  
     Southal Pergunnahs, p. 380.  
 1856—X, s. 56, p. 31.  
 1856—XIII, ss. 86, 90, 92, 94, p. 44.  
 1858—III, saving of, p. 439.  
 1858—XIX, s. 1, p. 147.  
 1859—XXXVI, s. 4, p. 43.  
     s. 4, p. 415.  
     s. 5, p. 416.  
     s. 18, p. 416.  
 1859—I, Shipping Act, Jurisdiction  
     of Magistrates not being European  
     British subjects over European  
     British subjects, 413.  
 1859—VIII, s. 183, p. 331.  
     s. 185, p. 332.  
 1859—X, s. 159, p. 57.  
 1859—XXIV, s. 17, p. 100.  
     s. 48, saving of, p. 2.  
     s. 49, p. 95.  
 1860—XLV, Ch. VI, p. 184.  
     XII, p. 316.  
     XVII, p. 316.  
     XIX, p. 187.  
     XXI, p. 187.  
     s. 2 cl. (18), p. 23.  
     s. 11, p. 100.  
     s. 19, p. 185.  
     s. 21, p. 185.  
     s. 40, p. 33.  
     s. 52, pp. 97, 107.  
     s. 53, p. 23.  
     ss. 54, 55, p. 358.  
     s. 63, p. 25.  
     s. 64, pp. 24, 25.  
     s. 65, pp. 24, 25.  
     s. 67, pp. 24, 25, 26.  
     s. 69, p. 26.  
     s. 69, p. 351.  
     s. 70, pp. 25, 26.  
     s. 71, pp. 28, 226.  
     s. 71, saving of, pp. 204, 222,  
     223.  
     s. 72, p. 333.  
     s. 73, pp. 23, 26.  
     s. 74, p. 24.  
     s. 79, p. 60, 61.  
     s. 84, p. 419.  
     s. 99, pp. 32, 60.  
     ss. 121—126, p. 33.  
     s. 127, pp. 184, 185.  
     s. 130, p. 33.  
     ss. 141, 142, 145, 151, p. 94.  
     s. 143, p. 42.  
     s. 151, p. 32.  
     s. 154, p. 33.  
     s. 160, p. 25.

## ACTS—continued.

- 1860—XLV—continued.  
     s. 166, p. 152.  
     s. 172, p. 64.  
     s. 173, pp. 55, 156.  
     s. 174, pp. 64, 68, 156.  
     s. 174, p. 68.  
     ss. 172, 175, p. 428.  
     s. 176, pp. 33, 36, 66.  
     s. 177, p. 36.  
     ss. 177—188, pp. 176, 177.  
     s. 179, p. 156.  
     s. 180, pp. 142, 428.  
     s. 182, pp. 181, 220.  
     s. 187, pp. 32, 60.  
     s. 188, pp. 103, 433.  
     ss. 193—6, 199, 200, 205—  
     211, 228, p. 176.  
     s. 193, p. 184.  
     s. 196, p. 471.  
     s. 211, pp. 177, 179, 180,  
     314.  
     s. 213, 214, p. 314.  
     s. 220, pp. 38, 41.  
     s. 223, p. 161.  
     s. 224, pp. 37, 354.  
     s. 225, p. 37.  
     ss. 224, 225, p. 44.  
     s. 228, p. 428.  
     ss. 268—294, p. 99.  
     ss. 268, 291, p. 109.  
     ss. 292, 293, pp. 458-9.  
     s. 294A, p. 170, 184-5.  
     s. 300, p. 334.  
     ss. 302—304, p. 33.  
     s. 304, p. 27.  
     s. 339, pp. 60, 73.  
     s. 340, p. 73.  
     s. 342, pp. 41, 44.  
     s. 342, p. 37.  
     ss. 382—459, p. 34.  
     s. 410, pp. 160, 161.  
     s. 414, p. 137.  
     s. 415, p. 41.  
     ss. 463, 471, 475, 476, p. 176.  
     ss. 493—496, pp. 170, 187.  
     ss. 497, 498, pp. 170, 187.  
     s. 410, p. 161.  
     s. 501, 502, pp. 458-9.  
     s. 540, p. 60.  
 1860—XLVIII (Bom.), p. 129.  
 1861—V, ss. 5, 6, p. 135.  
     s. 6, p. 13.  
     s. 12, p. 147.  
     ss. 15, 17, p. 94.  
     ss. 23, 25, p. 128.  
     s. 29, pp. 47, 60.  
     s. 30, p. 128.  
     s. 31, pp. 95, 128.  
     s. 34, pp. 2, 40.  
     s. 44, as to police-diaries,  
     pp. 130, 153.

## ACTS—continued.

- 1861—VII, s. 28, p. 44.  
 1861—VIII, s. 80, p. 21.  
 1861—XXV, s. 224, p. 311.  
 1863—XX, s. 20, p. 2.  
 1864—VI, s. 1, p. 351.  
     s. 5, p. 353.  
 1864—VII (B. C.), s. 23, p. 147.  
     s. 24, p. 42.  
     s. 28, p. 147.  
 1865—III (Mad.), s. 1, p. 2.  
 1865—X, ss. 5—19, p. 8.  
 1866—I (Mad.), jurisdiction of  
     High Court under, p. 413.  
 1866—IV, s. 30, as to military jurors,  
     p. 296.  
     s. 43, p. 100.  
 1866—IV (Ben.), p. 129.  
 1866—IV (B. C.), ss. 56, 72, 76, 78  
     p. 44.  
 1866—VI, s. 17, p. 100.  
 1866—XIV, p. 163.  
 1867—VII, p. 100.  
 1867—VII (Bom.), powers of police as  
     to conduct of prosecution,  
     etc., under s. 23 of, p. 412.  
     ss. 27, 28, p. 95.  
 1867—VIII (Mad.), p. 129.  
     ss. 56, 59, p. 44.  
 1867—VIII (Bom.), s. 16, p. 2.  
 1868—I, s. 2, cl. (11), p. 5.  
     s. 2, cl. (13), p. 4.  
     s. 2, cl. (13), p. 10.  
 1869—II, ss. 3, 4, 10, p. 19.  
     s. 9, p. 20.  
 1869—III (B. C.), s. 1, arrest under,  
     p. 41.  
 1869—V, arrest by police under,  
     p. 214.  
 1869—XV, Prisoners' Testimony Act,  
     p. 2.  
 1869—XX, s. 24, p. 95.  
 1869—XXI, ss. 5, 32, p. 452.  
 1870—VII, Sched. II-1 (b), p. 189.  
     Sched. II, art. 10, p. 305.  
     ss. 19, 19, 31, p. 189.  
     s. 19, p. 131.  
     s. 35, p. 216.  
     (Court-fees), s. 35, p. 370.  
 1870—XXII, p. 413.  
 1870—XXVII, p. 33.  
     s. 14, p. 185.  
 1871—IV (Coroner's Act), p. 157.  
     s. 11.  
 1871—V (Prisoners' Act), saving of,  
     p. 2.  
     ss. 16, 17, 18, p. 345.  
     ss. 23, 24, p. 358.  
 1871—VI, s. 17, p. 475.  
 1871—XXVII, ss. 20—26, p. 40.  
     s. 21, p. 36.  
     s. 22, p. 36.

## ACTS—continued.

- 1872—I (Evidence Act), s. 30, p. 330.  
     s. 3, p. 280.  
     s. 8, p. 463.  
     s. 114, ill. (b), pp. 302, 303.  
     s. 18, p. 460.  
     ss. 24—29, p. 309.  
     s. 21, p. 139.  
     s. 25, pp. 137, 138, 139, 140.  
     s. 26, pp. 137, 138, 139.  
     s. 27, pp. 136, 137, 139.  
     s. 28, p. 139.  
     s. 30, pp. 283, 330.  
     s. 32, p. 452.  
     s. 33, pp. 283, 448, 452.  
     s. 80, p. 143.  
     s. 91, p. 136.  
     s. 105, p. 212.  
     s. 114, ill. (b), p. 283.  
     s. 114, ill. (h), pp. 307, 308.  
     s. 121, pp. 430, 431.  
     ss. 123, 124, pp. 69, 70.  
     not affected (b) Code.  
     s. 125, p. 147.  
     s. 145, p. 153.  
     ss. 146—148, 149, 150, 151,  
     152, p. 431.  
     s. 155, p. 137.  
     s. 159, p. 136, 153.  
     s. 160, p. 153.  
     s. 161, p. 153.  
     s. 165, p. 476.  
     s. 167, pp. 473, 474.  
 1872—IV, s. 60, p. 60.  
     s. 20, p. 24.  
     s. 60, p. 60.  
     s. 36, p. 21.  
     s. 265, p. 260.  
     s. 266, p. 363.  
     s. 267, p. 362.  
     s. 268, p. 431.  
     s. 269, pp. 364, 372, 405.  
     s. 270, pp. 364, 365.  
     s. 271, pp. 365, 368, 373.  
     s. 271B, pp. 340, 379.  
     s. 272, pp. 367, 373.  
     s. 273, pp. 365, 366.  
     s. 274, pp. 366, 367.  
     s. 275, p. 370.  
     s. 276, p. 485.  
     s. 277, p. 370.  
     s. 278, pp. 371, 372.  
     s. 280, p. 373.  
     s. 281, p. 378.  
     s. 282, p. 379.  
     s. 284, p. 373.  
     s. 285, p. 379.  
     s. 286, p. 361.  
     s. 287, pp. 332, 338.  
     ss. 288, 289, p. 333.  
     s. 289, p. 379.  
     s. 290, p. 340.





## ACTS—continued.

## 1872—IV—continued.

- ss. 292, 293, p. 490.
- s. 295, p. 16.
- s. 296, para. 1, p. 389.
- ss. 296, paras. 2 & 3, p. 385.
- ss. 297, pp. 378, 305.
- s. 297, last para., p. 397.
- s. 298, p. 387.
- s. 299, pp. 373, 375, 398.
- s. 301, pp. 340, 342.
- s. 302, p. 338.
- s. 302A, pp. 343, 351.
- s. 303, p. 344.
- s. 304, p. 345.
- s. 305, p. 256.
- s. 306, p. 343.
- s. 307, pp. 345, 350, 351.
- s. 308, pp. 484, 485.
- s. 309, pp. 24, 25.
- ss. 310, 311, p. 352.
- s. 312, p. 353.
- s. 313, p. 354.
- s. 314, p. 28.
- s. 315, p. 317.
- s. 316, p. 354.
- ss. 317, 318, p. 355.
- ss. 319, 321, p. 334.
- s. 322, p. 358.
- s. 323, p. 450.
- s. 325, p. 451.
- s. 326, p. 452.
- s. 327, p. 453.
- ss. 328, 329, p. 319.
- s. 330, pp. 446, 448, 449.
- s. 332, p. 321.
- s. 333, p. 322.
- s. 334, p. 323.
- s. 335, pp. 324, 328.
- s. 336, p. 325.
- s. 337, p. 403.
- s. 338, p. 326, 328.
- ss. 339, 340, p. 327.
- s. 341, p. 328.
- ss. 342, 343, p. 307.
- s. 344, p. 309.
- s. 346, pp. 142, 143, 329, 330, 470.
- s. 347, pp. 302, 309.
- s. 348, p. 303.
- s. 349, p. 304.
- s. 351, p. 476.
- s. 352, p. 67.
- s. 353, p. 64.
- ss. 354, 355, p. 67.
- s. 356, p. 430.
- s. 357, pp. 196, 210.
- ss. 358, 359, p. 207.
- s. 360, p. 208.
- s. 362, pp. 196, 239.
- s. 363, p. 276.
- s. 364, p. 430.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1872—IV—continued.

- s. 366, p. 71.
  - s. 367, p. 74.
  - s. 368, p. 71.
  - s. 369, pp. 70, 71.
  - ss. 370, 371, 372, 273, 375, 376, p. 73.
  - s. 377, p. 72.
  - s. 379, p. 146.
  - s. 380, p. 147.
  - s. 381, p. 129.
  - ss. 382, 383, 384, p. 73.
  - s. 385, p. 74.
  - s. 386, p. 39.
  - s. 387, pp. 39, 460.
  - s. 389, p. 443.
  - ss. 390, 391, p. 444.
  - s. 394, p. 445.
  - s. 395, p. 446.
  - ss. 396, 397, p. 454.
  - s. 398, pp. 454, 455.
  - s. 399, p. 453.
  - s. 400, p. 297.
  - s. 401, pp. 297, 298.
  - ss. 402, 403, p. 298.
  - s. 404, p. 295.
  - ss. 405, 406, pp. 265, 296.
  - s. 406, p. 414.
  - s. 407, p. 299.
  - s. 408, p. 414.
  - ss. 411, 412, p. 299.
  - ss. 413, 414, p. 300.
  - s. 415, pp. 460-461.
  - ss. 416, 417, p. 460.
  - s. 418, p. 456.
  - ss. 419, 420, p. 458.
  - ss. 421, 422, p. 479.
  - s. 423, p. 413.
  - s. 424, pp. 415, 419.
  - s. 425, p. 417.
  - s. 426, pp. 416, 417.
  - ss. 427, 428, p. 418.
  - s. 429, p. 419.
- 1872—X.
- ss. 1, 2, p. 2.
  - s. 2, para. 1, pp. 3-4.
  - s. 3, p. 493.
  - s. 4, pp. 4, 5, 7.
  - s. 5, p. 10.
  - ss. 6, 7, p. 9.
  - s. 8, pp. 9, 21.
  - s. 10, p. 3.
  - s. 11, p. 9.
  - s. 12, p. 10.
  - ss. 13, 14, p. 11.
  - s. 15, p. 22.
  - s. 17, pp. 22, 172.
  - s. 18, pp. 172, 341.
  - s. 20, p. 23.
  - s. 22, p. 29.
  - s. 23, p. 169.
  - s. 24, p. 29.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1872—X—continued.

- s. 25, p. 169.
- s. 26, p. 30.
- s. 27, p. 169.
- s. 28, p. 30.
- s. 30, pp. 30, 268.
- s. 32, p. 467.
- s. 33, pp. 270, 271, 469.
- s. 34, p. 468.
- s. 35, p. 12.
- s. 36, p. 341.
- s. 37, pp. 12, 16.
- s. 38, p. 11.
- s. 39, p. 11.
- ss. 40, 41, p. 16.
- s. 42, p. 13.
- s. 43, p. 30.
- s. 44, pp. 171, 188, 466.
- s. 45, p. 315.
- s. 46, pp. 316, 317.
- s. 47, pp. 363, 466.
- s. 48, p. 466.
- s. 49, p. 12.
- ss. 50, 51, p. 14.
- ss. 52, 53, p. 16.
- s. 54, p. 31.
- s. 55, p. 5.
- ss. 57—60, p. 6.
- ss. 57, 58, p. 439.
- s. 58, p. 266.
- s. 59, p. 441.
- s. 60, p. 440.
- s. 62, pp. 274, 372.
- s. 63, pp. 9, 469, 157, 158.
- s. 64, pp. 462, 463, 465.
- s. 64A, p. 465.
- s. 65, p. 158.
- ss. 66, 67, p. 159.
- s. 67, pp. 160, 161, 162.
- s. 68, p. 160.
- s. 69, p. 163.
- s. 70, p. 469.
- s. 71, p. 8.
- s. 72, pp. 398, 400.
- s. 73, p. 400.
- s. 74, p. 398.
- s. 75, p. 401.
- s. 76, p. 400.
- s. 78, p. 405.
- s. 79, p. 364.
- s. 80, pp. 272, 268, 365.
- s. 81, p. 410.
- s. 82, pp. 3, 439.
- s. 83, p. 407.
- s. 84, p. 408.
- s. 85, pp. 409, 471.
- s. 86, p. 3.
- s. 87, p. 415.
- s. 88, p. 476.
- s. 89, p. 33.
- s. 90, pp. 32, 135.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1872—X—continued.

- s. 91, p. 32.
- s. 92, p. 40.
- s. 93, p. 45.
- s. 94, p. 43.
- s. 95, p. 127.
- ss. 96, 97, 98, p. 128.
- s. 100, p. 38.
- s. 101, pp. 46, 218.
- s. 103, p. 46.
- s. 104, p. 320.
- s. 105, p. 46.
- s. 108, p. 48.
- s. 109, p. 132.
- s. 111, p. 2.
- s. 112, p. 130.
- s. 113, p. 131.
- s. 114, pp. 132, 133.
- s. 115, p. 134.
- s. 116, p. 133.
- s. 117, pp. 133, 134.
- s. 118, pp. 134, 135, 136.
- s. 119, pp. 136, 146.
- s. 120, p. 139.
- s. 121, pp. 136, 137.
- s. 122, pp. 141, 142, 145.
- s. 123, pp. 149, 150.
- s. 124, pp. 47, 148.
- s. 125, p. 149.
- s. 126, p. 153.
- s. 129, p. 444.
- ss. 130, 131, p. 152.
- s. 132, pp. 47, 48.
- s. 134, p. 156.
- s. 136, p. 7.
- s. 137, p. 489.
- ss. 140, 141, 142, p. 169.
- s. 141, p. 171.
- s. 142, pp. 169, 170.
- s. 142, p. 187.
- s. 143, p. 195.
- s. 144, p. 188.
- s. 145, pp. 175, 191.
- s. 146, p. 192.
- s. 147, pp. 192, 194, 360.
- s. 148, pp. 67, 194.
- s. 149, p. 194.
- s. 150, p. 67.
- s. 151, p. 195.
- ss. 152, 153, p. 49.
- s. 155, p. 55.
- s. 156, p. 67.
- s. 157, p. 164.
- s. 158, p. 56.
- s. 160, p. 58.
- ss. 161, 162, 164, p. 59.
- s. 163, p. 33.
- s. 165, p. 60.
- s. 166, p. 48.
- s. 167, p. 61.
- s. 168, p. 62.







## ACTS—continued.

## 1872—X—continued.

- s. 169, p. 63.
- s. 170, p. 62.
- s. 171, p. 64.
- s. 173, p. 67.
- ss. 174, 175, p. 164.
- s. 176, p. 60.
- ss. 177, 178, p. 36.
- ss. 180, 181, 182, p. 38.
- s. 183, p. 61.
- s. 184, p. 139.
- s. 186, pp. 305, 306.
- s. 187, p. 320.
- s. 188, p. 314.
- s. 189, p. 196.
- s. 190, pp. 196, 239.
- s. 192, p. 476.
- s. 193, p. 142, 307.
- s. 194, pp. 310, 443.
- s. 195, pp. 199, 202, 360.
- s. 196, p. 202.
- s. 197, p. 205.
- s. 198, pp. 202, 204, 210.
- s. 199, p. 202.
- s. 200, pp. 203, 204.
- s. 201, p. 485.
- s. 202, pp. 210, 439.
- s. 203, pp. 232, 233, 236.
- s. 205, p. 237.
- ss. 206, 207, p. 233.
- s. 208, pp. 68, 237, 310.
- s. 209, p. 237.
- s. 210, p. 238.
- s. 211, p. 331.
- s. 212, p. 237.
- s. 213, p. 239.
- s. 215, pp. 241, 360.
- ss. 216, 217, p. 243.
- s. 216, expl. I, p. 471.
- s. 216, expl. II, p. 471.
- s. 218, p. 244.
- s. 219, p. 310.
- s. 220, p. 247.
- s. 221, p. 316.
- s. 222, p. 14, 332.
- s. 223, p. 14.
- s. 224, p. 14.
- s. 231, p. 172.
- s. 232, p. 257.
- s. 233, pp. 257, 472.
- s. 234, p. 413.
- s. 235, p. 258.
- s. 236, p. 261.
- s. 237, pp. 243, 259.
- s. 238, p. 260.
- s. 239, p. 267.
- s. 240, p. 263.
- s. 242, p. 414.
- s. 243, pp. 263, 265, 266.
- ss. 244, 245, p. 265.
- ss. 247, 248, p. 267.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1872—X—continued.

- s. 249, p. 270.
- s. 250, p. 307.
- s. 251, p. 174.
- s. 252, p. 276.
- s. 253, p. 277.
- s. 254, p. 266.
- s. 255, p. 333.
- s. 256, p. 280.
- s. 257, p. 284.
- s. 258, p. 277.
- s. 259, p. 267.
- s. 260, p. 278.
- s. 263, pp. 285, 288.
- s. 264, p. 310.
- s. 430, pp. 416, 421.
- ss. 431, 432, p. 422.
- s. 433, p. 423.
- s. 434, pp. 423, 459.
- s. 435, pp. 428, 429, 430.
- s. 436, pp. 316, 430.
- s. 437, p. 430.
- s. 438, pp. 400, 401.
- ss. 439, 440, p. 212.
- s. 441, p. 213.
- s. 442, p. 491.
- s. 443, p. 214.
- ss. 444, 445, p. 216.
- s. 446, p. 215.
- ss. 447, 448, p. 218.
- ss. 449, 450, 451, p. 219.
- s. 452, p. 220.
- s. 453, p. 221.
- s. 454, pp. 223, 224.
- s. 455, p. 227.
- ss. 456, 457, p. 229.
- s. 458, p. 231.
- s. 459, p. 232.
- s. 460, p. 359.
- s. 461, p. 332.
- ss. 462, 463, p. 331.
- s. 464, pp. 332, 335, 338.
- s. 465, p. 184.
- s. 466, pp. 185, 186.
- ss. 467, 468, p. 177.
- s. 469, p. 179.
- s. 470, pp. 180, 181.
- s. 471, pp. 424, 433.
- s. 472, p. 426.
- s. 473, pp. 432, 433.
- ss. 474, 476, p. 427.
- s. 477, p. 424.
- ss. 478, 479, p. 187.
- s. 480, p. 94.
- s. 481, p. 95.
- s. 482, p. 92.
- s. 483, p. 97.
- s. 484, p. 96.
- ss. 485, 486, p. 97.
- s. 487, p. 96.
- s. 488, p. 97.

ACTS—*continued*1872—X—*continued*.

- s. 489, pp. 75, 90.
- s. 490, p. 75.
- s. 491, pp. 77, 86, 88, 92
- s. 492, pp. 83, 85.
- s. 493, p. 491.
- s. 494, pp. 67, 79, 85.
- s. 495, p. 86.
- s. 496, p. 89.
- s. 497, pp. 88, 92.
- ss. 498, 499, p. 92.
- s. 500, p. 93.
- s. 501, p. 94.
- s. 502, pp. 77, 90, 454
- s. 503, p. 474.
- s. 504, pp. 86, 90
- ss. 505, 506, p. 80.
- s. 507, p. 92.
- s. 508, pp. 92, 444.
- s. 509, pp. 83, 491.
- s. 510, p. 92.
- ss. 511, 512, p. 93
- s. 513, p. 94.
- s. 515, pp. 80, 83, 85, 86, 452, 454
- s. 516, p. 91.
- s. 517, p. 82
- s. 518, p. 110.
- s. 519, p. 108.
- s. 521, pp. 98, 99, 102, 108
- s. 522, p. 102.
- s. 523, pp. 103, 104, 106, 108.
- s. 524, p. 104.
- s. 525, pp. 103, 106
- s. 526, pp. 106, 107.
- s. 527, p. 104.
- s. 528, p. 108.
- s. 529, p. 2.
- s. 530, p. 215.
- s. 531, p. 124.
- s. 532, p. 125.
- s. 533, p. 127.
- s. 535, p. 2.
- s. 536, p. 434.
- s. 537, p. 437.
- s. 538, p. 438.
- s. 539, p. 493.
- s. 540, p. 2.
- s. 541, p. 368.

1873—VII (Bom.), s. 8, p. 147

1873—X, s. 5, pp. 322, 479.

1873—XV, s. 35, p. 40.

1874—IX, s. 3, pp. 43, 83.

s. 4, p. 43.

s. 5, p. 82.

ss. 6, 7, p. 83.

s. 30, p. 8.

1874—XI, s. 1, pp. 7, 194.

s. 2, p. 9.

s. 3, p. 341.

ACTS—*continued*.1874—XI—*continued*.

- s. 4, p. 11.
- s. 6, pp. 171, 460.
- s. 11, p. 465.
- s. 12, p. 401.
- s. 12, para 2, p. 403.
- s. 13, p. 305.
- s. 14, p. 199.
- s. 15, p. 210.
- s. 16, p. 243.
- s. 18, p. 172.
- s. 19, p. 267.
- s. 20, p. 270.
- s. 21, p. 288.
- s. 22, pp. 340, 379.
- s. 22, pp. 365, 668.
- s. 24, p. 367.
- s. 25, p. 485.
- s. 27, p. 372.
- s. 29, p. 385.
- s. 31, p. 387.
- s. 32, pp. 343, 351.
- s. 33, p. 353.
- s. 34, p. 358.
- s. 35, pp. 448, 449.
- s. 37, p. 454.
- s. 38, p. 456.
- s. 39, p. 417.
- s. 40, p. 219.
- s. 41, p. 336.
- s. 42, p. 9.
- s. 43, p. 94.
- s. 44, p. 454.

1874—XVI, s. 2, p.

1875—X, s. 2, p. 3.

- s. 3, pp. 6, 8, 256.
- ss. 4, 5, p. 301.
- s. 6, p. 9.
- ss. 7, 8, p. 215.
- ss. 9, 10, p. 216.
- ss. 11, 12, p. 218.
- s. 13, pp. 202, 485.
- s. 14, pp. 261, 360
- ss. 15, 16, p. 219.
- s. 17, p. 220.
- s. 18, p. 221.
- s. 19, p. 223.
- s. 20, p. 227
- s. 22, p. 229.
- s. 23, p. 231.
- s. 25, p. 469.
- s. 26, p. 210.
- s. 27, p. 301.
- ss. 28, 29, p. 259.
- s. 30, p. 260.
- s. 31, p. 305.
- s. 32, p. 257.
- s. 33, pp. 260, 263.
- s. 34, p. 260.
- s. 38, p. 263.
- s. 35, p. 405.





## ACTS—continued.

## 1875—X—continued.

- ss. 36, 37, p. 407.
- s. 38, p. 263.
- ss. 39, 40, 41, p. 293.
- ss. 42, 43, 44, 45, p. 294.
- s. 46, p. 295.
- s. 47, p. 265.
- s. 48, p. 266.
- s. 49, p. 263.
- ss. 50, 51, p. 295.
- ss. 53, 54, p. 265.
- ss. 55, 56, p. 266.
- s. 57, p. 265.
- s. 58, p. 266.
- ss. 59, 60, p. 267.
- s. 61, p. 307.
- s. 63, p. 276.
- s. 64, p. 277.
- s. 65, p. 278.
- s. 66, p. 310.
- s. 67, p. 278.
- s. 68, p. 331.
- s. 69, p. 277.
- s. 70, p. 479.
- s. 71, p. 450.
- s. 72, p. 451.
- s. 74, p. 452.
- s. 75, p. 270.
- s. 76, pp. 446, 448, 449.
- s. 77, p. 303.
- s. 78, p. 304.
- s. 80, p. 476.
- s. 83, p. 67.
- s. 85, p. 276.
- s. 87, p. 71.
- s. 89, p. 431.
- s. 91, p. 280.
- s. 92, p. 285.
- s. 93, p. 284.
- ss. 94, 95, 96, p. 285.
- ss. 97, 98, p. 287.
- s. 99, p. 267.
- s. 100, p. 291.
- s. 101, pp. 269, 381.
- s. 102, p. 232.
- s. 103, p. 344.
- s. 104, pp. 344, 345.
- s. 105, pp. 345, 350.
- s. 106, pp. 484, 485.
- s. 108, pp. 352, 353, 354.
- s. 109, p. 28.
- ss. 111, 112, p. 355.
- s. 113, p. 334.
- s. 114, p. 343.
- s. 115, p. 456.
- s. 116, p. 479.
- s. 117, p. 359.
- s. 119, p. 452.
- \* ss. 120, 121, p. 417.
- ss. 122, 123, p. 418.
- s. 124, p. 419.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1875—X—continued.

- s. 125, p. 421.
- ss. 126, 127, p. 422.
- ss. 128, 129, p. 423.
- s. 130, p. 306.
- s. 131, p. 184.
- s. 132, 185, pp. 186.
- s. 133, p. 177.
- s. 134, p. 181.
- s. 135, p. 424.
- ss. 137, 138, p. 454.
- s. 139, p. 453.
- ss. 140, 141, p. 75.
- s. 142, p. 459.
- s. 143, p. 2.
- s. 144, not repealed, p. 175.
- s. 145, not repealed, p. 175.
- ss. 144, 146, p. 494.
- s. 146, pp. 301, 369.
- s. 146, not repealed so far as it relates to information, p. 175.
- s. 147, p. 462.
- s. 148, p. 439.
- s. 149, p. 476.
- s. 150, p. 320.
- s. 151, p. 314.
- s. 152, p. 20.
- s. 153, p. 493.
- 1875—XI, s. 5, p. 13.
- 1875—XVII, ss. 36, 79, p. 5.
- 1876—I, p. 163.
- 1876—V, s. 6, p. 853.
- ss. 7, 8, 9, p. 356.
- 1876—XII, p. 2.
- 1877—III, trial of offences under, p. 21.
- s. 82, p. 184.
- 1877—IV, p. 2.
- s. 2, pp. 24, 163.
- s. 3, pp. 2, 20.
- s. 5, pp. 307, 493.
- s. 6, p. 5.
- s. 8, pp. 11, 16, 17.
- s. 11, p. 23.
- s. 12, p. 26.
- s. 13, p. 28.
- s. 14, p. 9.
- s. 16, p. 48.
- s. 17, p. 489.
- s. 18, p. 157.
- s. 19, p. 158.
- s. 21, p. 161.
- s. 24, p. 469.
- ss. 25, 28, p. 169.
- ss. 27, 33, 34, 35, p. 194.
- s. 29, p. 187.
- s. 30, p. 189.
- s. 32, p. 192.
- s. 37, p. 195.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1877—IV—continued.

- s. 38, p. 184.
- s. 39, p. 185.
- ss. 40, 41, p. 177.
- s. 42, p. 179.
- s. 43, pp. 160, 181.
- s. 44, p. 424.
- s. 45, p. 187.
- s. 46, pp. 33, 169, 177, 184, 185.
- s. 47, p. 49.
- s. 50, pp. 21, 56.
- s. 51, p. 57.
- ss. 54, 55, p. 164.
- s. 56, pp. 57, 59.
- s. 57, p. 495.
- s. 57, not repealed, p. 49.
- s. 58, p. 58.
- s. 59, p. 59.
- s. 63, p. 61.
- s. 64, p. 62.
- s. 65, pp. 62, 63.
- s. 67, p. 64.
- s. 69, p. 67.
- s. 71, p. 443.
- s. 72, p. 444.
- ss. 73, 75, p. 445.
- s. 76, p. 446.
- ss. 77, 78, 79, p. 454.
- s. 80, p. 453.
- ss. 81, 82, p. 196.
- s. 83, p. 320.
- s. 84, p. 329.
- s. 85, p. 476.
- s. 86, p. 310.
- s. 87, p. 199.
- ss. 88, 89, 90, p. 202.
- ss. 89, 91, p. 204.
- s. 91, pp. 203, 210, 276.
- s. 92, p. 207.
- s. 93, p. 208.
- ss. 94, 95, p. 212.
- s. 96, p. 213.
- s. 97, p. 491.
- ss. 99, 100, p. 216.
- s. 102, p. 218.
- ss. 103, 104, p. 219.
- s. 105, p. 220.
- s. 106, p. 221.
- s. 107, p. 223.
- s. 108, p. 227.
- ss. 109, 110, p. 229.
- s. 111, p. 231.
- s. 112, p. 232.
- s. 113, p. 359.
- s. 114, pp. 232, 336.
- s. 115, p. 328.
- s. 116, p. 243.
- s. 117, p. 236.
- s. 118, p. 237.
- s. 119, p. 233.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1877—IV—continued.

- s. 120, p. 243.
- s. 121, pp. 233, 244.
- s. 122, p. 243.
- s. 123, p. 328.
- s. 124, pp. 68, 193, 310, 312.
- s. 125, p. 237.
- s. 126, pp. 247, 336.
- s. 127, pp. 154, 316.
- s. 128, pp. 317, 443.
- s. 129, pp. 441, 442.
- s. 130, p. 305.
- s. 131, p. 306.
- s. 132, p. 320.
- s. 133, pp. 155, 314.
- s. 134, pp. 156, 476.
- s. 135, p. 157.
- s. 137, p. 64.
- s. 138, p. 67.
- s. 139, p. 479.
- s. 140, p. 68.
- s. 141, p. 430.
- s. 143, p. 239.
- s. 144, p. 159.
- s. 145, p. 71.
- s. 146, p. 70.
- s. 147, p. 74.
- s. 148, p. 307.
- s. 149, p. 309.
- s. 150, p. 302.
- s. 151, p. 304.
- s. 152, p. 450.
- s. 153, p. 451.
- ss. 154, 155, p. 452.
- s. 156, p. 319.
- ss. 157, 158, p. 446.
- s. 159, p. 71.
- s. 160, p. 72.
- ss. 161, 162, 163, 164, p. 73.
- s. 165, p. 74.
- s. 166, p. 39.
- s. 167, pp. 365, 366.
- s. 168, pp. 367, 368, 378.
- s. 169, p. 370.
- s. 170, p. 485.
- s. 171, p. 370.
- s. 173, p. 372.
- s. 174, p. 373.
- s. 175, p. 378.
- s. 176, p. 379.
- s. 179, p. 373.
- s. 180, p. 361.
- s. 182, p. 398.
- s. 183, pp. 343, 351.
- s. 184, p. 344.
- s. 185, pp. 345, 350, 351.
- s. 185, p. 475.
- s. 186, p. 484.
- s. 188, p. 352.
- s. 189, p. 353.
- s. 190, p. 353.







## ACTS—continued.

## 1877—IV—continued.

- s. 191, pp. 320, 354.
- s. 193, p. 355.
- s. 194, p. 415.
- s. 195, p. 419.
- s. 196, p. 417.
- ss. 197, 198, p. 418.
- s. 199, p. 419.
- s. 200, p. 332.
- s. 201, p. 422.
- s. 202, pp. 421, 422.
- ss. 203, 204, p. 423.
- s. 205, p. 428.
- s. 207, p. 430.
- ss. 208, 209, p. 75.
- ss. 212, 213, 214, p. 80.
- s. 215, p. 77.
- s. 231, pp. 77—80.
- s. 216, pp. 83, 85.
- s. 217, p. 85.
- s. 218, p. 86.
- s. 219, p. 89.
- s. 220, p. 88.
- s. 221, p. 92.
- s. 222, p. 83.
- s. 223, p. 92.
- s. 225, p. 93.
- s. 227, p. 90.
- ss. 228, 229, p. 454.
- s. 230, p. 452.
- s. 233, p. 459.
- s. 235, p. 437.
- s. 236, p. 438.
- s. 237, p. 493.
- ss. 238, 239, p. 163.
- s. 242, pp. 237, 490.
- s. 243, p. 456.
- s. 244, pp. 456, 460.
- s. 245, p. 479.
- s. 247, p. 32.

## 1877—X, Sched. IA, p. 475.

- s. 9, pp. 17, 20.
- s. 118, p. 212.
- ss. 240, 241, p. 381.
- s. 539, p. 6.

## 1877—XV, Sched. II, art. 154, p. 361.

- art. 150, p. 361.
- art. 154, p. 361.
- art. 157, pp. 361, 367.
- s. 12, p. 362.

## 1878—XI, p. 163.

## 1879—IV, p. 163.

- ss. 48, 49, p. 42.

## 1879—V (B.C.), ss. 7, 19, 28, 29, p. 44.

## 1879—XII, s. 106, p. 21.

## 1879—XVIII, amended by Act IX of 1884, pp. 6, 198.

## ACTS—continued.

## 1879—XXI, arrest under, p. 46.

- s. 3, p. 169.
- ss. 4, 5, p. 166.
- s. 8, pp. 165, 409, 463.
- s. 9, repealed, p. 165.
- s. 10, repealed, pp. 165, 168.
- ss. 11, 12, p. 167.
- s. 13, pp. 167, 168.
- s. 14, pp. 166, 167.
- s. 15, p. 168.
- s. 18, p. 166.

## 1880—III, s. 3, pp. 11, 13.

- s. 11, pp. 49, 59.

## 1882—I (Mad.), s. 4, p. 42.

- ss. 21, 23, p. 147.

## 1882—IV (Bom.), s. 1, pp. 44, 129.

## 1882—VIII, pp. 24, 161.

- s. 1, p. 25.
- s. 2, p. 24.
- s. 3, pp. 24, 25.
- s. 4, pp. 28, 160, 223, 226.
- s. 6, p. 314.

## 1882—XII, ss. 15, 18, p. 147.

## 1882—XIV, as resistance to decree, p. 121.

- s. 643, p. 182.

## 1884—III, s. 1, p. 19.

- s. 2, p. 169.
- s. 3, p. 398.
- s. 4, p. 399.
- s. 6, p. 404.
- s. 7, p. 405.
- s. 8, pp. 405, 406.
- s. 9, p. 413.
- s. 10, p. 413.
- s. 11, pp. 463, 464.
- s. 12, p. 465.
- s. 13, p. 466.

See APPENDIX.

## 1884—IX, p. 198.

## 1886—X, pp. 33, 463.

- s. 1, p. 22.
- s. 2, p. 27.
- s. 3, p. 43.
- s. 4, pp. 64, 453.
- s. 5, p. 80.
- s. 6, p. 136.
- s. 7, p. 154.
- s. 8, p. 256.
- s. 9, p. 257.
- s. 10, p. 355.
- s. 11, p. 357.
- s. 12, p. 423.
- s. 13, pp. 424, 441.
- s. 14, p. 451.
- s. 15, p. 478.
- s. 16, p. 493.
- s. 17, p. 510.
- s. 18, p. 515.

See APPENDIX.

**ACTS—continued.**

- include omissions, 9.
- all, of G. G. in C. apply to European British subjects, 413.
- references to repealed, 6.
- repeal of, 6.
- repealed by this Code, 494.

**ACTUAL POSSESSION—**

- of immoveable property, 118.

**ADDITIONAL POWERS—**

- of Magistrates, 29—31.

**ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGES—**

- appeal from conviction by, 365.
- appointment of, 1.
- cases triable by, 172.
- may hear appeals, 365.
- not competent to confirm sentence of District Magistrate acting under s. 34, p. 341.
- sentence of death passed by, to be subject to confirmation of High Court, 22.
- sentences of, 22.

**ADEN—**

- arrest of person escaping to, 62.
- language in which evidence is to be recorded in, 324.
- rules as to service of process at, 62.

**ADJOURNMENT—**

- after alteration of charge to offence requiring sanction to prosecute, 219.
- for attendance of witness, 477.
- in summons-cases, 236.
- jury and assessors to attend on, 278.
- of case or appeal on notification to Court before hearing of intention to apply for transfer, 465.
- of inquiry or trial for return of commission, 449.
- of trial after alteration of charge, 218.
- of trial or inquiry, ground for, 309.
- remand of accused on, 309.
- order for, to be in writing and signed, 309.
- power of Court to grant, 309.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—**

- inquiries regarding offences against, 424—33.

**ADMISSIBILITY—**

- in evidence of deposition of Civil Surgeon, 451.
- of report of Chemical Examiner, 451.
- of evidence taken in absence of accused, 452.
- taken on commission, 449.

**ADMISSION—**

- by accused of truth of accusation in summons-cases, 233.
- to police, 136, 137, 138.

**ADULT MALE—**

- member of family, service of summons on, 55.

**ADULTERY—**

- cancelling order for maintenance on proof of, 434.
- compoundable, 313.
- death of husband pending prosecution for, 188.
- disentitles wife to maintenance, 434.
- prosecution for, 187.
- whether minor husband can be represented by another person in prosecution for, 188.
- who may complain in respect of, 187.
- withdrawal by husband from prosecution for, 188.





**ADVOCATE—**

- entitled to practise in all Criminal Courts, 305-6.
- of High Court included in term "pleader," 6.
- right of, to defend accused, 305-6.
- rules of High Court as to language of, 305-6.
- when entitled to address Court in English, 305-6.

**ADVOCATE-GENERAL—**

- application by, for transfer of case need not be supported by affidavit, 462.
- effect of stay of prosecution by, in High Court, 300, 301.
- entitled without permission to conduct prosecution, 441.
- entry of *nolle prosequi* by, 176.
  - effect of, 176.
- finer, penalties, etc., recovered by virtue of informations by, 176.
- includes Government Advocate, 6.
- informations by, 175.
- power of, to enter *nolle prosequi*, 176.
  - to stay prosecution in High Court, 300.
- powers of, under unrepealed sections of Act X of 1875, pp. 175-76.
  - to exhibit information, 175-76.
- stay of proceedings by, 176.
- who is included in term, 6.

**AFFIDAVIT—**

- application to High Court for transfer of case to be on, 462.

**AFFIDAVITS—**

- Courts and persons before whom to be sworn, 476.
- in support of applications to High Court, rules as to, 391.
- taking and authentication of, 391.

**AFFIRMATION—**

- before whom to be made, 476.

**AFFRAY—**

- public to aid police, etc., in preventing, 32.
- temporary injunction restraining commission of, 109.

**AGE—**

- objection to juror on account of, 265.

**AGENT—**

- of accused not entitled to call for police-diary, 152.
- of owner of land to report certain matters, 34.
- Political, who is, 168.

**AGGREGATE SENTENCES—**

- deemed single for purpose of appeal or confirmation, 28.
- under s. 35 for purpose of confirmation or appeal to be deemed single sentence, 28.

**AID—**

- to the Magistrates and Police and persons making arrests, 32—34.

**ALIENAGE—**

- objection to juror on account of, 265.

**ALTERATION—**

- in allowance of maintenance, 437.
- of charge, how and when made, 218.
  - when trial may proceed immediately after, 218.
  - right to recall witnesses after, 219.
  - suspension of trial after, 218.
  - when new trial may be ordered after, 18.
  - when to be made, 215.
- of charges, 216—18.
- of judgment, 335.
- of sentence of whipping, 335.

**ALTERNATIVE CHARGE—**

- in case of perjury, 202, 205, 220.
- trial upon, 227, 228.
- where it is doubtful what offence has been committed, 227.
- whether a charge of two offences, 220.

**ALTERNATIVE JUDGMENT—**

- when to be passed, 332.

**AMEEN—**

- possession given by, 119.

**AMENDMENT—**

- of charge, 216—18.
- of verdict given wrongly by mistake or accident, 287.

**AMERICANS—**

- conduct of criminal proceedings against, 415.
- constitution of jury on trial of, 413.
- proceedings against, 398—415.
- summoning and impannelling jurors in case of, 414.

**AMHERST—**

- district of, 11.

**AMMUNITION ACT (XI OF 1878)—**

- trial of offences against, 21, 162-63.

**AMOUNT—**

- of bail-bond, 444.
- increase of, 443.
- of security for keeping peace and for good behaviour, 81-82.
- See BAIL; SECURITY.*

**ANALYSIS—**

- by Chemical Examiners, use of, 451.

**ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—**

- jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in, 386.

**ANDAMAN ISLANDS—**

- power of Calcutta High Court as to European British subjects in, 8.

**ANIMALS—**

- investigation by police into death caused by, 154.

**ANSWER—**

- accused may add to or explain his, 328-29.
- imprisonment of witnesses refusing to, 450.
- of accused to be recorded, 328.
- of jury to be recorded, 285.
- questions, witness at police investigation is bound to, 135.
- may refuse to, 135.
- to police on investigation into offence to be reduced into writing, 136.

**APOLOGY—**

- discharge of person charged with contempt on making, 430.

**APPEAL—**

- abatement of, 380.
- accused cannot be convicted on, of graver offence than charged, 375.
- adjournment on notification to Court of intention to apply for transfer of case, 465.
- aggregate of sentences under s. 35 in case of simultaneous conviction of several offences is a single sentence for purpose of, 365.
- aggregate sentences deemed single for purposes of, 28.
- Court may call for record before rejecting, 371.
- decision of, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.
- decision on, to be certified to lower Court, 380.
- difference between rule on trying civil and criminal, 369, 374.
- disposal of property in regard to which offence committed when there is, 456.







**APPEAL**—*continued.*

- does not lie from order against person claiming to be a European British subject, 407.
- from order under s. 23 of Presidency Magistrate, 92.
- or of District Magistrate, 92.
- from certain summary convictions, 366.
- in petty cases, 366.
- from Bench of Magistrates with 1st class powers in cases tried summarily, 364.
- when accused pleads guilty before Sessions Court or Presidency Magistrate, except as to legality of sentence, 365.
- from sentence of imprisonment in default of fine when there is no substantive sentence of imprisonment, 366.
- exercise by High Court of powers of, in case submitted by Judge who disagrees with verdict of jury, 369.
- finality of orders on, 379.
- from acquittal, arrest of accused on, 378.
- from Benches of Magistrates with 1st class powers, 364.
- with 2nd and 3rd class powers, 364, 366.
- from order forfeiting bonds, 455.
- from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property, 362.
- to whom, 362.
- from order requiring security for good behaviour, 362.
- lies to District Magistrate, 362.
- from order requiring security whether sustainable, 92.
- from sentence of Magistrate of 2nd or 3rd class, 363.
- lies to District Magistrate, 363.
- may be transferred to 1st class Magistrate, 363.
- may be directed to be presented to 1st class Magistrate, 363.
- may be withdrawn, after transfer, from 1st class Magistrate, 363.
- from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge requiring confirmation, lies to High Court, 364.
- from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of 1st class, 364.
- lies to Sessions Court, or in case of European British subject, to Sessions Court or High Court, 364.
- from sentence of Presidency Magistrate in what cases, 365.
- from sentence of Sessions Court, 365.
- lies to High Court, 365.
- general provisions as to, 361—80.
- High Court's extraordinary jurisdiction whether exercised where right of, exists, 362.
- High Court Rules as to certifying and execution of orders of Courts of, 375—77.
- in case of European British subjects, 364.
- of joint trials, when only some of the sentences are appealable, 366.
- of sentence of death accused to be informed of time for, 336, 337.
- of separate sentences in one trial, 366.
- in Madras, who may present, 362.
- in summary cases, record when case is subject to, 255.
- when not subject to, 254.
- judgment or order of High Court on, to be certified to lower Court, 375.
- lies from conviction in contempt cases, 431.
- to whom, 431.
- lies on matter of law only in jury trials, 368.
- lies on law and fact except in jury trials, 368.
- lies when, 361.
- limitation in respect of, 361.
- when appellant is in jail, 370.
- lower Court to make its judgment or order conformable to that of High Court on, 375.
- not to be dismissed unless appellant or pleader has had opportunity of being heard, 371.
- notice of, how to be given, 372, 373.

**APPEAL—concluded.**

- on behalf of Government against acquittal, 367.
- on what matters admissible, 368, 369.
- order against person claiming rights of European British subjects, ground of appeal for conviction, 407.
- order for confirmation of sentence of death not to be made till expiration of period, 339.
- limitation in respect of, 367.
- petition of, to be accompanied by copies of judgment or heads of charge to jury, 370.
- power of High Court as Revision Court to enhance sentence in dismissing, 374.
- powers of Appellate Court in disposing of, 373.
- presentation of, when appellant is in jail, 370, 371.
- presented for admission may be withdrawn, 372.
- procedure when appellant is in jail, 370, 371.
- release for appellant on trial pending, 378.
- rule as to hearing criminal, 473.
- rule to be observed in trying criminal, 369, 372, 374.
- sentence not otherwise liable to, is not appealable on ground of order for security to keep peace, 366.
- summary rejection of, 371.
- suspension of sentence pending, 378.
- to be by petition, 370.
- to be presented by appellant or pleader, 370.
- to Court of Session how heard, 365.
- under Code or other law, 361.
- when there is no right of, when Court on revision will exercise powers of Appellate Court, 362.
- where accused before Sessions Court or Presidency Magistrate pleads "guilty," lies only as to extent or legality of sentence, 365.
- where there is a combination of punishments, 366-67.
- whether High Court on, can add order requiring security to keep peace to sentence affirmed, 374.
- whether lies for order under s. 123 by District Judge, 363.
- against order made under s. 126, p. 94.
- whether single Judge of High Court can hear and dispose of, 362.
- withdrawal of petition of, 375.

**APPEARANCE—**

- arrest on breach of bond for, 68.
- before Sessions or High Court, execution of bond by complainant for, 207-8.
- of parties before Court of Revision, 397.
- of person called on to give security, 85.
- power of Court to take bond for, 68.
- process to compel, 49-69.

**APPELLANT—**

- abatement of appeal on death of, 380.
- entitled to be heard before appeal is dismissed, 371.
- notice of appeal to be given to, 272, 273.
- release on bail of, pending appeal, 378.
- what is reasonable opportunity to, of being heard, 371, 372, 373.
- whether High Court may call for record on death of, 380.

**APPELLATE COURT—**

- accused not required to be brought up to hear judgment of, 375.
- in case of acquittal, may direct commitment for trial, 373.
- may direct further inquiry, 373.
- may direct retrial, 373.
- may find accused guilty and pass sentence, 373.
- may reverse order, 373.
- in case of conviction, may alter finding or sentence, or both, 373.
- may order retrial or commitment for trial, 373.
- may reverse sentence, 373.





**APPELLATE COURT—continued.**

- in case of order, may reverse or alter it, 373.
- judgment of subordinate, 375.
- may take further evidence or direct it to be taken, 378.
- order of rejecting appeal whether final, 380.
- power of, in dismissing appeal to enhance sentence as Court of Revision, 374.
  - to reverse finding of jury, 373.
  - in disposing of appeals, 373.
- procedure where Judges of, are equally divided in opinion, 379.
- release of appellant on bail by, 378.
- rules as to judgment of subordinate, 375.
- suspension of sentence by, pending appeal, 378.
- when High Court on revision will exercise powers of, 393.

**"APPELLATE ORDER OF ACQUITTAL"—**

- includes all orders of Appellate Court by which a conviction is set aside, 367.

**APPLICATION—**

- by European British subject to be brought before High Court, 409, 410.
- by Subordinate Magistrate to District Magistrate for issue of commission, 449.
- for appointment of jury to try whether removal of nuisance proper, 103.
- for commission to examine witnesses, 446.
- for transfer of case, 462.
- of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates over European British subjects, 413.

**APPOINTMENT—**

- Additional Sessions Judges, 11.
- of Joint Sessions Judges, 11.
- of public prosecutor, 439.
- of Sessions Judges, 11.

**APPOINTMENTS—**

- made under repealed Acts, saving of, 3.

**APPREHENSIONS—**

- of persons liable to be tried by Court-Martial, 488.
- to be reported by officers in charge of police-stations, 47.

**APPROVER—**

- corroboration of testimony of, 283, 284.
- deposition of, whether admissible after pardon withdrawn, 271.
- direction to jury as to evidence of, 283, 284.
- identity of, to be proved before deposition used against, 205.
- misdirection as to evidence of, 303.
- tender of pardon to, 301.
- weight to be attached to evidence of, 302, 303.
- when sanction under s. 195 is necessary before prosecution of, for perjury, 305.

**ARMS ACTS—**

- offences against, 21, 162—63.

**ARMS AND AMMUNITION ACT (XI OF 1878)—**

- trial of offences against, 21, 162-63.

**ARMY—**

- arrest of deserters from, without warrant, 40.
- persons belonging to, unless specially liable, exempt from serving as jurors or assessors, 296.

**ARMY ACT—**

- s. 41, p. 488.

**ARMY DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION ACT—**

- s. 147, p. 41.

**ARREARS—**

- of maintenance, payment of, 436.

**ARREST—**

- aid to persons making, 32.
- by private person, discharge after, 46.
- general provisions as to, 48.

**ARREST—continued.**

- by private person, 39—46.
  - search in case of, 39.
- by police, to prevent cognizable offences, 127.
- by police-officer, discharge after, 48.
- breaking open zenana to effect, 38.
- compensation by police-officer in Presidency-towns for groundless, 489-90.
- contents of warrant of, 57.
- continuance of warrant of, 57.
- detention of person after, 46.
- endorsement of warrant of, 50.
- evasion of, 36.
- execution of warrant of, 36, 37, 38.
- for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.
  - procedure on, 46, 163-64.
- for non-cognizable offence by officer not having possession of warrant, 37.
- form of warrant of, 57.
- general provisions as to warrant of, 36—39, 57—63.
- how made, 36.
- language of warrant of, 62.
- no unnecessary restraint to be used to prevent escape from, 38.
- of accused on discharge of sureties on bail-bond, 446.
  - by Magistrate trying case, 134.
  - on appeal from acquittal, 378.
- of lunatics by whom, 43.
- of persons at Aden, 62.
  - escaping to Aden, 62.
  - other than European British subjects escaping into British India, 167.
- of offender on failure to comply with conditions of suspension or revision of sentence, 357-58.
  - outside local jurisdiction, procedure on, 163.
  - escaping to any place in British India, 45.
- of vagabonds, habitual robbers, &c, 43.
- officer in charge of police-station may depute subordinate to, 45.
- officer in charge of police-station, 46.
- on breach of bond for appearance, 68.
- person arrested to be taken before Magistrate on, 46.
- police-officer making, to notify substance of warrant, 60.
- power to break open doors and windows to effect, 38.
- power to pursue and overtake person escaping from, 48.
- powers of police under Indian Articles of War to arrest deserters, &c., 44.
- provision for taking security on, 58.
- public when to aid police and Magistrates making, 32.
- punishment for resisting, 37.
- resistance to, 36.
- right of private defence against officer making, 37.
- search of persons after, 38.
- search under warrant of, 37.
  - resistance to, 37.
- seizure of weapons on making, 39.
- to be reported to District Magistrate, 47.
- under Merchant Shipping Act, 40.
- under warrant, substance of warrant to be notified, 37.
- warrant of, must bear seal of Court, 57.
  - may be executed anywhere in British India, 61.
  - must be signed, 57.
  - signature on, must not be affixed by stamp, 58.
  - to bear specifically name of person to be arrested, 58.
  - to whom ordinarily addressed, 59.
  - who may execute, 59.
- what may amount to, 135.
- when in lieu of summons, Court may issue warrant of, 67.







**ARREST—concluded.**

when death may not be caused to prevent escape from, 36.

when warrant of, may be addressed to landholders, &c., 59.

when wrongful, 37.

who may effect, under

Act VII (B.C.) of 1878, ss. 39, 40, 41, p. 44.

XIII of 1857, p. 44.

Reg. XX of 1817, s. 29, p. 44.

XXII of 1793, s. 20, p. 44.

without warrant, detention of, by police in case of, not to exceed 24 hours, 129.

person under, to be sent without delay before Magistrate, 129.

for non-cognizable offence on refusing to give name and address, 45.

provisions as to, 39—48.

without warrant under

Excise Act, 42.

Act VII of 1864, s. 24, p. 42.

I of 1882 (Mad.), s. 4, p. 42.

IV of 1879, ss. 48, 49, p. 42.

XI of 1878, s. 12, p. 42.

II (B. C.) of 1867, s. 11, p. 42.

III of 1880, s. 17, p. 42.

I of 1882, pp. 42-43.

**ARTICLES OF WAR (Indian)—**

provisions as to arrest under, 44.

**ASSAM—**

District Magistrates in, may be empowered to try offences not punishable with death, 21.

rules as to carrying out sentence of death in, 342.

trial by Court of Session in, to be by jury, 258.

trial of offences not punishable with death in, 21.

**ASSESSORS—**

annual revision of list of, 298.

appointment of new, where all are unable to attend, 267.

attending, list of, to be kept, 300.

choosing of, 267.

constitution of, on trial of Europeans or Americans, 413.

when European or American is charged jointly with one of another race, 414.

contents of lists of, 297.

delivery of opinions of, 29.

duty of, to inform Judge if they are personally acquainted with relevant fact, 277.

each of the, to state opinion orally, 291, 292.

effect of omission to revise list of, 472.

examination of, when personally acquainted with relevant fact, 277.

expenses of, 260.

for reasonable cause, may be excused for any particular Sessions, 299.

for trial of European British subjects, 405.

from whom chosen, 267.

in service of Government or Railway Co., power of Court to excuse attendance of, 299.

incapacity of, by reason of deafness, etc., 267.

Judge not bound to conform with opinions of, 291.

liability to serve as, 295.

lists of, 295, 298.

may aid in successive trials, 267.

on conviction, Judge to pass sentence in cases tried with, 291.

opinions of, to be recorded, 291.

how recorded, 292.

particulars to be mentioned in lists of, 297.

**ASSESSORS—continued.**

penalty for non-attendance of, 300.

how recovered, 300.

power of Sessions Court to summon another set of, 299.

preparation of lists of, 297.

procedure on disability of, to attend, 267.

where one of the, is unable to attend, 267.

where all the, are unable to attend, 267.

publication of lists of, 297.

rules for payment of, in Punjab, 262.

sessions trial to be with, or by jury, 257.

several offenders in succession may be tried with aid of same, 260.

summing up by Court on trial with, 291.

summons to, 67.

how served, 69.

to attend at adjourned sittings, 278.

to be summoned by District Magistrate on request of Sessions Judge, 298.

trial by jury of offence triable with effect of, 471.

appeal in case of, 472.

trial of offence with aid of jurors as, 257.

trial of offences where some are triable by jury and some with aid of, 257.

trial whether void by reason of incapacity of one of the, 257.

trial with, of offence triable by jury not invalid unless objection taken, 471.

view by, 277.

procedure on, 277.

warrant not to issue in lieu of summons for, 67.

who are exempted from serving as, 296.

**ASSISTANT CHEMICAL EXAMINER—**

report of, how used, 451.

**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS—**

powers conferrible on, 21, 22.

**ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—**

powers of, 135.

**ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, 135.****ASSISTANT SESSIONS JUDGE—**

appeal from, 22.

appeal from, in case of European British subject, 364.

to Court of Session, 364.

appointment of, 11.

cannot pass sentence of death, 22.

cognizance of offences by, 172.

confirmation of sentence of, 22, 341.

qualification of, to try European British subjects, 400.

sentences of, 22.

subordination of, to Sessions Judge, 16.

**ATTACHED PROPERTY—**

appeal lies from order refusing application for restoration of, 362.

**ATTACHMENT—**

appointment of receiver of absconder's property under, 65.

by Magistrate not empowered is void, 467.

claims to property under, 66.

effect of, as to subsequent attachment by Civil Court, 66.

by Civil Court after attachment by Magistrate, 66.

fees for, 50—65.

form of warrant of, 66.

general provisions as to, 63—67.

of moveable property which is subject of dispute, 123.

of property of absconder, 64.

power of High Court to direct defendant to be brought in on Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of, 438.





**ATTACHMENT**—*continued.*

restoration of property under, 667.

sale of property under, 65.

what property is liable to, in case of likelihood of breach of peace, 124.

withdrawal of, 67.

**ATTEMPT**—

to commit offence when compoundable, 314.

**ATTENDANCE**—

of accused, issue of process for, 194.

in person when dispensed with, 195.

of jurors or assessors at any particular Session, power of Court to excuse, 299.

of jurors or assessors in Government or Railway service when excused from, 299.

of witnesses in case of offences affecting administration of justice, 426.

on investigation by police, 134.

when dispensed with, 446.

**ATTORNEY**—

of High Court included in term "pleader," 6.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL**—

Advocate-General to have power of, as to informations, 175-76.

authenticated copies of proceeding, charges for, 486.

informations by, 175.

**AUTHORIZED PLEADER**—

who is an, 305-6.

**BAD LIVELIHOOD**—

security for good behaviour from persons of, 80.

**BAIL**—

accused when to be released on, in case of adjournment, 311.

application on discharge of sureties, 445.

arrest of accused released on insufficient, 445.

condition of, 444.

in case of bailable offence who may take, 442.

substitution of recognizances for, 442.

not to be excessive, 444.

power of High Court to direct admission to bail or reduction of, 444.

to increase, 445.

power to order sufficient, when first taken is insufficient, 445.

release by High Court of appellant on, pending appeal in lower Court, 378.

release of accused by District Magistrate or Sessions Court on, pending reference to High Court, 389.

by Presidency Magistrate on, pending appeal to High Court, 380.

on, or bond, 443.

from custody on execution of bail-bond, 445.

of person committing offence against administration of justice, 426.

of appellant on, pending appeal, 378.

to be fixed with due regard to circumstances, 444.

to be taken in case of bailable offence, 442.

when it may be taken in case of non-bailable offence, 442.

**BAILABLE OFFENCE**—

definition of, 7.

taking of bail in, 442.

**BANK OF MADRAS**—

exemption of certain officers from serving on jury, 294, 296.

**BARRISTER-AT-LAW**—

right of, to defend accused, 305-6.

when entitled to address Court in English, 306.

*See* ADVOCATE.

**BENCH OF MAGISTRATES—**

- appeal from, 364.
- appeal lies from, with 2nd or 3rd class powers, 364, 366.
- appointment of, 14.
- jurisdiction of, as to land disputes, 116.
- local jurisdiction of, 17.
- may employ clerk to prepare record, 257.
- ordinary powers of, 14.
- power of Local Government to frame rules as to, 15.
- rules for guidance of, 17.
- subordination of, to Sessions Judge to what extent, 16.
- to be deemed a Magistrate of highest class to which any member belongs, 14.
- whether competent to try cases under s. 145, p. 14.
- with 1st class powers, may try summarily if specially empowered, 249.

**BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES—**

- appointment of, 14.
- constitution of, rules as to, 15.
- differences amongst members of, rules as to, 15.
- each member of, to sign record, 256.
- in Presidency-towns regulated by Chief Magistrate, 17.
- notifications as to exercise of summary powers by, 251, 252, 253.
- with 2nd or 3rd class powers may be vested by Local Government with certain summary powers, 253.

**BENGAL—**

- rules as to carrying out sentence of death in, 342.
- copies of proceedings in, 485.
- expenses of complainants and witnesses in, 479.
- post-mortem* examinations in, 155-56.

**BENGAL EXCISE ACT—**

- s. 74, p. 26.

**BIAS—**

- Judge to be without, 491-92.

*See DISQUALIFYING INTEREST OF JUDGE.*

**BIGAMY—**

- prosecution for, 187-88.

**BOMBAY—**

- investigation into suspicious death in Presidency of, 154, 156.
- rules as to carrying out sentences of death in, 342.
- copies of proceedings in, 487.
- employment of public prosecutor in, 440.
- expenses of complainants and witnesses in, 480.
- post-mortem* examinations in, 156.
- summoning witnesses in Native States in, 480.
- transfer of cases by Governor-General in Council in, 465.

**BOMBAY (Town of)—**

- Code does not affect Commissioners of Police in, 1.
- Police in, 1.
- officer authorized to try petty offences in military bazars in, 1.
- village police-officers in, 2.

**BOMBAY COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS—**

- exercise of powers of, 17.

**BOND—**

- against breach of peace, right of accused in proceedings as to, where evidence has been partly recorded by another Magistrate, 319.
- arrest on breach of, 68.
- deposit of money or Government promissory notes instead of, 453.
- detention of complainant and witnesses for refusal to execute, for appearance after commitment of accused, 208.







**BOND—continued.**

- for appearance after commitment, 207.
  - before Magistrate after investigation, 150-51.
  - discharge of, 154.
  - on arrest without warrant under s. 57 in case of non-cognizable offence, 45.
  - of accused not to be taken from agent, 195.
- for good behaviour, 90.
  - amount of, to be reasonable, 81-82.
  - deposit not allowed in lieu of, 453.
  - for how long, 79-80.
  - from whom required, 79-80.
  - in case of minor, 88.
    - not to be excessive, 88.
    - order for, 88.
    - what is breach of, 90, 91.
    - who may require, 79-80.
- for keeping peace, amount of, to be reasonable, 81-82.
  - cancellation of, by Magistrate not empowered void, 468.
  - or be of good behaviour, contents of, 90.
    - discharge of sureties under, 93-94.
  - in case of minor, 88.
  - limit of, 77.
  - not to be excessive, 88.
  - on conviction, 75-76.
  - order for, 88.
  - otherwise than on conviction who may take, 77.
  - transfer of case by Magistrate not authorized to take, 317.
  - who may be required to give, 77.
- forfeiture of, 453.
- High Court has no power to refuse amount of, forfeited, 454.
- how enforced, 453, 454.
- levy of amount due on, to appear before High Court or Court of Sessions, 455.
- may be taken for appearance, 168.
- not to be excessive, 88-89.
- of sureties, cancellation of, 93, 94.
- on application by accused for transfer of case, to secure costs of prosecutor, 462.
- procedure on forfeiture of, 453.
- provisions as to, 453-55.
- refusal of witnesses or complainants to execute, 152.
- remission of penalty of, 454.
- taking of fresh security on cancellation of, 94.

**BOOK—**

- to be kept by officer in charge of police-station, 129, 130, 131.

**BOOKS—**

- power of High Court to make rules for keeping of, by subordinate Courts, 490.

**BOUNDARIES—**

- disputes as to, procedure on, 114.
- See SECURITY ; BAIL.*

**BREACH OF CONTRACT—**

- prosecution for criminal, 187.

**BREACH OF PEACE—**

- arrest of person called on to give security against, 85.
- as to immoveable property, local inquiry in case of likelihood of, 126-27.
  - costs of, 127.
  - proceedings in case of likelihood of, 114-23.
  - procedure in case of likelihood of, 114, 115, 116.
  - who may have orders, 114.
- attachment of property in case of likelihood of, 123.
- costs of proceedings in case of likelihood of, 127.
- cross-examination in proceedings to prevent, 87.

**BREACH OF PEACE—continued.**

evidence in proceedings as to giving security against, 86—88.

likelihood of, in respect of easements, 124.

procedure on, 124—26.

procedure in case of dispute likely to cause, 114.

in proceedings as to giving security against, 186—88.

public to aid Magistrates and Police in preventing, 32.

security against, 75—78.

not to be demanded from one person to prevent another committing, 89.

whether Magistrate can act on evidence as to, taken by his predecessor, 319.

**BREACH OF TRUST—**

place of trial in case of criminal, 160.

**BRITISH BURMA—**

District Magistrates in, may be empowered to try offences not punishable with death, 21.

expenses of witnesses and complainants in, 484.

hearing of appeal by special Court in case transferred by it to Judicial Commissioner of, 463.

jurisdiction in case of European British subjects, 159.

prosecutors in, 440.

Recorder of Rangoon when to be deemed a High Court for, 163.

trial of European British subjects before Sessions Courts to be by jury in, 258.

**BRITISH INDIA—**

arrest and removal of persons other than European British subjects escaping into, 167.

issue of warrant or summons in respect of offence committed outside, 163.

jurisdiction as to offences committed out of, 161.

liability of British subjects for offences committed out of, 164, 165.

Political Agent to certify when offence committed in foreign territory may be tried in, 165.

power of Magistrate under Extradition Act to issue warrant for person accused of having committed offence out of, 168.

trial of British subjects for offences committed out of, 161.

**BRITISH SUBJECTS—**

liability of, for offences committed out of British India, 164-65.

trial of offences committed out of British India by, 161.

*See EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.*

**BUILDING—**

included in term "place," 8.

removal or repair of dangerous, 97, 98, 101.

**BUOY—**

police to prevent injury or removal of, 128.

**BURMA—**

language of Courts of, 324.

*See BRITISH BURMA.*

**CACHAR—**

powers of Deputy Commissioner in, 21.

**CALENDAR—**

in case of conviction to be submitted by Subordinate Magistrate within 24 hours, 334.

**CAMPING GROUNDS—**

conditions of order as to nuisance in, 98.

included in term public place, 98.

**CALLING—**

for records of inferior Courts, 382—85.

**CANAL—**

public to aid police, &c., in preventing injury to, 32.





**CANCELLATION—**

- of bond for keeping peace, 93.
- by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.
- of order as to possession of land, 114, 115.
- of order for maintenance of wife on proof of adultery, 434.
- of powers of Magistrates, 31.
- of remission or suspension of sentence, 357-58.
- arrest after, 357-58.
- of surety-bond, procedure on, 93-94.
- taking of fresh security on, 94.

**CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE—**

- a Magistrate of a Subdivision, 11.
- when deemed a Magistrate of Division, 13.

**CANTONMENTS—**

- Code not to apply to officers authorized to try petty offences in, 1.
- service of process in, 49, 59.

**CANTONMENTS ACT (III OF 1880)—**

- arrest without warrant under, 42.
- s. 3, pp. 11, 13.
- s. 11, p. 49.

**CAPITAL SENTENCE—**

- execution of, 342-43.
- postponement of execution of, in case of pregnant woman, 343.

**CAUSE—**

- accused may show, against order by Court of Sessions or District Magistrate committing him on revision, 385.
- contents of order to show, why security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace should not be taken, 83.

**CAUSING HURT—**

- not compoundable, 312.

**CAUTION—**

- free statement not to be prevented by, 139,
- not necessary before examining accused, 307.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES—**

- District Magistrate in, may be empowered to try offences not punishable with death, 21.
- trial of offences not punishable with death in, 21.

**CEPI CORPUS—**

- power of High Court to order defendant to be brought in on Sheriff's return of, to writ of attachment, 438.

**CERTIFICATE—**

- as to capacity of lunatic prisoners to make defence, by Inspector-General of Prisons, 422.
- by Visitors of Jails, 422.
- receivable in evidence, 422.
- by Court of correctness of record of examination of accused, 329.
- effect of absence of, 329-30.
- need not be signed by prisoner, 330.
- of High Court's order on revision, 398.
- of High Court as to judgment or order passed on appeal to be sent to lower Court, 375.
- of Chief Court, Punjab, 375-76.
- rules as to, 375-77.
- under Act XXVII of 1860 not proof of possession of immoveable property, 122.

**CHALLENGE TO JUROR—**

- decision as to, be recorded, 265.
- to be final, 265.
- right of, in High Court, grounds of, 265.
- in Sessions Court, grounds of, 265.

**CHANNEL—**

jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrate over, leading to Presidency-town, 17.  
order for removal of nuisance from public, 97.

**CHAPTER—**

meaning of, 8.

**CHARGE—**

accused entitled to get free copy of, 202.

addition in nature of alteration of, 217.

of head of, 217.

adjournment of trial after alteration of, 218.

alteration of, 216.

alteration of, after commitment, 215.

to be read and explained to accused, 216.

alteration in, how and when to be made, 218.

to offence requiring sanction, 219.

conviction for minor offence not mentioned in, 229.

copy of, to be given free of cost, 202.

description of offence in, 212-13.

effect of adding new, where sanction becomes necessary, 219.

absence of, 219.

alteration of, when sanction becomes necessary, 219.

entry on, by High Court that it is unsustainable, 260-61.

errors in, 213-16.

imperfect, 215.

irregularity in, 472.

material error in, 219.

omission to frame, 471.

vagueness of, 213-17.

withdrawal of, 232.

entry on unsustainable, is not an acquittal, 261.

errors in, how and when rectified, 215.

explanation of, to be explicit, 259.

expunging, before plea of prisoner, 216.

forms of, 210-20.

*See FORMS, SCHEDULE V.*

framing of, by Magistrate on enquiry, 202.

general provisions as to, 210-32.

if imperfect may be altered in High Court by Clerk of Crown, 215.

in alternative, 202, 205, 220.

in alternative where it is doubtful what offence has been committed, 227.

in High Courts and Sessions Courts to be read out and explained, 259.

in Sessions cases, copy of, to be furnished to accused, 202.

framing of, 202.

in case of alternative charge of giving false evidence, 202.

in case of persons implicated in same offence, 202.

opposing factions not to be tried on one, 202.

to be explained to accused, 202.

to be forwarded to Sessions or High Court, 208.

to declare offence of which person is charged, 202.

when to be read and explained, 259.

in summons-cases, conviction on confession of truth of, 233.

procedure when accused does not admit truth of, 233.

substance of, to be stated to accused, 233.

not necessary to frame a formal, 233.

in warrant-cases, framing of, 242.

not confined to charges in complaint, 243.

joinder of, with others, 202-3, 220-32.

language of, 211.

manner of offence to be stated in, 213.

meaning of term, 202, 210, 214.

members of rival factions not to be tried for rioting on joint, 202.

necessity for certainty and accuracy in, 213-17.

new trial in case of material error in, 219.







**CHARGE—continued.**

- of having made two contradictory statements whether a good charge, 284.
- of minor offence, framing of, 230.
- of one offence, and conviction for another, 229.
- of previous conviction, form of, 212.
- omission to read and explain, 215.
- omission to set out each offence under separate head in, how and when remediable, 217.
- omission to set out previous charge in, how remedied, 211-12.
- order by Court of appeal or revision for framing of, 471.
- power to alter, to be exercised with caution, 216.
- previous conviction should form separate head of, 212.
  - to be set out in, 211.
- procedure on commitment without, 215.
  - with imperfect, 215.
- quashing of conviction on invalid, 219.
- remission of fee on copies of, 216.
- right to recall witness after alteration of, 219.
- separate for each distinct offence, 220.
- separate sentence should be passed on each head of, 334.
- specific name of offence sufficient description in, 211.
- three offences of same kind within year may be charged together in, 221.
  - to be explained, 202.
- to be forwarded with commitment, 208.
- to be read and explained to accused, 243.
- to contain particulars of time, place, and person, 212.
  - separate head for each offence, 216.
- to give notice of what accused is charged, 213-17.
- to jury, 278-79.
- to jury, heads of, to be recorded, 332.
  - to be recorded accurately, 334.
  - need not be reduced to writing before delivery, 334.
- See CHARGE TO JURY.*
- to state offence, 202-11.
- trial upon alternative, 227-28.
- verdict to be given on each, 285.
- what is implied in, 211.
- when conviction valid for offence not in, 229.
- when it is doubtful what offence has been committed, 227.
- when new trial directed after alteration of, 218.
- when offence has no specific name, 211.
- when offence proved is included in offence in, 229.
- when trial may proceed immediately after alteration of, 218.
  - suspended, 218.
- whether Court may add new, 217.
- withdrawal of, on conviction on one of several charges, 232.
  - effect of, 232.
- words in, to be taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable, 213.

**CHARGE TO JURY, 278-79.**

- copy of heads to be annexed to petition of appeal, 370.
- duty of Judge in making, 278-79.
- finding and sentence where reversible by reason of misdirection in, 472.
- heads of, to contain what, 334.
  - to be recorded, 279, 332, 334.
- Judge to sum up evidence in, 279.
  - to record heads of, 332.
- need not be reduced to writing before delivery, 334.
- rules as to copies of, 485.
- to be for acquittal where no evidence, 279.
- when to be delivered, 278.

**CHARGES—**

- joinder of, 220-232.
- (A. H., C. P. C.)

**CHARTER ACT—**

saving of, 175.  
s. 15, p. 368.

**CHEMICAL EXAMINER—**

report of, how used in evidence, 451.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER—**

included in "Local Government," 11.

**CHIEF COURT—**

"Chief Justice" includes Senior Judge of, 6.  
of Punjab, evidence how recorded in, 331.  
of Punjab is a High Court, 5, 256.  
of Punjab, military men, unless excused, liable to serve as jurors in, 296.  
of Punjab, rules as to certifying appellate judgments or orders of, to lower Courts, 375-76.  
as to commitment of European British subjects, 402.

**CHIEF JUSTICE—**

includes Senior Judge of Chief Court, 6.  
to appoint time of criminal sessions of High Court, 301.

**CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE—**

appeals to, 17.  
execution of warrant for levy of fine after endorsement by, 350.  
may require production of letters or telegrams from postal or telegraph departments, 70.  
power of, to attach property of absconder, 64.  
powers of, 17.  
postponement by, of issue of process on complaint, 191.  
regulation of Benches by, 17.  
See PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

**CHILD—**

order for maintenance of, 433.  
who are competent to make, 433.  
grounds for making, 433.  
allowance under when payable, 433.  
enforcement of order for, 433.  
penalty for disobedience of, 433.  
grounds for refusing, 434.  
grounds for cancellation of, 434.

**CHOTA NAGPORE—**

power of Deputy Commissioner in, 21.

**CIVIL COURT—**

decree of, Magistrate's duty to uphold, 120-21.  
effect of subsequent attachment by, 66.  
inquiries by, regarding offences against administration of justice, 424.  
jurisdiction of, as to nuisances, 101.  
power of, to complete inquiry as to offence committed before itself and commit to High Court or Sessions Court, 427.  
procedure of, in case of offences committed before itself or brought to its notice in judicial proceeding, 427-28.  
in case of contempt, 428.  
Registrar or Sub-Registrar when to be considered a, 430.  
suit will not lie in, to question order of Magistrate for discontinuance of nuisance, 109.  
when to exercise powers of Magistrate, 427.

**CIVIL FORCE—**

dispersion of unlawful assembly by, 95.

**CIVIL JAIL—**

removal from, of accused or convicted persons to criminal jail, 478.





**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT XIV OF 1882)—**

persons exempted under ss. 640, 641, also exempted from service as jurors, 296.  
provisions of, as to certain offences committed before Civil Court, 182.

**CIVIL SUIT—**

for declaration of right after order for removal of public nuisance, 103.  
for maintenance not passed by Magistrate's order, 436.

**CIVIL SURGEON—**

deposition of, in presence of accused, may be subsequently used in any proceeding, 450.  
evidence of, as to alleged lunatics, 415.  
examination of lunatics by, 415.  
of dead body by, 154-55.

**CLAIMANT—**

in respect of property seized by police, hearing of claim of, 459.  
procedure on non-appearance of, after proclamation, 460-61.

**CLASSES—**

of Courts, 10.

**CLERICAL ERROR—**

in judgment may be altered, 335.

**CLERK—**

may be allowed by Local Government to prepare records, &c., of Benches in summary trials, 256.

**CLERK OF CROWN—**

appointment of, 6.  
charge, record, etc., to be forwarded with commitment to, 208.  
discretion of, as to preparation of jury lists, 294.  
list of witnesses furnished by accused to, 203.  
may alter imperfect charge in High Court, 215.  
no appeal or review from decision of, as to jury lists, 294.  
power of, to summon witnesses of accused to appear in High Court, 206.  
publication by, of lists of jurors, 294.  
sending records to, when European British subject is committed for trial to High Court, 401.  
swearing of affidavits before, 476.  
to prepare lists of jurors in High Courts, 293.

**COCHIN—**

trial of European British subjects in, 403.

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—**

commencement of, 1.  
local extent of, 1.  
not to affect  
Commissioners of Police in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 1.  
heads of villages in Presidency of Madras, 2.  
local or special law, etc., 1.  
officers authorized in military bazars to try petty offences in Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, 1.  
police in Calcutta and Bombay, 1.  
police in town of Madras under ss. 174, 175, and 176, p. 2.  
village police-officers in Presidency of Bombay, 2.  
references in other enactments to, 3.

**COGNIZABLE CASE—**

definition of, 7.  
information to police to be reduced into writing in, 129-30.  
to be read over and signed, 129.  
substance of, to be entered in book, 130.  
penalty for giving false information in, 130.

**COGNIZABLE CASES—**

police investigation in, 131-32.  
refusal to sign information in, 130.

**COGNIZABLE OFFENCE—**

definition of, 7.

information as to design to commit, 127-28.

**COGNIZABLE OFFENCES—**

arrest by police to prevent commission of, 128.

information as to, to be communicated to police, 128.

prevention of, by police, 127, 128.

**COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCE—**

by Additional Sessions Judges, 172.

by Assistant Sessions Judges, 172.

by District or Subdivisional Magistrates, 171.

by High Court, 175.

by Joint Sessions Judges, 172.

by Magistrates, 169.

by Magistrates of 1st class, 171.

by Sessions Judges, 172.

on complaint, 169, 188-94.

on information by persons other than police-officers, 169.

on petitions sent by post, 171.

on police report, 169.

on suspicion or knowledge of Magistrate, 169.

**COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES—**

proceedings of Magistrate taking, under s. 191 (c) void if not empowered, 468.

sanction when necessary for, 176.

under s. 191 (a) or (b) by Magistrate not empowered, 467.

**COINAGE—**

procedure in case of previous conviction of offences against, 316.

**COLLECTOR—**

preparation of lists of jurors and assessors by, 297.

saving of powers of, 2.

**COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS—**

exempted from serving as juror, 296.

**COLLECTOR OF REVENUE—**

exempted from serving as juror, 296.

**COLLECTOR'S COURTS—**

saving of powers of, 2.

**COMMENCEMENT—**

of Criminal Procedure Code, 1.

of proceedings before Magistrate, 194.

of sentences in case of conviction of several offences in one trial, 27.

**COMMISSION FOR EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES, 446-50.**

adjournment of enquiry or trial for issue of, 450.

admissibility of evidence taken on, 448.

attendance of witnesses on, 446.

circumstances justifying issue of, 446-47.

under which issued, 446.

cross-examination and re-examination on, 448-49.

evidence how taken on, 446.

examination by interrogatories on, 448-49.

in case of *pardanashin* women, 447.

in case witnesses residing in Native States, 446.

issue of, 446.

issue of, by District Magistrate on application of Subordinate Magistrate, 449.







**COMMISSION FOR EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—continued.**

- may be used by either party, 449.
- objection to evidence before, 448.
- power of Subordinate Magistrate to apply to District Magistrate for issue of, 449.
- power of High Court under 39 and 40 Vict., c. 46, s. 3, to issue, 448.
- procedure under, 446.
- remand pending execution and return of, 310.
- return of, 449.
- should seldom be resorted to in criminal cases, 447.
- to whom issued, 446.
- when witnesses are in Presidency-towns, 448.
- who may issue, 446.
- witnesses, dispensing with attendance of, 446.
  - in Native States, examination of, on, 446.
  - in Presidency-towns, examination of, on, 446.

**COMMISSION FROM GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—**

- power of High Court to direct prisoner to be brought before, for examination or trial, 438.

**COMMISSION OF INQUIRY—**

- as to mind of alleged lunatic prisoner, 422.
- appointment and constitution of, 422.
- power of, to order discharge or detention of lunatic, 423.

**COMMISSIONED OFFICER—**

- power of, to disperse unlawful assembly in absence of Magistrate, 96.
- when may be called on to disperse unlawful assembly, 95-6.

**COMMISSIONER—**

- to administer oaths in Chancery Courts in England or Ireland, 476.
- to take affidavits, swearing affidavits before, 476.
- in Courts of Record, 476.

**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—**

- execution of warrant by, 62.
- in Madras and Bombay not affected by Code, 1.
- procedure by, when person arrested under warrant is brought before him, 63.
- warrant, may be forwarded to, for execution outside jurisdiction, 61.
- when person arrested under warrant may be taken before, 623.

**COMMISSIONER OF SIND—**

- power conferred on Local Government as to lunatics extended to, 416, 423.
- power of, to appoint Subdivisional Magistrates, 13.

**COMMISSIONERS—**

- exempted from serving as jurors, 296.

**COMMIT—**

- for trial, power of Local Government to empower Magistrate to, 195-96.
- who may, 195.

**COMMITMENT—**

- absence of, 173.
- acceptance of irregular, 469.
- accused to be discharged if no grounds for, 199.
  - to give list of witnesses before, 203.
- bond for attendance of complainant and witnesses after, 207.
- by Civil and Revenue Courts to Sessions or High Courts, 427.
  - procedure on, 427-28.
- by competent Magistrate only to be quashed by High Court on point of law, 205.
- by High Court on revision, 385.
- by incompetent Magistrate void, 196, 206.

**COMMITMENT—continued.**

- by Magistrate after charge drawn up, 316.
- not empowered, acceptance of, 206.
- by Sessions Courts on revision, 385.
- cases of irregularities in, 469-70.
- charge to be framed on Magistrate finding ground for, 202.
- committing Magistrate or District Magistrate may be directed to tender pardon after, 303.
- custody of accused after, 210.
- effect of absence of, in Sessions Court, 173.
- for trial by District Magistrate on revision, 385.
- form of, notice of, 208-9.
- form of warrant of, 402.
- ground for quashing, 205-6.
- High Court only can quash, 205.
- made irregularly how validated, 469.
- Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after, 210.
- object of, 172.
- objections to, 173.
- of accused by Magistrate to whom case has been referred for enhancement, 318.
- who appears to have been insane at time of committing offence, 418.
- of case referred for enhancement of sentence, 316.
- of European British subject to High Court, instructions to Magistrates as to, 401.
- of European British subject when to High Court, 401.
- when to Sessions Court, 401.
- of habitual offender against coinage, stamp-law or property, 316-17.
- of co-offenders, 202.
- of person to whom pardon has been tendered, 304.
- on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate, partly by another, 318.
- on imperfect charge, procedure on, 215.
- order for, when to be made, 204.
- on revision in case triable exclusively by Court of Sessions, 385.
- Presidency Magistrates not to record reasons for, 204.
- procedure on inquiry preparatory to, 196.
- proof of want of jurisdiction to make, 173.
- quashing of, if made without jurisdiction, 196, 469.
- recording reasons for, 204.
- Sessions Court to take cognizance of offence upon, 172.
- statement of reasons for, 204-5.
- subsequent list of witnesses after, 203.
- summoning witnesses of accused after, 206.
- taking of evidence in inquiry preparatory to, 196.
- to bear signature of Magistrate, 204.
- to High Court, charge, record, &c., to be forwarded to Clerk of Crown with, 208.
- to High Court, English translation of record to be forwarded with, 208.
- to High Court of person charged jointly with European British subject outside Presidency-towns, 205.
- to High Court, copy of warrant of, to be sent to Clerk of Crown, 401.
- rules as to, 401-3.
- to Sessions Court, object of, 172.
- to Sessions or High Court on inquiry or trial before Magistrate, 315.
- to Sessions Court, charge, record, &c., to be forwarded to Court with, 208.
- transmission of, to Sessions Court, 203.
- under s. 436, without accused having opportunity of showing cause is illegal, 386.
- warrant to be sent with, 401.
- when and to whom to be notified, 208.
- who may order, 195.
- without charge, procedure on, 215.
- without examination of accused or his witnesses whether illegal, 195.
- without jurisdiction, acceptance of, 173.
- void, 468.





**COMMITTAL—**

- of person refusing to answer questions or produce document, 430.
- to jail on discharge of sureties, 445.
- on failure to give additional bail, 445.
- to High Court of person committing offence against administration of justice, 427.

**COMMITTING MAGISTRATE—**

- examination of accused by, to be tendered by prosecution in Sessions Court, 268.
- may be directed to tender pardon to accomplice, 303.
- whether Court may refer to depositions before Magistrate if not put in, 270.

**COMMUTATION—**

- of sentences, 357-58.

**COMPENSATION—**

- award of, complaint being made to police, 4.
- on acquittal in summons-cases, 234-35.
- cannot be given under s. 119, p. 230.
- for frivolous complaint, no appeal from order for, 238.
- for groundless arrest in Presidency-towns by police-officer, order for, 489-90.
- to be recovered as fine, 490.
- simple imprisonment on default of payment of, 490.
- not to be awarded to innocent purchaser of stolen property, 485.
- not to be given to complainant in addition to fine, 485.
- payment of, out of fine, 484.
- payment of, to be taken into account in subsequent civil suit in respect of same matter, 237, 485.
- recovery of, 237.
- where complaint is frivolous or vexatious, 237.
- whether composition of offence is a bar to order for, 314.
- or to prosecution under s. 211 of Penal Code, 314.

**COMPETENT COURT—**

- effect of acquittal by, 458-59.
- conviction by, 458-59.

**COMPLAINANT—**

- acquittal in summons-case on non-appearance of, 236.
- adjournment on his notifying intention to apply for transfer of case, 465.
- complaint not to be dismissed without examination of, 193.
- detention of, in custody, 152.
- in custody for refusal to execute bond for attendance at Sessions or High Court, 208.
- dismissal of prosecution without examination of, 189.
- examination of, 188.
- to be reduced to writing, 188.
- before Presidency Magistrate, 188.
- in inquiry, 196.
- in summons-cases, 233.
- in warrant-cases, 239.
- fee for examination of, 189.
- from Mofussil, rules as to expenses of, in High Court, 490.
- if recusant, may be forwarded to Magistrate in custody, 152.
- in cases of contempt of lawful authority who is, 237.
- in summons-cases, acquittal on non-appearance of, 236.
- adjournment on non-appearance of, 236.
- examination of, 233.
- may be ordered to give compensation, 237.
- non-appearance of, 236.
- power of Magistrate to stop proceedings where there is no, 237.
- in warrant-cases, discharge of accused, because of absence of, 248.
- evidence of, 239.
- summoning witnesses of, 239.
- when accused may be discharged in absence of, 239.

**COMPLAINANT—continued.**

- Magistrate not bound to wait till end of day before discharging accused, because of absence of, 249.
- to wait till end of day before acquitting on non-appearance of, 236.
- may be required to give recognizance for appearance, 152.
- need not accompany police, 152.
- non-appearance of, after some evidence taken, 236.
- not to be subjected to unnecessary restraint, 152.
- penalty for refusal by, to execute bond, 152.
- provisions as to expenses of, 479—84.
- rules for examination of, 196—97.
- taking of bond for appearance of, after commitment of accused, 207.
- when permitted to withdraw complaint in summons-cases, 237.
- who is, in case of contempt of lawful authority of public servant, 239.
- withdrawal of charge by, 232.
- effect of, 232.

**COMPLAINT—**

- charge in warrant-cases not confined to charges in, 243.
- compensation in case of frivolous, 234.
- definition of, 170—89.
- dismissal of, 192.
- after transfer, 192.
- whether equivalent to acquittal, 192.
- without examination of all witnesses, 189.
- dismissed under s. 203, further inquiry ordered on revision by High Court or Sessions Court into, 386.
- does not include report of police-officer, 4.
- effect of irregularity in, 472.
- findings not limited to, in Sessions cases, 235.
- in case of contempts of lawful authority, 170.
- against State, 170.
- offences against public justice, 170.
- in respect of abduction of females, procedure on, 489.
- adultery and enticing married woman, what amounts to, 187.
- in writing, procedure on, 188.
- transfer of case on, 188.
- inquiry as to truth of, not to be referred to police indiscriminately, 192.
- Magistrate receiving and issuing summons thereon acts judicially, 170.
- may be both frivolous and false, 235—38.
- meaning of, 4.
- not to be dismissed till examination of complainant, 193.
- of Court, prosecution on, 176.
- of criminal breach of trust, who may make, 187.
- of defamation, 187.
- of offence, application for maintenance is not, 434.
- of offences relating to marriage, 187.
- of public servant not liable to stamp, 189.
- prosecution on, 176.
- order or compensation on frivolous or vexations, 237.
- power of Magistrate to order investigation as to truth of, 191.
- power to stop proceedings when not instituted on, 237.
- procedure of Magistrate taking cognizance of offence on, 188—94.
- where Magistrate distrusts truth of, 191.
- reference by Magistrate to police to enquire as to truth of, 191—92.
- to Subordinate Magistrate as to truth of, 192.
- to police by Magistrate taking cognizance on, 191.
- rehearing of case after dismissal of, 194.
- return of, by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of, 191.
- stamp on, 189.
- to be received by Court, 190.
- to Magistrates, 188—94.







**COMPLAINT—continued.**

- to Magistrate not competent to take cognizance to be returned, 191.
- under s. 195, meaning of, 181-82.
- what amounts to, within meaning of s. 195, pp. 181-82.
- what is a case instituted on, 238.
- who may take cognizance of offences on, 169.
- who may make, in respect of adultery or enticing married woman, 187.
- withdrawal of, in summons-cases, 236-37.
- withdrawn cannot be revived, 237.

**COMPOSITION—**

- of offence amounts to acquittal, 314.
- of offence, no bar to order for compensation, 314.
- or to prosecution under s. 211 of Penal Code, 314.
- of offences 312-14.
- effect of, 314.

**COMPOUNDABLE OFFENCES—**

- discharge of accused in case of charge of, where complainant does not appear, 248.
- what are, 312-14.

**COMPOUNDING OFFENCE—**

- by minors, idiots, and lunatics, 314.
- provisions as to, 312-14.

**CONFERMENT—**

- of powers on Magistrates, 30.

**CONFESSIONS—**

- cases relating to admissibility of, 269.
- caused by inducement, 309.
- corroboration of, when necessary, 143.
- effect of defect in memo. as to, 143.
- in language other than that of Court, 142.
- instructions regarding recording of, 144-46.
- irregularities in recording, 470.
- made to police-officer, 309.
- made in custody and not before Magistrate, 309.
- meaning of, 143.
- memorandum as to, 141.
- no penalty for refusing to sign, 142.
- obtained through offer of inducement or threat by police, 139-40.
- of co-prisoner, evidence of, 268-69.
- police-officer not to be present during recording of, 144-46.
- though a Magistrate may not take, 141.
- presumption as to taking of, 143.
- procedure as to, in case of joint trials, 143.
- procedure in taking, 141-43.
- proof of, 269.
- proof of, in joint trials, 143.
- provisions of Evidence Act as to, 139-40.
- retraction of, 270.
- taking of, by Magistrates, 141.
- time before which Magistrate must take, 141.
- to police-officer not admissible, 139.
- to be signed, 141.
- to be translated in Sessions Court, 270.

**CONFINEMENT—**

- issue of warrant to search for persons in wrongful, 73.
- of juvenile offenders in reformatories, 355.
- of persons acquitted on ground of lunacy, 421.
- of persons forming part of unlawful assembly by commissioned officers, 95-96.
- by Magistrates, 96.

**CONFIRMATION—**

- aggregate of sentences under s. 35, in case of simultaneous conviction of several offences, is a single sentence for purpose of, 28, 365.
- of sentence, appeal from Assistant Sessions Judge in case requiring, 364.
- of sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate acting under s. 34, p. 341.
- of sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate under s. 34, power of Sessions Court on, 341.
- of sentence of death, communication of, to Sessions Court, 340.
  - procedure in case of difference of opinion on submission for, 340.
  - order for, not to be made till expiration of period of appeal, 339.
  - powers of High Court on case of submission for, 339.
  - to be signed by two Judges, 340.
  - submission of sentence for, 338—41.
- of sentences of Sessions Judges, Additional and Joint Sessions Judges, 22.
- of sentences of Assistant Sessions Judges, 22.

**CONFLICT OF DECISION—**

- Courts to follow decision of their own High Court in case of, 396.

**CONSENT—**

- of accused where proceedings are bad, 383.
- whether a remedy in case of defect of proceedings, 396.

**CONSTITUTION—**

- of Criminal Courts, 10—20.
- of jury in nuisance cases, 104—5.

**CONTEMPT OF COURT—**

- accused forwarding to Magistrate in case of, 424.
- appeal from conviction under s. 480, pp. 429—31.
  - to whom, 431.
  - record in case of, 429.
- appeal from conviction in case of, 431.
- apology, discharge of person charged with, on making, 430.
- attendance of witnesses in case of, when offender charged by Court of Sessions, 426.
- bail, release of offender on, 426.
- charge of, before Court of Sessions must be specific, 426.
- Civil Court, enquiry into offence committed before, 424.
  - investigation by, 424.
  - procedure in case of, 428-29.
- committal of offender, 424-29.
  - to High Court, 427.
  - of witnesses for, 430.
- committed in another Court, transfer of case of, to Magistrate, 429.
- Court of Sessions, power of, to charge person for, committed before itself, 426.
  - Small Causes, appeal from conviction for, by, 430-31.
- Criminal Court, enquiry into case of, committed before itself, 424.
- custody, forwarding accused to Magistrate in, 429-30.
- detention of persons committing, 428.
- discharge of accused for, on submission or apology, 430.
- discharge of accused on submission of apology, 430.
- failure of juror to attend when summoned is a, 295.
- fine in certain cases of, 428.
- form of warrant of commitment in case of, when fine imposed, 429.
- forwarding accused in custody to Magistrate, 429-30.
- High Court, committal to, of person accused of, 427.
- imprisonment of witnesses for, 430.
- inquiring into case of, 424.
- Judges who may try cases of, committed before themselves, 431.
- Magistrate forwarding accused in custody to in case of, 429-30.
  - inquiry by, into case of, 424.
- nature of imprisonment in case of conviction for, 428.
- of High Court, jurisdiction in case of, 9.





**CONTEMPT OF COURT—continued.**

- of lawful authority of public servants, sanction in case of, 176.
- powers of Registrars and Sub-Registrars in respect of, 430.
- procedure in cases of, 428.
- procedure in case of, where Court considers accused should be tried by a Magistrate, 429.
- power of Presidency Magistrate to deal with case of, 431.
- Sessions Court to charge person for, committed before itself, 426.
- preliminary inquiry into case of, 424.
- Presidency Magistrate, cases of, before, 431
- refusal to answer questions or produce documents when a, 430.
- record in certain cases of, 421.
- Registrar appointed under Act III of 1877, case of, before, 430.
- appeal from conviction by, 431.
- Revenue Court, inquiry into, before, 424.
- procedure in case of, 427, 428.
- security for appearance of person charged with, 429-30.
- submission, discharge of person charged with, on making, 430.
- Sub-Registrar, case of, before, 430.
- appeal from conviction by, 430.
- what amounts to, 428.
- witnesses to act of, attendance of, 426.
- imprisonment of, for, 430.

**CONTEMPT OF LAWFUL AUTHORITY—**

- of public servant, prosecution for, 176.

**CONTINUANCE—**

- of powers of officer transferred, 31.

**CONTINUING OFFENCE—**

- place of trial of, 162.
- what is, 162.

**CONTRABAND SALT—**

- arrest without warrant for being in possession of, 42.

**CONTRACT—**

- prosecution for criminal breach of, 187.

**CONTRADICTING—**

- police-officer by police-diaries, 152-53.

**CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS—**

- presumption to be made in favour of reconciliation of, 228.
- trial for perjury in respect of, 228.

**CONVICT—**

- admission of, to jail, 444.
- by whom information must be given of resort of escaped, 35.
- execution of sentence on escaped, 354.
- licence to, to be at large under Act V of 1871, p. 358.

**CONVICTION—**

- an order under s. 123, directing a person to be detained until he gives security is not a, 363-64.
- by competent Court, effect of previous, 358.
- by incompetent Court, effect of previous, 359.
- execution of sentence of fine in default where accused is after execution to undergo further substantive sentences, 355.
- for abetment on charge of committing the offence whether lawful, 230.
- in contempt-cases to whom appeal lies, 431.
- in High and Sessions Courts on plea of guilty, 259.
- in summons-case on admission of truth of accusation, 233.
- \* to be reported by Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrate, 235.
- in warrant-cases, 247.
- lower Court cannot quash its own, 316.

**CONVICTION—continued.**

- Magistrate bound to pass some sentence on, 248.
- of co-prisoners, 268-69.
- of Government servants, rules as to giving information of, 235.
- of Military offenders, procedure on, 247.
  - to be reported to Military authorities, 331, 332.
- of minor offence included in offence charged, 229.
  - to which offence charged is reduced, 229.
- of offence punishable with death, judgment in case of, 332.
- of several offences at one trial, 27.
- on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another, 319.
  - may be set aside by High Court or District Magistrate, 319.
- on invalid charge, quashing of, 219.
- on plea of guilty, 243.
- on testimony of accomplices, 283.
- on uncorroborated evidence, 269.
- proof of previous, 451.
- security for keeping the peace on, 75.
- sentence on, in cases tried with assessors, 291.
- Sessions Judge to pass sentence on, 288.
- Subordinate Magistrates to report to District Magistrate every case of, 334.
- when a bar to subsequent trial, 358.
- when Presidency Magistrates must state reasons for, 336.
- whether Court has power to review or alter its own, 316.
  - without jurisdiction, effect of omission to order new trial in setting aside, 374.

**COORG—**

- trial of offences not punishable with death in, 21.

**COPIES—**

- of depositions and exhibits before Political Agents when evidence, 168.
- of proceedings, provisions as to, 485.
  - rules and orders as to, 485-88.
- of proceedings, &c., when to be furnished free, 336-37.
- of proceedings, who are entitled to, 485.

**COPY—**

- of evidence before Magistrate of supplementary witnesses to be free of cost, 210.
- of finding and sentence of Sessions Court to be sent to District Magistrate, 388.

**CORONER'S ACT, IV OF 1871, p. 157.****CORPSE—**

- disinterment of, 157.
- post-mortem* examination of, 155.

**COSTS—**

- deposit of, for summoning witnesses in summons-cases, 233.
- in case of disputes as to immoveable property, order for, 127.
- of quartering police in disturbed districts, 94.
- recoverable as fines, 127.

**COUNCIL—**

- of Governor-General, ordinary Members and Officers of Justice of Peace, 19.

**COUNSEL—**

- conduct of prosecution by, 258.
- not to be especially empowered by Magistrate when retained by public prosecutor, 258.
- public or private prosecutor may avail himself of services of, 442.
- services of, may be retained by public prosecutor, 258.

*See ADVOCATE, PLEADER.*

**COUNTERFEIT COIN—**

- instrument for making, search for, 71-72.
- search for, 71-72.







**COUNTERFEIT STAMPS—**

search for, 71, 72.

**COURTS—**

cross-examination of witnesses called by, 246.

established by Royal Charter, refusal to answer questions or produce documents is a contempt of, 430.

examination of witnesses called by, 476.

insult to, 429.

interruption of proceedings of, 429.

prosecution on complaint of, 176.

previous sanction of, 176.

right of examination by, how to be exercised, 476-77.

sanction of, when required in case of certain prosecutions, 176 77.

subordination of, in respect of granting sanction, 176-77.

witnesses called by, 476.

cross-examination of, 476.

**COURT-FEES—**

for summoning witnesses, failure of complainant to pay, 248.

how recovered, 248.

in respect of copies of proceedings, 485-88.

in respect of copies of what proceedings, etc., remitted, 336-37.

in summons-cases, 234.

to be recovered like fines from person ordered to pay, 234.

on complaint, 189.

**COURT-FEES ACT—**

s. 20, p. 437.

**COURT-MARTIAL—**

apprehension of persons liable to, 489.

delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by, 488.

jurisdiction of, 489.

power of High Court to direct prisoner to be brought before, for trial or examination, 438.

rules as to trial by, 9.

**COURT OF RECORD—**

High Court is, 9.

**COURT OF REQUESTS—**

jurisdiction of, 489.

**COURT OF SESSIONS—**

accused claiming to be tried in, 260.

appeals from, 22.

as to offences committed before itself, power of, 426.

brought to its notice in judicial proceeding, power of, 426.

charge to be read out and explained to accused in, 259.

choosing of jurors or assessors on refusal to plead or claim to be tried in, 260.

commitment of prisoners to, while co-offenders are tried by Magistrate, 202.

by Civil or Revenue Courts to, in case of offences committed before them, 427.

of European British subject when to be made to, 401.

to, in inquiry or trial by Magistrate, 315.

composition of jury on trial of persons not being Europeans or Americans, 262.

confessions to be translated in trial before, 270.

conviction in, on plea of guilty, 259.

copy of revised list of jurors or assessors to be signed and sent to, 298.

custody of accused pending trial by, 210

examination of witnesses for prosecution in, 267.

issue of commission by, 446.

Joint Sessions Judge cannot exercise powers of reference and revision of, 380, 383.

Judge of, to accept verdict of acquittal, 288.

to pass sentence on verdict of guilty, 288.

**COURT OF SESSIONS—continued.**

- Judge to be appointed for each, 11.
- levy of penalty on bond to appear before, 455.
- lists of witnesses of accused after commitment to, 203.
- lists of jurors and assessors in, 295, 298.
- Local Government may order certain offences to be tried by jury in, 257.
- may call for records of inferior Courts, 382.
- may require security for keeping peace on conviction, 75.
- no appeal lies from, when accused pleads guilty, except as to legality of sentence, 365.
- not competent before trial to direct Magistrate to tender pardon, 303.
- notice of commitment to, 209.
- number of jury in, 261.
- on examining record, may report to High Court, 389.
  - may suspend sentence pending reference to High Court, 389.
  - may release accused on bail pending reference to High Court, 389.
- opening case for prosecution in, 267.
- persons triable by, not to be committed to High Court, 195.
- plea of guilty to be recorded by, 259.
- power of High Court on submission of sentence for confirmation to direct further inquiry or further evidence to be taken by, 339.
- power of, on revision, to order commitment in case of improper discharge, 385.
  - to order further inquiry, 386.
  - on submission of sentence under s. 34, for confirmation, 341.
  - to excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session, 299.
  - to summon another set of jurors, 299.
- procedure of, in case of prisoner's conviction, 292, 293.
  - where accused appears to be lunatic, 476.
  - where powers of, as to European British subject, are inadequate, 403.
  - where Judge disagreeing with verdict refers to High Court, 288.
- procedure on inquiry preparatory to commitment to, 196.
  - on commencement of trial in, 259.
- provisions as to inquiry into cases triable by, 195—210.
- taking further evidence by, at direction of High Court in appeal, 379.
- tender of pardon to accomplice in, 301.
- to be established by Local Government in every district, 11.
- to keep list of jurors and assessors attending, 300.
- to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate, 338.
- to state opinion as to what led to acquittal, 334.
- to submit sentence of death for confirmation, 338.
- to summon jurors, where High Court sits outside presidency-towns at place of, 295.
- to record heads of charge to jury, 332.
  - finding in all charges, 332.
- to request District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors, 298.
- transfer by, in case of European British subject, to High Court, 404.
- translation of vernacular documents in, 268.
- trial by, of offences some triable by jury and some with assessors, 257.
- trials before, to be by jury or with assessors, 257.
  - to be conducted by public prosecutor, 258, 442.
- trials by, not to be postponed without good cause, 209.
- reference to High Court by, where Judge disagrees with verdict of jury, 288, 289, 290, 291.
- refusal of accused to plead in, 260.
- sentence of death how submitted to High Court for confirmation, 338.
- sentences which may be passed by, on European British subjects, 404.
- verdict in, when to prevail, 288.
- when Judge of, must be European British subject to try Europeans, 399.

*See Sessions Court.*

**COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—**

- for purposes of s. 195, in presidency-towns subordinate to High Court, 177.
- in mofussil to Sessions Court, 177.





**COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—continued.**

- in presidency-towns, appeal from, in contempt-cases lies to High Court, 431.
- in mofussil, appeal lies in contempt-cases to Sessions Court, 431.

**COURT OF WARDS—**

- officer of, to report to police, 34, 35.

**COURTS—**

- classes of criminal, 10.
- for purposes of s. 195, ordinarily subordinate to Appellate Court, 177.
- powers of, 20—22.
- powers of under Sched. II, 20.
- power of Judge or Magistrate to exclude public or particular person, 320.
- to be open to public, 320.

**CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACT—**

- prosecution for, 187.

**CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST—**

- place of trial of, 160.

**CRIMINAL COURTS—**

- classes of, 10.
- constitution of, 10—20.
- inquiry into offences committed before, 424.
- jurisdiction of, as to public nuisances, 101.
- outside presidency-towns, 11—16.
- power of, to exclude public or particular person, 320.
- to send for records of inferior Courts, 382.
- for police-diaries, 152.
- right of accused in, to be defended by pleader, 305.
- to be open to public, 320.

**CRIMINAL FORCE—**

- power to restore possession of immoveable property after dispossession by, 459.

**CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION—**

- triable summarily, 250.
- whether compoundable, 313.

**CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION—**

- place of trial of, 160.

**CRIMINAL SESSIONS—**

- sittings of in, Bengal, 173.
- in Bombay, 173.
- in Punjab, 174.

**CRIMINAL TRESPASS—**

- compoundable, 313.

**CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT (XXVII of 1871)—**

- arrest without warrant under, 40.
- duty of village headman, etc., under, 35.
- s. 21, p. 35.
- s. 22, p. 36.

**CROSS-EXAMINATION—**

- accused should have opportunity of submitting witnesses for prosecution before committing Magistrate to, 275.
- in proceedings to prevent breach of peace, 87.
- in Sessions Court of witnesses for defence, 276.
- of accused by Court improper, 199, 200, 308.
- of witnesses called by Court, 246, 476.
- for prosecution by accused, after charge framed, 244.
- on commission, 449.
- provisions of Evidence Act as to, 247.
- reservation of right of, by accused, 244.
- whether prosecution bound to tender witnesses for, 476.

**CROWN—**

appointment of Clerk of, 6.

*See* CLERK OF CROWN.

saving of right of, to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, 358.

**CURRENCY NOTE—**

in respect of which theft had been committed, disposal of, by Court, 457.  
property in, passes by delivery, 457.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—**

persons employed in, exempt from service as jurors or assessors, 296.

**CUSTODY—**

complainants' witnesses refusing to execute bonds for appearance may be sent to Sessions or High Court in, 208.

detention of witnesses and complainants in, 152.

discharge from, on bond, 445.

escape from, under civil process, 161.

of police, provisions as to, when investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours, 147-48.

of accused after commitment pending trial, 210.

in case of contempt, 428.

pending trial, 210.

of articles found on persons arrested, 39.

of lunatic in public lunatic asylum, 422.

pending investigation or trial, 417.

of persons acquitted on ground of lunacy, 421.

of police-officer, confessions made while in, 309.

of police, inquest in case of death in, 156.

of State prisoners, Regulations and Acts as to, 439.

order by High Court in nature of *habeas corpus* in case of person illegally detained in, 438.

place of trial for escaping from, 160-61.

police may arrest without warrant person escaping from, 40.

police punishable for violence to persons in, 47.

power of High Court to make order in nature of *habeas corpus* for removal of prisoner from one, to another, 438.

power of Local Government to appoint place where anyone may be committed to, 477-78.

power to pursue and retake person escaping from, 48.

treatment of persons in, 47.

under civil process, escape from, 161.

when witnesses or complainants may be forwarded in, 152.

**DACOITY—**

place of trial of, 160.

**DANGEROUS LUNATICS—**

law as to, 415.

**DAROGAH—**

may arrest dangerous lunatics, 43.

**DEAFNESS—**

inability of accused to understand proceedings by reason of, 306.

**DEATH—**

by accident, police to inquire and report as to, 154.

caused by animals or by accident, police to report as to, 154.

confirmation of sentence of, 22.

execution of sentence of, 342-43.

in case of sentence of, accused to be informed as to time for appeal, 336.  
of suspicious, 154, 156.

inquiry into cause of unnatural, 154-55.

judgment in case of conviction of offence punishable with, 332.







**DEATH—concluded.**

of accused, abatement of appeal on, 380.

High Court may call for record after, 380.

of appellant, abatement of appeal on, 380.

of husband pending prosecution under ss. 497, 498 of Penal Code, 188.

postponement of sentence of, in case of pregnant woman, 343.

powers of High Court on submission for confirmation of sentence of, 339.

sentence of, 334.

can be postponed by High Court only, 343.

not to be confirmed till after expiration of period for appeal, 339.

on reference to High Court for confirmation to be signed, 340.

passed by Additional and Joint Sessions Judge subject to confirmation of High Court, 22.

to be submitted to High Court for confirmation, 338.

when to be carried out in Assam, 342.

in Bengal, 342.

in Bombay, 342.

in Madras, 342.

in Sind, 342.

sentence of, to be submitted by Sessions Court for confirmation, 338.

sudden or unnatural, to be reported by certain persons, 34, 35.

trial of offences not punishable with, 21.

when to prevent escape from arrest officer may not cause, 36.

who may pass sentence of, 22.

**DECAY—**

disposal of property subject to, regarding which offence committed, 374.

**DECLARATIONS—**

of dying persons, 136, 138.

proof of, 138.

**DECREE—**

for possession, resistance to, 121.

**DEFAMATION—**

compoundable, 313.

prosecution for, 187.

**DEFAMATORY MATTER—**

order for destruction of, 458-59.

**DEFAULT—**

security for payment of maintenance not to be taken, 434.

**DEFENCE—**

accused when called on in Sessions Court to enter on, 274.

in Sessions Court, cross-examination of witnesses for, 276.

re-examination of witnesses for, 276.

opening of, 275.

in warrant-cases, re-calling and cross-examination of witnesses of prosecution by accused making, 244.

accused when called upon to enter on, 243-44.

incapacity of accused to make, 415.

Magistrate to file written statement of, 244.

of insanity at time of committing offence, 418.

procedure when accused appears incapable of making, 415, 416.

resumption of trial on lunatic being certified able to make, 418.

on it appearing to Court that lunatic unable to make, 418.

**DEFINITIONS—**

Advocate-General, 6.

bailable offence, 17.

Chief Justice, 6.

chapter, 8.

Clerk of Crown, 6.

(A. H., C. P. C.)

**DEFINITIONS—continued.**

cognizable case, 7.  
     offence, 7.  
 complaint, 4.  
 European British subject, 8.  
 High Court, 5.  
 inquiry, 4.  
 investigation, 4.  
 judicial proceeding, 4.  
 "local law," 9.  
 non-bailable offence, 7.  
 non-cognizable case, 7.  
     offence, 7.  
 offence, 7.  
 officer in charge of police-station, 7.  
 place, 8.  
 plender, 6.  
 police-station, 6.  
 Political Agent, 169.  
 presidency-town, 5.  
 province, 5.  
 public prosecutor, 6.  
 schedule, 8.  
 subdivision, 5.  
 summons-case, 8.  
 unlawful assembly, 94.  
 warrant-case, 7.  
 writing, 5.  
 written, 5.

**DELIVERY—**

of lunatic to care of relative, 423.  
     conditions of, 423.  
 to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-Martial, 488.

**DEMEANOUR—**

of witnesses, Court may record remarks as to, 328.

**DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS—**

service of summons on, 56.

**DEPOSIT—**

in lieu of execution of bond, 453.  
 when demandable before summoning witnesses considered to be unnecessary, 206.

**DEPOSITION—**

not evidence against deponent without proof of identity, 268, 272.  
 of witness before committing Magistrate, when admissible in evidence, 270, 272.  
 of witnesses recorded in absence of accused who has absconded, use of, 452.  
 of medical witness, 450.  
     evidence of, 270.

**DEPOSITIONS—**

correction of, 326.  
 in Sessions Court, translation of, into English, 268.  
 of witnesses before committing Magistrate, whether Court may refer to,  
     when not put in evidence, 270.  
 to be signed by Magistrate or Judge, 323.  
 to contain materials for identification of witness, 324.  
 taken on commission may be used by either party, 449.

**DEPUTATION—**

of Subordinate Magistrate to make inquiry as to dispute concerning land, 126.

**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—**

with powers under s. 30, procedure of, 201.





**DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS—**

powers conferrible on, 21, 22.

**DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE—**

powers of, 135.

**DEPUTY MAGISTRATE—**

placed in charge of District Magistrate's office is not vested with his jurisdiction, 399.

**DESERTER—**

from Army or Navy may be arrested without warrant, 40.

**DESERTERS—**

arrest of, under Indian Articles of War, 44.

from Army, provisions as to arrest of, 41.

**DESIGN—**

to commit cognizable offence, information of, 128.

**DESTRUCTION—**

of libellous and other matter, 459.

**DETENTION—**

by police when illegal, 147-49.

in custody of complainant and witnesses for refusal to execute bond for appearance at Sessions or High Court, 208.

of accused, when investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours, 147-48.

of females, powers of Magistrates in case of unlawful, 489.

of juvenile offenders in reformatories, 355-56.

of offender attending Court, 319.

of person arrested, 46.

when illegal, 46-47.

when wrongful, 47.

**DIARIES—**

forwarding copies of entries in to Magistrate on investigation by police, 147.

of police-officer making investigation, 152.

**DIET—**

of witnesses and prisoners, rules as to, in Punjab, 152.

**DIRECTIONS—**

as to custody of State prisoners, 439.

*cepi corpus*, power of High Court to order defendant to be brought in on Sheriff's return of, to writ of attachment, 438.

Court-Martial, power of High Court to order prisoner to be brought before, 438.

High Court, power of, to issue, 438.

illegal custody, bringing persons in, before High Court, 438.

in nature of *habeas corpus*, 438.

jail, order that prisoner in, may be brought before High Court, 438.

**DISCHARGE—**

by Magistrate in case exclusively triable by Sessions Court, 201.

by Presidency Magistrate, procedure to set aside, 368.

from custody on execution of bail-bond, 445.

further inquiry when ordered by High Court or Sessions Court, under s. 437, in case of, 386.

in High Court on stay of prosecution by Advocate-General, effect of, 300-1.

in warrant-cases, where complainant does not appear, 248.

\* effect of, 242.

not final, 242.

revivor of proceedings after, 242.

of accused by Magistrate, procedure in case of improper, 200-1.

does not amount to acquittal, 359.

of accused during inquiry, 199.

in warrant-cases, 241.

on withdrawal of prosecution before charge framed, 441.

of jury, re-trial of accused after, 291.

when prisoner is incapable of remaining at bar, 267.

**DISCHARGE—continued.**

- of jury, when juror ceases to attend, etc., 267.
- of person arrested by private person, 46.
  - arrested, only on bail or recognizance or by order of Magistrate, 48.
  - called on to give security, 89.
  - imprisoned in default of security by Magistrate, 92.
  - on report to Sessions or High Court, 93.
  - in default of security for keeping peace, by Magistrate not empowered, 93.
- of sureties, 93-94.
  - to bail-bond, 443.
- on *nolle prosequi*, does not amount to acquittal; 176.
  - effect of, 176, 199, 200, 201, 241, 242, 248, 359.
- powers of Courts of Revision after, 385.
  - of Session or Magistrate as Court of Revision to order commitment after improper, 385.
- prosecutors affected by order of, entitled to take copies of record, 336.

**DISCOVERY—**

- of documents, 69, 70, 71, 72.
- of persons wrongfully confined, provisions for, 73.

**DISCRETION—**

- of Court as to proceeding with trial immediately after alteration of charge, 218.
- of Judge as to admission of depositions before committing Magistrate, 270, 271, 272.

**DISMISSAL—**

- of case on default of complainant's appearance, 201.
- of complaint, 192.
  - after transfer, 192,
  - does not amount to acquittal under s. 403, p. 359.
  - whether equivalent to acquittal, 193.

**DISOBEDIENCE—**

- to order for removal of public nuisance, 103, 106.

**DISORDERLY HOUSES—**

- punishment for keeping, 103.

**DISPENSING—**

- with attendance of witnesses, 446.

**DISPERSION—**

- of unlawful assembly, 94-97.
  - by Magistrate, 94.
  - police-officer, 94.
  - civil force, 95.
  - military force, 95.

**DISPOSAL—**

- of property in regard to which offence committed, 456.
- of property seized by police, 459-60.
- of stolen currency note, 457.

**DISPOSSESSION—**

- of immoveable property, power to restore after forcible, 459.

**DISPUTE—**

- as to immoveable property, 114.
  - procedure as to, 114-27.
  - contents of order as to, 114, 117.
  - whether provisions of s. 350 apply to proceedings in respect of, 319.
  - power to attach immoveable property which is subject of, 123.







**DISPUTES—**

- as to easements, 124.
- immovable property, jurisdiction as to, 116.
- proceedings on, are judicial, 123.

**DISQUALIFICATION—**

- of jurors, 265.

**DISQUALIFYING INTEREST—**

- of Judge or Magistrate, 491-92.

**DISTRAINER—**

- not to be deemed a trespasser where proceedings were irregular, 475.

**DISTRESS—**

- execution of sentence of fine by levy of, 345-50.
- under Code not illegal by reason of irregularity in proceedings, 475.

**DISTRICT—**

- division of, is a subdivision, 13.
- power of Local Government to alter, 10.
- presidency-town to be deemed a, 10.
- when trial is directed to be by jury in, 257.

**DISTRICT MAGISTRATE—**

- acting under s. 34, confirmation of, 341.
- additional powers conferrible on other Magistrates by, 30.
- all Magistrates subordinate to, are inferior to, 16.
- appeal to, 22.
- appeal from, 364.
  - in case of European British subject, 364.
- appointment of, 12.
  - of public prosecutor by, 439.
- conditional order for removal of nuisances by, 97-98.
- delegation of powers of, 13.
- endorsement of warrant for levy of fine, effect of, 350.
- ex-officio* Justice of Peace, 19.
- further inquiries by, under s. 437, p. 386.
- higher powers of, 27.
- includes a District Magistrate invested with powers under s. 30, p. 364.
- investing power under control of Local Government, 30.
- limit of sentence by, on European British subject, 400.
- may be authorized by Local Government to withdraw classes of cases from Subordinate Magistrate, 466.
  - be directed to tender pardon to accomplice, 303.
  - call for record of inferior Court, 382.
  - call for and deal with proceedings of any Magistrate of whatever class in his own district, 382.
  - cancel bond for keeping peace, 93.
  - commit for trial, 195.
  - direct warrant to landholders, 59.
  - empower Magistrate of 1st class to transfer cases, 171.
  - issue commission for examination of witnesses, 446.
  - issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction, or refer matter to High Court, 163.
  - institute search in house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, &c., 71.
  - order maintenance, 433.
  - pass order under s. 145, p. 114.
  - release person imprisoned in default of security, 92-93.
  - require production of letters or telegrams from Postal or Telegraph Departments, 70.
    - security for keeping peace on conviction, 75.
  - set aside conviction recorded partly by one Subordinate Magistrate and partly by another, 319.
  - transfer cases, 171.

**DISTRICT MAGISTRATE—continued.**

- may try cases summarily, 249.
- officers superior in rank to, not liable to serve as jurors or assessors, 296.
- on claim by European British subject for jury, may transfer case, 405.
- on examining record may report to High Court, 389.
- may suspend sentence or release accused on bail pending reference to High Court, 389.
- on request of Sessions Judge, to summon assessors and jurors, 298.
- power of, to attach property of absconder, 64.
- to compel restoration of abducted female, 489.
- to issue summons or warrant for offence committed outside jurisdiction, 163.
- on revision to order commitment in case of improper discharge, 385.
- in certain provinces to try offences not punishable with death, 21.
- to withdraw case from Subordinate Magistrate, 465.
- power to take bond for keeping peace, 77.
- recall case transferred by him to Subordinate Magistrate, 465.
- powers of, in respect of European British subjects, 27.
- of Magistrate temporarily succeeding, 12.
- prohibition by, of repetition or continuance of public nuisance, 108.
- not to be questioned by Civil Court, 109.
- report of arrest to be made to, 47.
- right of European British subject to claim jurisdiction before, 405.
- Sessions Court to send copy of finding and sentence to, 338.
- specially empowered under s. 30, when bound to commit, 22.
- submission of case to, by Subordinate Magistrate who is unable to pass sufficiently severe sentence, 517.
- by Subordinate Magistrate of cases which he cannot dispose of, 314.
- Subordinate Magistrate to submit a calendar of convictions to, 334.
- subordination of Magistrates to, 15.
- temporary injunction by, in urgent cases, 109.
- tender of pardon to accomplice by, 301.
- to record reasons for withdrawal or re-call of cases, 465.
- trial of European British subjects by, 398.

**DISTRICT POLICE-OFFICER—**

- power of, to arrest dangerous lunatics, 43.

**DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—**

- powers of, 135.
- in Bombay, 13.
- to have facilities for inspecting records, 338.

**DISTURBANCE—**

- of public peace, 94.
- dispersion of assembly likely to cause, 94.

**DISTURBED DISTRICT—**

- quartering police in, 94.

**DIVISION—**

- Cantonment Magistrate deemed Magistrate of, 13.
- of a district is a subdivision, 13.

**DIVORCE—**

- Mahomedan wife when entitled to maintenance after, 435.

**DOCUMENTS—**

- Courts may impound, 74.
- issue of summons to produce, 69.
- process for production of, in inquiry before Magistrate, 196.
- production of, 146.
- in summons-cases, 233.
- refusal to produce, when a contempt, 430.
- sanction when necessary to prosecution for offences relating to, 176.
- impounding of, 74.





**DOCUMENTS—continued.**

- in custody of Postal or Telegraph authorities, 96.
- interpretation of, to accused, 327.
- issue of search-warrant for, 96.
- production of, in inquiries in Sessions cases, 196.
- summons for production of, 69.
- search for, 69, 146.
- translation of vernacular documents in Sessions Court, 268.

**DOMICILE—**

- how regulated by Succession Act, 8.

**DUMBNESS—**

- inability of accused to understand proceedings, 306.

**DUTY—**

- of Judge in Sessions trial, 279.
- of jury, 284.
- of prosecution, 234.
- of public prosecutor in conducting case, 439—40.

**DYING DECLARATION—**

- made by signs, 138.
- proof of, 138.
- taking of, 138.
- to police-officer admissible in evidence, 136.

**EASEMENTS—**

- disputes as to, procedure on, 124—27.

**EDIT—**

- order for maintenance prevails during, 435.

**EMERGENCY—**

- temporary orders in cases of, 109.

**ENACTMENTS—**

- repeal of, 3.

**ENDORSEMENT—**

- of warrant of arrest to other police-officer, 60.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE—**

- evidence given in, how recorded in Provincial Courts, 323.
- translation of vernacular documents and depositions into, in Sessions Courts, 268.

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION—**

- of record to be forwarded with commitment to High Court, 208.

**ENGRAVING—**

- included in "writing," 5.

**ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE—**

- after dismissing appeal, 374, 394.
- by Appellate Court removed, 394.
- by High Court on revision so as to alter sentence, 394.
- by High Court as *Revision Court* in dismissing appeal, 374, 394.
- not allowed on appeal, 374.
- transfer of case to superior Magistrate for, 318.
- whether allowed on revision, 374.

**ENQUIRY—See INQUIRY.****ENTICING—**

- compoundable, 313.
- married woman, prosecution for, 187.

**ENTRY—**

- of information to police of cognizable offence, 130, 131.
- under s. 273, effect of, 392.
- upon charge under s. 273, does not amount to acquittal, 359.

**ERROR—**

Court may correct clerical, in judgment, 335.  
 in charge, effect of, 213.  
 in record of evidence, correction of, 326.  
 of law a ground for exercise of High Court's revisional jurisdiction, 394.  
 when sentence, finding, or order is reversible by reason of, 472—75.

**ESCAPE—**

place of trial for, from custody, 161—62.  
 pursuit and re-taking after, from custody, 48.

**ESCAPED CONVICTS—**

execution of sentences on, 354.  
 liability of, to undergo punishment under previous or subsequent convictions, 355.  
 warrant for arrest of, may be addressed to landholders, &c., 59.

**EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT—**

claim to be, must be decided before trial, 407.  
 commitment to High Court of person charged jointly with, outside presidency-town, 205.  
 definition of, 8.  
 failure to plead status of, is a waiver, 407.  
 in case punishable with death or transportation to be committed to High Court, 401.  
 issue of process for, 194.  
 jury or assessors in case of, before High Court, 404.  
     before Court of Sessions, 404.  
 liability of, for offences committed outside British India, 164-65.  
     in Foreign States, 164.  
 Magistrate whether bound to ask person charged whether he is, 400, 408.  
 omission to ask person whether he is, does not affect validity of proceedings, 471.  
 option of, to appeal to Sessions or High Court, 364.  
 process issued against, before whom returnable, 400.  
 proof of status of, 407, 408.  
 proof of plea to jurisdiction on ground of nationality, 399.  
 Recorder of Rangoon deemed a High Court in respect of offences by, 163.  
 right of, if unlawfully detained, to be brought before High Court, 409.  
     to claim jury before District Magistrate, 405.  
 summoning and empanelling jurors in case of, 414.  
 transfer of case of, to High Court by Sessions Judge, 404.  
 trial of, jointly with Native, 406.  
     offences by, where one is, and others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life, 403.  
 trial of person not being a European British subject as if he were, 409  
 when commitment of, to lie to Court of Sessions, 401.  
     to High Court, 401.  
 when Sessions Judge must be a, in case of trial of Europeans, 399.  
 whether appeal lies from order rejecting claim to rights of, 407.  
 who may take cognizance of offences committed by, 400.

**EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS—**

appointment of, as Justices of the Peace, 19.  
 conduct of criminal proceedings against, 415.  
 constitution of jury in trials for, 404.  
 in Native States, transfer of case of, by High Court, 463.  
 instructions to Magistrates as to commitments of, to High Court, 401.  
 jurisdiction in case of, 398, 399.  
     of Magistrates not being Justices of Peace over, under local or special laws, 418.  
     under Shipping Act of Magistrates not being European British subjects over, 418.







**EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS—continued.**

- Magistrates who may inquire into and try, 398.
- meaning of "High Court" with reference to proceedings against, 401.
- not claiming rights, taken to have covered them, 407-8.
- notification as to jails for, 477-78.
- place of trial of, 301.
- power of Calcutta High Court as to, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 8.
- procedure on application to High Court in respect of unlawful detention of, 410.
  - person claiming rights of, 407.
- proceedings against, in Hyderabad, 117.
- saving appeals from sentences on, 367.
- sentences which may be passed by Provincial Magistrate on, 400.
  - by District Magistrate on, 400.
  - by Presidency Magistrate on, 400.
  - by Sessions Court on, 404.
- territories through which High Court may issue orders in respect of unlawful detention of, 410.
- trial of, by Assistant Sessions Judge, 400.
- trial of, in Travancore, 403.
  - in Cochin, 403.
  - in British Burma, 139.
- unlawful detention of, 409.
- unlawfully detained, procedure on being brought up before High Court, 410.
- warrants to be sent with, when committed to High Court, 401.
- whether Magistrate is bound to explain rights of, to, 400.

**EUROPEAN NON-BRITISH SUBJECT—**

- charged jointly with one of another race, 414.
- criminal proceedings against, 413.
  - conduct of, 415.
- jury for trial of, 414.

**EUROPEAN SOLDIERS—**

- trial of, in Punjab, 30.

**EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT (IX OF 1874)—**

- who is a vagrant under, 43.
- powers of police under, 43, 44.
  - s. 3, p. 83.
  - s. 4, p. 43.
  - s. 5, p. 82.
  - s. 6, p. 83.
  - s. 7, p. 83.
  - s. 30, p. 8.

**EUROPEAN VAGRANTS—**

- to be dealt with under European Vagrancy Act, 82.

**EUROPEANS—**

- conduct of criminal proceedings against, 415.
- (not being European British subjects) constitution of jury on trial of, 413.
- proceedings against, 398-415.
- summoning and empanelling jurors in case of, 414.

**EVIDENCE—**

- copies of depositions and exhibits before Political Agent when received as, 168.
- discharge of accused in warrant-cases for insufficiency of, 241.
- given in English how recorded in Provincial Courts, 323.
- how recorded in High Court, 331.
  - in Presidency Magistrate's Courts, 327.
- in case of disputes as to immoveable property, 121.
- in inquiry before Magistrate, 196.
  - process for production of further, 196.
- in maintenance cases to be taken in presence of husband or father, 434.
  - to be recorded as in summons-cases, 434.
- in proceedings for taking security, 86, 87, 88.

**EVIDENCE—continued.**

- in summary trials, 251.
- in warrant-cases, issue of process for production of accused's, 246.
- language of record of, may be fixed in particular districts by Local Government, 324.
- Magistrate or Judge taking, may record question and answer, 326.
- manner of recording-outside presidency-towns, 321—27.
- may be corrected or be read over, 326.
- memo. by Magistrate or Judge when witness denies correctness of, 326.
- misdirection as to, 303.
- objections to reception of, on commission, 446.
- of accomplices, weight to be attached to, 302.
- of complainant, taking of, in summons-case, 233.
- of deposition of medical witnesses, 270.
- of examination of accused, 270.
- of medical witnesses, 450.
- of witness given at preliminary inquiry when admissible in trial at Sessions, 270, 272.
- of witnesses in absence of accused who has absconded, use of, 452.
- of witnesses in Presidency Magistrate's Court, how recorded, 327.
- of witness when taken on commission, 320.
- of witnesses whether material to be determined by Magistrate, 206, 207.
- omission to record, whether a material error, 324.
- recorded partly by one Magistrate and partly by another, commitment or conviction on, 318.
- recording of, when accused has absconded, 452.
- special rules of, 450—53.
- substance of, to be recorded in appealable cases tried summarily, 255.
- taken under s. 428 to be taken in presence of accused, 379.
  - not to be taken before jury or assessors, 379.
  - disposal of appeal upon, 379.
- taking of, by Presidency Magistrates, 198.
  - in summary cases, 233.
  - on commission, 446—50.
    - to be sparingly resorted to, 447.
  - further, by Appellate Court, 378-79.
  - by direction of Appellate Court, 378, 379.
- to be interpreted to witness unacquainted with language in which it is recorded, 326.
- to be read over to witness in presence of accused, 326.
- to be recorded ordinarily in form of narrative, 325.
- to be taken in presence of accused or of his pleader, 320.

**EVIDENCE ACT—See ACT I of 1872.****EXAMINATION—**

- by Court, right of, how to be exercised, 476-77.
- by Magistrate of supplementary witnesses after commitment, 210.
- by medical-officers of corpses, 155, 157.
- confession of accused when to be treated as, 200.
- discretion of Court as to, 199, 200.
- of accused before committing Magistrate to be tendered by prosecutor in Sessions Courts, 268.
  - by committing Magistrate to be tendered by prosecution, 330.
  - by Court, 307.
    - object of, 307-8.
    - not for purpose of supplementing evidence for prosecution, 308.
    - not to be on oath, 307.
  - by Magistrate, 198-99.
  - during trial, 268.
  - recording, 328—30.
- of accused, record of, to be signed by him, 328.
  - to be read and explained to him, 328.
  - to contain every question and answer, 328.





**EXAMINATION—continued.**

- of accused to be interpreted to him if necessary, 328.
  - to be signed by Magistrate or Judge, 328.
  - certified by Magistrate or Judge, 328—29.
  - memorandum of substance of, to be annexed to record of, 329.
- of complainant, complaint not to be dismissed without, 193.
  - fee for, 189.
  - to be reduced to writing, 188.
  - when necessary, 189.
  - not to be mere form, 190.
- of complainants and witnesses, rules for, 196-97.
- of Judge or Magistrate trying case, 277-78.
- of jurors or assessors, 277.
- of medical witness, 450.
- of supplementary witnesses after commitment to be in presence of accused, 210.
  - copy of, to be furnished free of cost, 210.
- of witnesses by Court at any stage, 476.
- of witnesses by interrogatories on commission, 448.
- of witnesses for defence in Sessions Court, 276.
- of witnesses on commission, 446—50.
- of witnesses, provisions of Evidence Act as to, 247.
- of witnesses, recording, 320—28.

**EXCAVATION—**

- conditional order to fence in, 97.
- of tank when directed, 100.

**EXCISE ACTS—**

- arrest without warrant under, 42.
- power to arrest under, 44.

**EXECUTION—**

- of commission, 446.
  - adjournment for, 449.
- of orders of Appellate Courts, 375—77.
- of search-warrant how effected, 73.
- of sentence of death after confirmation, 342.
  - rules as to, 342.
- of sentence of imprisonment, direction of warrant for, 344.
  - suspension of, 350.
- of sentence of imprisonment in default of fine annexed to substantive sentences of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation in case of further substantive sentences, 355.
- of sentence of transportation or imprisonment, 343.
  - forwarding warrant for, to jail, 343.
- of sentence of whipping, 351-52.
  - rules as to, 351-52.
- of sentence on escaped convicts, 354.
  - on offender already undergoing sentence, 354.
  - return of warrant on, 356-57.
  - who may issue warrant for, 351.
- of sentences, 342—57.
- of warrant for levy of fine outside jurisdiction, endorsement necessary for, 350.
  - of arrest, 37-38.
  - directed to other than police-officer, 33.

**EXEMPTION—**

- in Sessions Court from serving as jurors or assessors, 296.
- of Government servants from serving as jurors in High Courts, 293-94.
- of railway servants from serving on jury, 294.
- of special jurors, extent of, 293.

**EXEMPTIONS—**

- from fees in respect of copies, 485—88.

**EX-OFFICIO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—**

who are, 19.

**EXPENSES—**

of accused, 151.

of complainants in the High Courts from Mofussil, rules as to, 490.

in High Courts of witnesses from Mofussil, rules as to, 490.

of complainants and witnesses, 479-84.

of prosecution, power of Court to pay out of fine, 484.

**EXPERT—**

examination of medical witness as, 450.

**EXTRA-ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—**

powers of, as to search, 147.

**EXTRADITION—**

between French and British possessions in India, rules as to, 165-66.

requisition for, by the Executive of any part of British dominions or of foreign power, 167.

**EXTRADITION ACT (XXI OF 1879)—**

arrest under, 46.

powers and notifications under, 166-67.

s. 8, pp. 165, 409.

s. 9, p. 165.

s. 14, p. 166.

**EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION—**

of High Court, when exercised, 362.

**FACT—**

appeal on matters of, 68.

none where trial by jury, 368.

where High Court as Court of Revision will go into question of, 283.

**FACTIONS—**

members of rival, not to be tried under joint charge for riot, 202.

**FACTUM OF POSSESSION—**

of immoveable property, 119.

**FAILURE—**

to obey order for removal of nuisance, 103.

to plead status by European British subject, a waiver, 407.

**FAILURE OF JUSTICE—**

a ground for setting aside finding, order or sentence, 252, 260, 472.

by reason of irregularity, proof of, 473.

what amounts to, 472-75.

**FALSE CHARGE—**

sanction to prosecute for making, 176, 179.

**FALSE EVIDENCE—**

no prosecution against accomplice for, on withdrawal of pardon without sanction of High Court, 304.

persons charged with giving, to be tried separately, 231.

**FALSE SEALS—**

search for, 71-72.

**FATHER—**

order against, for maintenance of children, 433-34.

of illegitimate children, 433-34.

**FEES—**

for process in Madras, 33.

Burma, 54.

Bengal, 49, 50, 52.

Assam, 52.







**FEEs—continued.**

not to be charged for copy of charge, 202.  
of medical witnesses, 451.

*See* COURT-FEEs.

**FEMALE CHILD—**

powers of Presidency or District Magistrate in case of unlawful detention of, 489.

**FEMALES—**

exempt from punishment of whipping, 353.  
searching of, 39.

*See* WOMEN.

**FINALITY—**

of orders on appeal, 379.

**FINDING—**

and sentence of Sessions Court, copy of, to be sent to District Magistrate, 338.  
when reversible by reason of irregularity, 472-75.

**FINE—**

costs of proceedings in disputes as to immoveable property recoverable as, 127.  
execution of sentence of, 345-50.

execution of warrant for levy of, outside limits of jurisdiction, 350.

for non-attendance by juror or assessor, how recoverable, 300.

imprisonment in default of, in addition to maximum imprisonment awardable, 24.  
annexed to substantive sentence, in case of liability to undergo subsequent substantive sentence, 355-56.

in certain cases of contempt, 428.

levy of, by distress, 350.

money ordered to be paid to be recovered as if a, 485.

no appeal from order imposing, 300.

payment of expenses or compensation out of, not to be made pending appeal, 484.

\* power of Court to pay expenses of prosecution or compensation out of, 484.

power of Magistrate to sentence to imprisonment in default of, 24.

recovered by virtue of information by Advocate-General, 176.

rules as to discharge of prisoners imprisoned in default of, 26.

sentences of, which different classes of Magistrates may pass, 23.

simple imprisonment to be awarded in default of, 24.

transportation cannot be imposed in default of, 25.

warrant for levy of, 345-50.

*See* EXECUTION.

**FIRST INFORMATION REPORT—**

what is, 130.

**FISHERY—**

right of, is not tangible immoveable property, 117.

**FORCE—**

use of civil, to disperse unlawful assemblies, 95.

military, to disperse unlawful assemblies, 95.

**FORCIBLE DISPOSSESSION—**

of immoveable property, restoration of, after, 459.

**FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION ACT, 1879—**

extension of, 165.

notifications under, 166-67.

powers of Magistrates under, 166, 167, 168.

when a bar to proceedings in foreign territory as to offence already inquired into, 165.

s. 3, pp. 166, 169.

s. 4, p. 166.

s. 5, p. 166.

**FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION ACT, 1879—continued.**

- s. 8, pp. 165, 409.
- s. 9, repealed, p. 165.
- s. 10, repealed, pp. 167-68.
- s. 11, p. 167.
- s. 12, p. 167.
- s. 13, pp. 167-68.
- s. 14, pp. 166, 167.
- s. 18, p. 166.

**FOREIGN STATE—**

- jurisdiction over offences committed in, 161.
- liability of British subject for offence committed in, 164.

**FOREIGN TERRITORY—**

- jurisdiction in respect of property stolen in, 161.

**FOREIGNERS—**

- general rule of International Law as to offences committed by, 161.

**FOREMAN—**

- of jury, appointment of, 266.
- duties of, 266.
- how chosen, 266.
- to inform Judge what is verdict or verdict of majority, 285.

**FORFEITURE—**

- form of warrants and notices. *See FORMS, SCHEDULE V.*
- of bonds, 453.
  - appeal from order for, 455.
  - after defence of accused, 91.
  - enforcement of penalty on, 453-54.
  - for good behaviour, 90-91.
  - imprisonment on breach of, 454.
- of bond, levy of amount due on bond to appear before High Court or Court of
  - \* Sessions, 455.
  - procedure on, 453-54.
- recovered by virtue of information by Advocate-General, 176.
- of bond, reduction of penalty on, 454.
  - remission of penalty on, 454.
- to keep peace, 90.

**FORGED DOCUMENTS—**

- institution of search for, 71-72.

**FORGERY—**

- sanction to prosecute in case of, 179.
- for, to be precise, 180.

**FORGING—**

- search for instruments for, 71-72.

**FORMS—**

- as to alternative charges, 491.
- attachment to compel appearance of accused, 553.
- bond and bail-bond after arrest under warrant, 552.
  - on preliminary inquiry before Magistrate, 560, 567.
  - to police-officer,
  - for good behaviour, 555.
  - to keep peace, 555.
  - to prosecute or give evidence, 560.
- charges, 561-63.
- endorsement on warrant of arrest, 551.
- in schedules to be used, 491.
- injunction to provide against imminent danger pending inquiry by jury, 558.
- Judge's warrant of commitment of witness refusing to answer, 566.





**FORMS—continued.**

- Magistrate's notice and peremptory order after finding by jury, 558.
  - order constituting jury, 557.
    - declaring party entitled to retain possession of land, &c., in dispute, 559.
    - prohibiting doing anything on land or water, 560.
      - repetition, &c., of nuisance, 558.
      - to prevent obstruction, riot, &c., 558.
    - warrant of commitment of witness refusing to answer, 566.
  - notice and peremptory order by Magistrate after finding by jury, 558.
    - of commitment to Government pleader, 561.
    - to principal of forfeiture of bond to keep peace, 568, 570.
    - to surety of forfeiture of bond for good behaviour, 569.
      - on breach of bond, 568.
  - order authorizing attachment by Deputy Commissioner as Collector, 553.
    - by Magistrate after finding by jury, 558.
      - constituting jury, 557.
    - by Sessions Judge for release of prisoner on bail, 378.
    - for removal of nuisance, 557.
    - of attachment to compel appearance of accused, 553.
      - attendance of witness, 553.
      - to police to demand fine, 566.
  - peremptory order by Magistrate after finding of jury, 558.
  - precept to District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors, 564.
  - prescribed under repealed enactments, saving of, 3.
    - use of, 491.
  - proclamation requiring appearance of accused, 552.
    - attendance of witness, 552.
  - reference to High Court for Revision, 390.
    - saving of special, 1.
  - summons on information of probable breach of peace, 555.
    - to accused, 551.
    - to juror or assessor, 564.
    - to witness, 564.
  - warrant after commutation of sentence, 565.
    - in first instance to bring up witness, 554.
    - of arrest, 551.
    - of commitment on sentence of imprisonment or fine, 563.
      - endorsement on, 551.
    - of attachment and sale on forfeiture of bond for good behaviour, 571.
  - warrant of attachment in case of dispute as to land, 559.
    - to enforce bond, 568.
    - against surety, 568.
    - of commitment, 569.
      - in certain cases of contempt when fine imposed, 566
      - for transportation in Bengal, 343.
      - of European British subjects, 401.
      - on failure to find security for good behaviour, 556.
        - to keep the peace, 555.
      - on sentence of imprisonment or fine imposed by Magistrate, 563.
      - of surety of accused admitted to bail, 569.
      - of witness refusing to answer, 566.
      - under sentence of death, 565.
    - of execution on sentence of death, 565.
    - of imprisonment on breach of bond to keep the peace, 570.
    - of release on bail in Bengal, 350.
    - on failure to pay maintenance, 567.
    - on forfeiture of bond for good behaviour, 571.
    - to attach property of principal on breach of bond to keep the peace, 570.
    - to discharge person imprisoned on failure to give security, 556, 568.
    - to enforce payment of maintenance, 567.
    - to levy fine by distress and sale, 566.
    - to recover amends by distress, 563.

**FORMS—concluded.**

warrant to search after information of particular offence, 554.  
suspected place of deposit, 554.

**FORT ST. GEORGE—**

investigation into suspicious death in the Presidency of, 155.

**FORWARDING—**

accused to Magistrate, 150-51.  
in case of contempt, 429.  
police report to Magistrate, 154.  
recusant complainant or witness in custody to Magistrate, 152.  
weapon to Magistrate, 150.

**FRANCE—**

extradition between British India and possessions in India of, 165-66.

**FRENCH POSSESSIONS—**

in India, extradition between British possessions and, 165-66.

**FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINT—**

award of compensation in case of, 237.

**FURTHER INQUIRY—**

by District Magistrate under s. 437, p. 386.  
by Subordinate Magistrate under s. 437, p. 386.  
circumstances under which, ordered on revision, 387-89.  
directed by Sessions Judge on sentence being submitted for confirmation, 341.  
in case of sentence of death being submitted for confirmation by High Court, 339.  
how taken, 339.  
power of High Court or Sessions Court, on revision to order, 385.  
under s. 437 in case of complaint dismissed under s. 203, pp. 386-87.  
in case of accused who has been discharged, 387.  
under s. 437, to be made by whom, 389.  
whether notice is necessary before Revision Court under s. 437 can order further inquiry, 388-89.

**GOOD BEHAVIOUR—**

amount of security for character and class of sureties for, 83.  
appeal from order requiring person to be of, 362.  
commencement of security for being of, 90. ●  
contents of bond for, 90.  
contents of order to show cause, 83.  
discharge of sureties for, 93-94.  
discharge of person bound to be of, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.  
imprisonment in default of security for, simple or rigorous, 92.  
period of security for, 80.  
rejection of surety for, to be on reasonable grounds, 91.  
security for, from whom required, 79-80.  
when appeal lies from order requiring security for, 362.  
when security for, may be required, 79.  
whether appeal lies from order under s. 123 requiring person to be detained until he give security for, 363-64.  
who may require security for, 79.

**GOOD FAITH—**

definition of, 107.

**GOODS—**

removal of, likely to cause public nuisance, 497.

**GOVERNMENT—**

Judges not liable to prosecution without sanction of, 185.

**GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE—**

in Burma, rules as to, in connection with criminal prosecutions, 440.  
included in term "Advocate-General," 6.







**GOVERNMENT PLEADER—**

conduct of prosecution by, 258-59.

notice of commitment to, 208.

See PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

**GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE—**

• deposit of, in lieu of bond, 453.

**GOVERNMENT SERVANTS—**

how exempted from serving as jurors in High Courts, 293-49.

rules as to giving information as to conviction of, 235.

service of summons on, 56.

**GOVERNMENT SERVICE—**

power of Court to excuse persons in, from attending as jurors or assessors, 299.

**GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR—**

entitled without permission to conduct prosecution, 441.

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL—**

a Justice of Peace, *ex-officio*, 19.

appointment of Justice of Peace by, 19.

in Calcutta, power of, to exempt Government officer from serving as juror, 293.

power of, as to transfer of lunatics, 423.

by notification to transfer cases, 465.

to suspend, remit, or commute punishment, 357-58.

prosecution at instance of, for offences against State, 184.

on complaint of officer empowered by, for offences against State, 184.

sanction of, for acts done in dispersing unlawful assembly, 96-97.

suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace by, 20.

**GUARDIANSHIP—**

question of, not to be dealt with on application for maintenance of wife or child, 435.

**GUILTY—**

conviction on plea of, 259.

Court bound to pass some sentence on finding of, 235.

what amounts to, 259.

**HABEAS CORPUS—**

High Courts at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay may issue orders in nature of, 438-39.

issue of orders in nature of, 73.

order by High Court in nature of, to bring up person within original civil jurisdiction of High Court, 438.

in case of person improperly or illegally detained, 438.

to bring up prisoner in jail for examination, 438.

for prisoner detained in jail to be brought before Court-Martial or commissioner for examination, 438.

for removal of prisoner from one custody to another, 438.

to bring defendant in on Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment, 438.

orders of High Court in nature of, power of Court to make rules as to, 438.

**HABITUAL OFFENDER—**

against coinage, stamp law or property, commitment of, for trial, 316-17.

person how proved to be, 86.

security for good behaviour from, 80.

**HABITUAL RECEIVER—**

of stolen goods, arrest of, 43.

**HABITUAL ROBBERS—**

arrest of, 43.

security for good behaviour from, 80.

**HABITUAL THIEF—**

security for good behaviour from, 80.

**HEAD OF VILLAGE—**

- a Magistrate within meaning of Code, 2.
- Code not applicable to, in Madras, 2.
- confessions to, 2.
- report of inquest by, 155.

**HEALTH—**

- removal of goods or merchandise noxious to, 97-98.
- suppression of trade or occupation noxious to, 97-98.
- temporary order restraining acts dangerous to, 109.

**HIGH COURT—**

- application to, in case of unlawful detention of European British subjects, 409.
- procedure on such application, 410.
- at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay may issue orders in nature of *habeas corpus*, 438-39.
- at Fort William, powers of, as to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 8.
- cases transferred to, to be tried by jury, 257.
- charge, record, &c., to be forwarded to Clerk of Crown in case of commitment to, 208.
- charge to be read out to accused in, 259.
- Chief Justice of, to appoint time of sitting of criminal sessions in, 301.
- Clerk of Crown may summon witnesses to appear in, 206.
- cognizance of offences by, 175.
- commitment of European British subject when to be to, 401.
- of person charged jointly with European British subject to, 205.
- to, on inquiry or trial by Magistrate, 315.
- conviction of accused on plea of guilty, 259.
- copies of letters and resolutions of, rules as to, 487.
- custody of accused pending trial by, 210.
- definition of, 5.
- discharge of jury in, 287.
- effect of entry by, on charge that it is unsustainable, 260.
- of stay of prosecution by Advocate-General in, 300-1.
- English translation of record to be forwarded with commitment to, 208.
- established by Charter, Judges of, not removable by Local Government, 20.
- evidence how recorded in, 331.
- examination of witnesses for prosecution in, 267.
- exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction of, 362.
- extraordinary criminal jurisdiction of, 464.
- for purposes of s. 195, Presidency Small Cause Courts subordinate to, 177.
- forwarding proceedings to, in case of inability of accused to understand, 306.
- in case of conflict of decisions subordinate Courts are to follow their own, 396.
- of difference, opinion of Senior Judge of, to prevail, 362.
- in presidency-towns, number of jurors to be summoned for each sessions in, 294.
- includes Chief Court of Punjab, 5.
- Recorder of Rangoon, 5.
- interference where Magistrate has exercised no discretion, 383.
- instructions as to commitments of European British subjects to, 401.
- issue of commission by, 446.
- Judges of, competent to try cases referred to in s. 195 when committed before himself, 431.
- Judge of, *ex-officio* Justices of Peace, 19.
- Judicial Commissioner of Burma when deemed a, 163.
- jurisdiction of, in case of contempt, 9.
- language of, 493.
- list of jurors in, 293.
- list of witnesses of accused after commitment to, 203.
- locking up jurors on trial by, 278.
- lower Court to make its judgment or order conformable to that on appeal of, 375.
- Magistrates have no power to refer proceedings of superior Court to, 384.
- may call for records of inferior Court, 382.
- confirm sentence of death, 339.





**HIGH COURT—continued.**

- may direct reduction of bail, 444.
- on submission for confirmation of sentence of death, convict of other offence, 339.
- or order new trial, 339.
- postpone execution in case of pregnant woman, 343.
- require production of letters or telegrams from postal or telegraph department, 70.
- require security to keep the peace on conviction, 75.
- set aside conviction recorded partly by one Magistrate and partly by another, 319.
- meaning of term with reference to proceedings against European British subjects, 401.
- no Court other than, to alter or review its judgment, 335.
- notice of application to, for transfer of case to be given to Public Prosecutor, 462.
- notice of sittings of criminal sessions of, 301.
- number of jury in, 261.
- objections to jurors without cause stated, 265.
- on revision of orders of Presidency Magistrates to consider statement of Magistrate, 397.
- only has power to quash commitment, 205.
- opening case for prosecution, 267.
- order of, on appeal to be certified to lower Court, 375.
- how certified, 375.
- of commitment to, when made, 204.
- person triable by Sessions Court not to be committed to, 195.
- place of holding criminal sessions of, 301.
- plea of guilty of accused to be recorded in, 259.
- power of Advocate-General to exhibit informations to, 175-76.
- to stay prosecution in, 300.
- power of, to confirm sentence of death or annul conviction, 339.
- to direct Magistrate to levy the amount due on bond to appear before, 455.
- to issue commissions under 39 and 40 Vict., c. 46, s. 3, p. 448.
- to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of, 381.
- to tender pardon to accomplice, 301.
- on reference by Judge exercising original criminal jurisdiction in, 381.
- on revision to order further enquiry under s. 437, p. 386.
- on submission of sentence of death, to direct further inquiry or additional evidence to be taken, 339.
- powers of, 20.
- powers of, on application for transfer of cases, 462.
- on reference by Judge who disagrees with verdict, 288.
- chartered, to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts, 490.
- to make other rules, 490.
- revision of, under High Court's Act, 393.
- procedure of, in case of difference of opinion as to confirmation of sentence of death, 340.
- in, in case of previous conviction, 292-93.
- on enquiry preparatory to commitment to, 196.
- of, where on trial accused appears to be lunatic, 416.
- in, on accused refusing to plead or claiming to be tried, 260.
- on commencement of trial in, 259.
- on withdrawal of case to itself by, 257.
- provisions as to original criminal jurisdiction of, 300-1.
- to inquiry into cases triable by, 195-210.
- Recorder of Rangoon when deemed a, 163.
- reference to, by Court of Sessions or District Magistrate, 389.
- by Presidency Magistrate to, 380.
- disposal of, 381.
- to, in case of doubt as to Court to which to send offender arrested for offence committed outside jurisdiction, 163.

**HIGH COURT—concluded.**

- release on bail of accused pending reference to, 389.
- report to, as to release of person imprisoned in default of security, 93.
- revision by, 392—97.
- rules as to choosing jury in, 261.
- sanction of, necessary to prosecution for perjury on withdrawal of pardon, 304.
- to prosecution of approver for perjury, 304-5.
- sentence of death to be submitted for confirmation to, 338.
- sentences of, 22.
- sitting outside presidency-towns, summoning jurors for, 295.
- special definition of, 256.
- special provisions for, 300-1.
- submission of case to, where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict, 288.
- summoning by Magistrate of witnesses of accused to appear in, 206.
- suspension of sentence pending reference to, 389.
- territories through which orders may be issued by, in respect of European British subjects unlawfully detained, 410—13.
- to decide in case of doubt the district in which trial or inquiry shall take place, 163.
- transfer of cases by order of, 461-62.
  - grounds for, 461.
  - application for, to, 462.
- trial before, to be by jury, 257.
- trial by, of case transferred to itself, 462.
- trial of contempt of, 9.
- trial of offence under laws other than Penal Code by, 20.
- unanimous verdict to be accepted in, 287.
- verdict of 6 to 3 to be accepted if Judge of, agrees, 287.
- warrants to accompany commitments of European British subjects to, 401.
- what Courts included in term, 5.
- when criminal sessions of, may be held outside local limits of, 301.
- when proceedings in case of imprisonment in default of security to be reported to, 91.
- whether as Court of Revision has power to reduce amount of forfeited recognizances, 383.
- whether one Judge of, alone can hear and dispose of appeals, 362.
- withdrawal by, of case from other Court to itself, 462.
  - procedure on, 462.

**HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ACT X OF 1875)—**

- s. 144 not repealed, 175, 494.
- s. 146 not repealed so far as relates to informations, 175, 494.

**HIGH SEAS—**

- trial of offence committed on, 161.

**HOLIDAYS—**

- rules as to, 475.
- trial on, 475.

**HOMICIDE—**

- police to inquire and report as to, 154.

**HOUSE—**

- included in term "place," 8.

**HOUSE-BREAKER—**

- arrest of, 43.
- security for good behaviour from, 80.

**HURT—**

- compoundable, 312.
- triable summarily, 249.

**HUSBAND—**

- death of, pending prosecution under ss. 497 and 498 of Penal Code, 188.







**HUSBAND—continued.**

living in adultery, wife entitled to order for maintenance from, 434.

prosecution by, 187-88.

in case of minority, 188.

withdrawal of, from prosecution under ss. 497 and 498 of Penal Code, 188.

**HYDERABAD—**

powers of First Assistant to the Resident of, 166.

Resident of, 166.

proceedings against European British subjects in, 167.

**HYDERABAD RESIDENCY BAZARS—**

power of Superintendent of, 166.

**IDDAT—**

wife entitled to maintenance during, 435.

**IDENTIFICATION—**

necessary before deposition of approver can be used against him at his trial, 305.

of prisoners, particulars for, to be recorded, 321-22.

of witness, depositions to contain materials for, 324.

of witnesses, particulars for, to be recorded, 321-22.

**IDENTITY—**

deposition not evidence against deponent without proof of, 268-72.

proof of, necessary before deposition of approver can be used against him at his trial, 305.

**IDIOT—**

whether included in term "lunatic," 416.

who may compound offence on behalf of, 314.

**ILLEGAL CUSTODY—**

bringing person, before High Court, 438.

**ILLEGAL DETENTION—**

order by High Court in nature of *habeas corpus* in case of, 438.

**ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—**

order for maintenance of, against father of, 433-34.

**IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—**

costs of proceedings in case of disputes as to, 127.

disputes as to, 114-27.

in case of disputes, party in possession of, to be retained, 114.

inquiry as to possession of, 114.

local inquiry in disputes as to, 126-27.

order as to disputes as to, void if Magistrate not empowered, 468.

order for restoration of, to be without prejudice to civil rights, 459.

power of Court to order restoration of, in case of dispossession by force, 459.

proceedings in case of disputes as to, are judicial, 123.

subject to dispute, power to attach, 123.

what is tangible, 116-17.

**IMPOUNDING—**

documents or other things, 74.

**IMPRISONMENT—**

awardable on conviction of several offences at one trial, 27-28.

commencement of period for security where accused is under-going, 90.

of sentence of, 343-44.

of sentence of transportation in case of convict already undergoing, 355.

of sentences in case of conviction of several offences in one trial, 27.

definite period of, to be stated in sentence of, 344.

definition of, 23.

rigorous, 23.

simple, 23.

**IMPRISONMENT—continued.**

- delivery of prisoner under warrant of, to wrong jail, 345.
- execution of warrant for, 343.
- in default of fine to be simple, 24.
  - annexed to substantive sentence of imprisonment or of penal servitude,
    - in case of person sentenced to further substantive sentence, 353.
    - when proceedings in case of, to be reported to High Court or Sessions Court, 91.
  - of security to keep peace, simple, 92.
  - for good behaviour, simple or rigorous, 92.
  - of security, 91.
- limit of, in lieu of whipping, 354.
  - in summary trials, 253.
- must commence from time of sentence passed, 378.
- of person refusing to answer questions or produce documents, 430.
  - to be simple, 430.
- of military offenders to be reported to military authorities, 344.
- period of suspension of sentence pending appeal to be excluded from ultimate sentence of, 378.
- power of Local Government to appoint place of, 477.
  - Magistrates to sentence to, in default of fine, 24.
- procedure on order for, in default of security, 91.
- sentence of, by Sessions, Additional Sessions, and Joint Sessions Judges, 22.
  - by Assistant Sessions Judges, 22.
  - confirmation of, 22.
  - which different classes of Magistrates may pass, 23.
- sentence on offender already undergoing, 354.
- separate warrant of, to issue for each prisoner, 344.
- suspension of execution of sentence of, 350.
- when awarded in lieu of whipping, 335.
- which may be imposed on European British subjects by Provincial Magistrates, 400.

**IMPROPER DISCHARGE—**

- power of Court of Session or Magistrate or of Court of Revision to order commitment after, 385.

**INCAPACITY—**

- of accused to understand proceedings, effect of, 306.
- of assessors or jurors, effect of, 257.

**INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR—**

- provisions as to arrest under, 44.

**INDIAN OATHS ACT—**

- swearing of jurors under, 266.

**INDIAN PENAL CODE—**

- definitions of, 9. *See* PENAL CODE AND ACT XL OF 1860.
- trial of offences under, 9.
- words to have same meaning as in, 9.

**INDIAN VOLUNTEERS ACT (XX OF 1869)—**

- s. 24, p. 95.

**INDUCEMENT—**

- not to be offered by police to obtain confessions, 139-40.
- what is, 138, 139, 140.

**INFERIOR COURT—**

- in case of reference to Sessions Judge, to be called on for explanation, 390.
- what is, 16, 382, 386.

**INFLUENCE—**

- not to be used to induce accused to make disclosures, 309.





**INFORMATION—**

- as to disputes as to immoveable property, 118.
- as to necessity to take security, inquiry as to truth of, 86.
- as to thugs, robbers, escaped convicts, and proclaimed offenders; duty of, whom to give, 34-35.
- breach of duty to give, how punishable, 36.
- from person other than police-officer; who may take cognizance of offence on, 169.
- transfer of case taken up on, 169.
- in cognizable cases, penalty for refusing to sign, 130.
- for giving false, 130.
- in cognizable cases forms part of first information report, 130.
- in non-cognizable cases, 130.
- to be entered in book, 130.
- person giving, to be referred to Magistrate, 131.
- in case of suspected cognizable offence, 132.
- of intention to commit non-bailable offence, 34-35.
- of likelihood of breach of peace, sufficient grounds for requiring security, 77, 78, 79.
- to be set out in order to show cause, 83.
- of residence of receiver or vendor of stolen property, by whom to be given, 34-35.
- of sudden or unnatural deaths, 34-35.
- on which Magistrate may take proceedings for keeping peace, 78.
- need not be on oath, 79.
- report of police-officer is sufficient, 78.
- or report of Subordinate Magistrate, 78.
- persons bound to give, 34-35.
- proof of facts discovered through, 137.
- source of, police not bound to give, 149.
- to be given by village headman, 34.
- watchman and police-officers, 34.
- occupier or owner of land and their agents, 34.
- officer collecting revenue or rent for Government or Court of Wards, 34.
- by public of certain offences, 33.
- to Magistrates, police and persons making arrests, 32-34.
- to police in cognizable cases to be reduced to writing, 129.
- to be read over and signed and substance entered, 130.

**INFORMATIONS—**

- by Advocate-General, 175, 494.
- by Attorney General, 176, 494.
- power of Advocate-General to exhibit, 175-76, 494.
- provisions as to fines, penalties, etc., recovered by virtue of, 176-494.
- stay of proceedings upon, 176, 494.

**INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS—**

- conditions requisite for, 169-88.

**INJUNCTION—**

- in urgent cases of nuisance, 109-10.
- may be made *ex-parte*, 110.
- procedure on, 111.
- pending inquiry in public nuisance cases, 108.
- under s. 144. nature of, 111-12.
- revision of order for, 113.

**INJURY—**

- to health, &c., temporary injunction to restrain, 109.
- to property or health, temporary injunction restraining, 109

**INLAND IMMIGRATION ACT (I of 1882)—**

- arrest without warrant under, 42-43.

**INNOCENT PURCHASER—**

- payment of money found on accused to, 458.

**INQUEST—**

- holding of, under s. 176, by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
- in case of death in police custody, 156.
- report of Magistrate in, 154-55.
- rules as to holding of, 154-55.
- who may hold, 154-55.

**INQUIRIES—**

- in case of doubt, High Court to determine place of, 163.

**INQUIRY—**

- as to possession of immoveable property to be directed to what time, 114-19.
- as to public nuisance, injunction pending, 108.
- as to truth of information before taking security, 86.
  - regulated by procedure as to summons-cases, 86.
  - no charge necessary in, 86.
- before grant of sanction to prosecute, 178.
  - object of, 178.
  - how conducted, 178.
- before Magistrate, record of, to be forwarded with commitment, 208.
- by Civil and Revenue Courts as to offences committed before themselves, 427.
  - or brought to their notice in judicial proceeding, 427.
- by police as to homicide, 154.
  - killing by animals, machinery or by accident, 154.
- by police in case before Magistrate on complaint, 191.
- definition of, 4.
- does not mean preliminary inquiry in s. 192, p. 171.
- framing of charge by Magistrate on, 202.
- general provisions as to, 301, 320.
- in British India into offence committed in foreign territory, certificate of
  - Political Agent as to, 165.
  - a bar to further proceedings in foreign territory, 165.
- in case of offender arrested within local jurisdiction for offence committed outside, 163.
- in case of offences committed in Native States, evidence in, 168.
- into cases triable by Court of Session and High Court, provisions as to, 195-210.
- into offences against administration of justice, 424-25.
- manner of recording evidence in, outside presidency-towns, 321-27.
- place of, general provisions as to, 157-69.
  - in case of doubt, High Court to determine, 163.
  - in case of offences committed in Native States, 164-65.
  - certificate of Political Agent as to, 165.
- place of, where offence consists of several acts, 161.
  - where offence committed on journey, 161-62.
  - where scene of offence is uncertain, 161.
  - is not in one district only, 161.
  - where offence is continuing, 161.
  - consists of several acts, 161.
- power of Magistrate on receipt of police report to make preliminary, 134.
  - to discharge accused on, in case of offence exclusively triable by Court of Session, 201.
- preparatory to commitment, taking of evidence in, 196.
- procedure in, preparatory to commitment, 196.
- taking evidence under s. 428 to be deemed an, 379.
- transfer of case for, 171.
- what is, 171.
- whether person claiming right of European British subject is such subject, 407.
  - appeal lies from decision in, 407.
- who may transfer case for, 171.

**INSANE—**

- procedure in case of accused being, 415-16.







**INSANITY—**

- at time of committing offence, plea of, 418.
- of accused, procedure in case of, 415—23.
- test of, 415.

**•INSOLVENT—**

- whether liable to arrest for arrears of maintenance entered in schedule, 437.

**INSPECTION—**

- of deposition of witness taken on commission, 449.
- of records of subordinate Courts, powers of High Court to make rules as to, 490.
- of weights and measures by police, 129.
- in presidency-towns, 129.

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE—**

- powers of, 135.
- of Assistant, 135.
- of Deputy, 135.

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS—**

- certificate as to capacity of lunatic prisoners to make defence, 422.
- receivable in evidence, 422.
- discharge of lunatic on certificate of, 422.
- may be relieved by Local Government from certain functions in respect of lunatics, 424.
- report of, as to state of mind of lunatic prisoners, 422.
- visitation of lunatic prisoners by, 422.

**INSTRUMENTS—**

- for counterfeiting coin, search for, 71-72.
- for forgery, search for, 71-72.

**INSULT—**

- under s. 504 of Penal Code triable summarily, 249.
- with intent to provoke breach of peace is compoundable, 313.

**INTEREST—**

- of Judge in case before trial, 491-92.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW—**

- general rule as to jurisdiction over offence under, 161.
- general rule of, as to place of trial, 161.
- bound to interpret truthfully, 479.
- oath to be taken by, 479.
- taking confession through, 142.
- when services of, should be required, 325.

**INTERPRETATION—**

- of documents, 327.
- of evidence to witnesses, 326.
- to accused, 327.
- to pleader of accused, 327.

**INTERPRETATION-CLAUSE, 4.****INTERPRETER—****•INTERROGATORIES—**

- examination of witnesses by commission on, 448.
- to be relevant, 448.

**INTERVENOR—**

- in case of dispute as to immoveable property, 119.

**INVESTIGATION—**

- by Magistrate on receipt of police report, 134.
- by police in non-cognizable cases under order by Magistrate not empowered, 131.

**INVESTIGATION — continued.**

- by police, attendance of witnesses in, 134.
  - in houses for search being made in, 146-47.
  - of case before Magistrate on complaint, 191.
  - issue of order by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
  - power to issue summons in, 156.
  - in case of death in police custody, 156.
  - report of, subordinate officer making, 149.
  - release of accused during, 149.
  - in cognizable cases, 131-32.
  - penalty for giving false information in, 132.
  - statements made during, not to be signed, 136.
    - not admissible in evidence, 136.
  - dying declaration taken in, is admissible in evidence, 136.
  - contradiction of witnesses by statement made in, 137.
  - when dispensed with, 131-33.
    - reasons to be recorded, 133.
  - report in case of, 132-33.
    - how submitted, 133-34.
  - rule as to attendance of railway servants in, 135.
  - search in, 146.
  - provisions as to search-warrants to apply to search in, 146.
  - provisions for detention of accused beyond 24 hours in, 174-8-9

**INVESTIGATION INTO OFFENCES —**

- accident, death by, 154.
- accused, commitment of, by Magistrate, 150.
  - forwarding, to Magistrate, 150.
  - not entitled to see police-diaries, 152-53.
  - release of, after, 149.
    - on giving security, 149.
  - rules for payment of expenses of, in Panjab, 151.
  - security for appearance of, before Magistrate, 150.
- agent of accused not entitled to see police-diary, 152-53.
- animal, death caused by, 154.
- answers to questions by police on, 135.
- appearance before Magistrate, day for, 150.
- attendance of witnesses upon, 134.
- bail for appearance before Magistrate in, 150.
- Bengal, rules as to *post-mortem* examination in, 155.
- Bombay, investigation into suspicious death in the Presidency of, 155.
  - rules as to *post-mortem* examination in, 156.
- bond for appearance of complainant before Magistrate, 150.
  - witnesses before Magistrate, 150.
  - copy of, to be delivered to executant, 150.
  - release of accused on execution of, 149.
  - appearance taken on, 150-51.
- Burma, submission of reports in, 133.
- Civil Surgeon, examination of body by, 155.
- cognizable case, investigation into, 131.
- committing accused for trial, 150.
- complainant, bond for appearance of, before Magistrate, 150.
  - not to be required to accompany police, 152.
    - subjected to restraint, 152.
  - refusal of, to attend before Magistrate, procedure, 155
- completion of investigation, report upon, 153.
- confession, inducement to make, not to be offered, 139.
  - to police, 139.
  - to Magistrate, 139.
    - memorandum to be attached to, 141.
    - record of, 141.
      - rules as to, 144.
    - signature of, 141.





INVESTIGATION INTO OFFENCES—*continued.*

- contradicting police-officers by police-diary, 152.
- corpse, disinterment of, by Magistrate on, 157.
- Court, power of, to send for police-diary in, 152.
- custody, forwarding accused to Magistrate in, 150.
- of property, transmitted to Magistrate in, 152.
- when complainant or witness may be forwarded to Magistrate in, 152.
- custody of lunatic pending, 417.
- death, inquiry by Magistrate into cause of, 142.
- by police into suspicious, 154.
- definition of, 4.
- detention of accused on, 148.
- diary of police-officer making, 152.
- forwarding copies of entries in to Magistrate on, 147-48.
- diet of witnesses and prisoners in, rules as to, in Panjab, 152.
- disinterment of corpse by Magistrate on, 142.
- District Magistrate, inquest by, 154-55.
- document, search by police for, on, 146.
- evidence, bond to appear to give, on, 150.
- form of, on, 560.
- of statements made to police on, 136.
- police-diary not to be used as, 152.
- examination of witnesses on, 135.
- exhumation, power of Magistrate to order, on, 156.
- expenses of accused persons and witnesses in, rules for payment of, in Panjab, 152.
- form of bond to prosecute and give evidence before Magistrate on, 560.
- Fort St. George, investigation into suspicious deaths in the Presidency of, 155.
- forwarding accused to Magistrate, 147-50.
- police report to Magistrate, 153.
- recusant complainant or witness in custody to Magistrate, 152.
- weapon to Magistrate, 150.
- accused to Magistrate after, 150-51.
- head of village, report of inquest by,
- improper obtaining and use of copies of statements made to police on, 131, 136.
- inducement to make statement to police not to be offered on, 139.
- information to police in, 129.
- inquest by Magistrate in, 155.
- inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death, 156-57.
- into non-cognizable cases, 131, 134.
- into unnatural death, 154, 156.
- journey, investigation into offences committed in course of, 132.
- language of record of statement or confession, 142.
- local investigation where cognizable offence suspected, 132.
- machinery, death caused by, 154.
- Madras, investigation into suspicious death in the Presidency of, 155.
- Magistrate, bail-bond for appearance before, 150.
- bond for appearance of witnesses before, 150.
- confession to, on investigation, 141.
- custody of property transmitted to, 152.
- forwarding accused to, 150.
- weapon to, 150.
- inquest by, 155.
- inquiry by, into cause of death, 156-57.
- memorandum to be attached by, to confession, 141.
- power of, to order disinterment of corpse, 157.
- preliminary investigation by, where cognizable offence is suspected, 132, 134.
- procedure on complainant or witness refusing to attend before, 152.
- referring informant of non-cognizable offence to, 130-31.
- rules as to recording confessions made to, 144.
- security for appearance of accused before, 150.
- signature of statement or confession made to, 141.
- submission of report to, where cognizable offence is suspected, 133.

INVESTIGATION INTO OFFENCES—*continued.*

- Magistrates empowered to hold inquests, 155.
- medical officers, examination of body by, 155.
- memorandum to be appended to statement or confession to Magistrate, 141.
- non-cognizable offence, investigation into, 130.
- offence committed in course of journey, 132.
- on spot, when dispensed with in cognizable cases, 132-33.
- oral evidence of statements to police, 135.
- order authorizing subordinate police-officer to make search, 147.
- requiring attendance of witnesses on investigation by police, 134.
- Panjab, rules for payment of expenses of accused persons and witnesses in, 152.
- post-mortem* examination in, 156.
- police, attendance of witnesses on, 134.
- complainant not to be required to accompany, 152.
- completion of investigation by, 153.
- confession to, 139.
- diary, 152.
- contradicting witness by, 152.
- forwarding copies of entries in to Magistrate, 147-48.
- not to be used as evidence, 152.
- refreshing memory by, 152.
- examination of witnesses by, 134.
- inducement to make confession not to be offered by, 139.
- investigation into cognizable case by, 130.
- non-cognizable case by, 130.
- suspicious death, 154.
- report by, of investigation, 149, 153.
- search by, 146.
- summons to witnesses by, 156.
- witnesses not to be required to accompany, 152.
- police-diary of proceedings in, 152.
- post-mortem* examinations, rules as to, in Bengal, 155.
- Bombay, 156.
- Panjab, 156.
- powers of police to require attendance of witnesses on, 134-35.
- preliminary investigation by Magistrate when non-cognizable offence suspected, 130, 134.
- prisoners, rules as to diet of, in Panjab, 152.
- procedure on complainants or witnesses refusing to attend before Magistrate, 152.
- investigation into cognizable offence, 131.
- procedure when in 24 hours officer cannot complete, 147-48.
- prosecute, bond to appear to, before Magistrate, 150.
- form of, 560.
- record by Magistrate of statements and confessions, 141.
- rules as to, 144.
- refreshing memory by police-diary, 152-53.
- refusal to sign statement or confession, 142.
- release of accused after investigation into offence, 149.
- of lunatic pending, 417.
- report of investigation by subordinate officer, 149.
- police, 154.
- report on *post-mortem* examination, rules as to, in Bengal, 155.
- to Magistrate where cognizable offence suspected, 131-32.
- submission of, 132.
- restraint, complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to, 152.
- rules as to *post-mortem* examination in Bengal, 155.
- Bombay, 156.
- Panjab, 156.
- for payment of expenses of accused persons and witnesses in the Panjab, 152.







**INVESTIGATION INTO OFFENCES—concluded.**

- search by police, 146.
- search-warrant, issue of, 147.
- security for appearance of accused before Magistrate, 150.
- signature to statement or confession, 141.
- statement, power of Magistrate to record, 141.
- statement to police to be reduced into writing, 135.
- Subdivisional Magistrate, inquest by, 155.
- submission of report to Magistrate where cognizable offence suspected, 133.
- subordinate police-officer, report by, 149.
- suicide, investigation by police into case of, 154-55.
- summons to witness on, 156.
- sureties, release of accused upon giving bond with, 149.
- suspicious death, investigation by police into case of, 153.
- trial, committing accused for, 150.
- weapon, forwarding, to Magistrate, 150.
- witnesses, attendance of, on, 134.
  - bond for appearance of, before Magistrate, 150.
  - diet of, rules as to, in Panjab, 152.
  - examination of, 135.
  - not to be required to accompany police, 152.
  - subjected to restraint, 152.
  - refusal of, to attend before Magistrate, procedure, 152.
  - summons to, 156.
- writing, statements to police to be reduced into, 135.

**IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS—**

- general provisions as to, 467—75.

**IRREGULARITIES—**

- finding, sentence or order when reversible by reason of, 472—75.
- in commitments, effect of, 465, 469-70.
  - cases of, 469-70.
- in omitting to ask person if he is a European British subject under s. 454, cl. 2, do not invalidate proceedings, 471.
- in proceedings not to vitiate distress, 475.
- in recording confessions or statements, 470.
- whether resulting in failure of justice, 472—75.
- which do not vitiate proceedings, 466.
- which vitiate proceedings, 467.

**IRREGULARITY—**

- by reason of proceedings had in wrong place, effect of, 468-69.
- calling for records of inferior Courts in case of, 382-85.
- waiver or consent of accused to, 396.
- want of sanction of High Court to prosecute approver for perjury is not a mere, 305.

**JAIL—**

- duties of Visitors of, as to lunatic prisoners, 422.
- notifications as to, 477-78.
- officer in charge of, in mofussil, powers of, 345.
  - authority of, 345.
  - doubting legality of warrant to refer to Local Government, 345.
- petition of appeal when appellant is in jail, 370.
  - to be countersigned by Superintendent of, 370.
- power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner to be brought from, for examination, 478.
- presentation of appeals by officers in charge of, 370.
- removal of accused or convicted persons from civil to criminal, 478.
- service of summons on officers of, 56.

**JAILOR—**

- warrant of imprisonment to be lodged with, 345.

**JOINDER—**

- of charges, 220, 232.
- of charges against co-offenders, 203, 231.

**JOINT CHARGE—**

- members of opposing factions not to be tried for riot on a, 202.
- of perjury, prisoners not to be on, 202.

**JOINT SESSIONS JUDGE—**

- appeal from conviction by, 365.
- applications for reference and revision cannot be referred to, 173.
- appointment of, 11.
- cannot exercise powers of reference and revision of Sessions Judge, 11, 22, 380, 383.
- cases triable by, 172.
- cognizance of offences by, 172.
- may hear appeals, 365.
- reference will not lie to, 380, 383.
- sentences of, 22.

**JOINT TRIAL—**

- evidence of confessions in, 143.
- examination of co-prisoners against each other in a, 231-32.
- of European British subjects and Native Indian subjects, 203, 406.
- of European or American with one of another race, 414.
- of members of opposing factions, 202, 205.
- of persons charged with perjury, 202, 205.
- persons of opposing factions not to be tried in, 231.
- persons who may be tried in, 231-32.
- when permissible, 231-32.

**JOURNEY—**

- offence committed on continuous, 162.
- trial of offence committed on, 161-62.
- trial of offence committed during halt in, 162.

**JUDGE—**

- conduct of prosecution of, 185.
- duty of, in Sessions trial, 279-80.
- exempt from service as juror or assessor, 296.
- general duty of, in charging jury, 280-84.
- may close Court to public or any particular individual, 320.
- may question jury, 285.
- not to try case in which he is personally interested, 491-92.
- not to express opinion as to guilt or innocence of accused in jury trial, 280.
- not to decide upon credibility of witnesses, 280.
- of High Court may try cases referred to in s. 195 when committed before himself, 431.
- questions and answers of jury to be recorded by, 285.
- questions which Judge may put to jury, 285.
- sanction for prosecution of, 185.
- suspension and removal of, 20.
- to charge the jury, 278-79.
- what amounts to misdirection by, 282.
- when competent to try cases referred to in s. 195 committed before himself, 431-32.

**JUDGES—**

- Court before which, triable, 185.
- of High Court, *ex-officio* Justices of Peace, 19.

**JUDGMENT—**

- accused not required to be brought up to hear, 375.
- accused when entitled to copy translation of, 336-37.
- appeal from, of acquittal, 368.
- on what matters admissible, 368.
- Bench may employ clerk to prepare, 256.





**JUDGMENT—continued.**

- clerical error in, may be altered, 335.
- contents of, 332-33.
- copy free of cost except in summons-cases, 336.
- effect of irregularity in, 472.
- failure of justice by reason of irregularity a ground for setting aside, 472.
- in alternative, 332-33.
- in case of sentence of whipping, alteration of, 335.
- in summary trial, language of, 256.
- in trials by jury, Court need not write, 332.
  - heads of charge to jury to be recorded instead of, 332.
- in trials with assessors, delivery of, 291.
  - when to be delivered, 291.
- language of, 332.
- mode of delivering, 331.
- no Court other than High Court to alter or revise its, 335.
- of acquittal in case of lunacy, 419.
- of acquittal to state offence charged, 332.
- of Appellate Court summarily rejecting appeal, 370.
- of High Court on appeal to be sent to lower Court, 375.
- of Presidency Magistrate, 335-36.
  - particulars to be recorded in, 335-36.
- of subordinate Appellate Court, rules as to, 375-77.
- of Bench must be signed by each member, 256.
- of conviction of offence punishable with death, 332.
- of Presidency Magistrates, particulars to be stated in, 335.
- of Subordinate Appellate Courts, provisions as to, 375.
- on appeal, finality of, 379.
- to be dated and signed, 332.
- to be delivered in presence of parties or their pleaders, 331.
- to be explained to accused, 336.
- to specify offence, 332.
- when presence of accused may be dispensed with at time of delivery of, 331.
- when to be delivered, 331.
- when to be translated, 337.
- when translation of, must be filed with record, 336.
- who are entitled to copies of judgment, 336-37.

**JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER—**

- of Burmah, when deemed a High Court, 163.
- powers of, 5.

**JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—**

- definition of, 4.
- giving false evidence in a stage of, 132.
- power of Courts as to offence brought to their notice in, 426-7-8.
- proceedings in which it has to be determined whether accused should be admitted to are, 442-43.
- proceedings of the Magistrate under s. 88 are not, 4, 66.
  - ss. 14-15 are, 123.
- what are, 426.
- whether reports on inquest are, 157.

**JULKUR—**

- \* is not tangible immoveable property, 117.

**JURISDICTION—**

- application of Acts conferring on Magistrates or Courts of Session in respect of European British subjects, 413.
- as to granting, revoking, etc., sanction to prosecute, 176, 182.
- exercise of, over minor offence in charge, 201.
- general rule of international law as to, 161.
- High Court cannot issue mandamus where Magistrate has not declined, 464.

**JURISDICTION—continued.**

- High Court in case of doubt to determine as to what Court to send offender arrested for offence committed outside, 163.
- in case of offences, 157—88.
- in case of thugs, dacoits, 160—62.
  - escape from custody, 160.
  - criminal misappropriation or breach of trust, 160.
  - theft, 160.
  - trials and inquiries, 157—88.
  - European British subjects, inquiry as to, 407—9.
  - property stolen in foreign territory, 161.
  - offence committed on journey or voyage, 161-62.
  - offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Act, 102.
- in respect of offences committed in foreign state, 161.
  - in Native State, 161.
- in urgent cases of nuisance, 111.
- issue of process for appearance before Magistrate having, 194.
- issue of warrant or summons in respect of offence committed beyond local, 163.
- Magistrate not having, to return complaint, 191.
- Magistrates not to split up offences to have, 28.
- no acquittal unless Court has, 361.
- of British Indian Court in respect of offences committed by British subjects out of British India, 165.
- of Criminal Courts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 386.
- of High Court in case of contempt, 9.
  - in respect of Europeans unlawfully detained, 410—13.
- of Magistrate to require security for keeping peace, 75, 77-78.
- of Presidency Magistrates, local limits of, 17.
- of Subordinate Magistrates, local limits of, 12.
- order made without, cannot be made good, 386.
- plea to, in case of European British subject how made out, 399.
- power of Magistrates to issue process for offence committed outside local, 163-64.
- procedure where it appears Magistrate has not, 314.
- proceedings tried without, void, 467-68.
- proceedings without, being void, not necessary to upset acquittal before order for new trial, 390.
- public nuisances, of Criminal Courts as to, 101.
  - Civil Courts, 101.
- quashing of commitment made without, 196.
- splitting up offences for purpose of giving, 315-16.
- to be determined by High Court in case of doubt, 163.
- under Extradition Act to issue warrant for person accused of having committed offence out of British India, 168.
- where doubt exists as to district, to be determined by High Court, 163.
- where offence is not in one district only, 161.
  - consists of several acts, 161.
- where scene of offence is uncertain, 161.
  - not in one district only, 161.
  - offence is continuing, 161.
  - consists of several acts, 161.

**JURORS—**

- absence of, 266.
- annual revision of list of, 298.
- appointment of foreman after choosing of, 266.
- appointment of new jury on account of absence, etc., of, 266.
- attendance of, 266.
- attending, list of, to be kept, 300.
- decision of Court on objection to, final, 265.
- discharge of, 266.
- disqualification of, 265.







**JURORS—continued.**

- duty of, to inform Judge if they are personally acquainted with relevant fact, 277.
- effect of irregularity in choosing, 263.
  - omission to revise list of, 472.
- examination of, when personally acquainted with relevant fact, 277.
- exemption of certain railway servants from serving as, 294, 296.
- extent of exemption of special number of, 293.
- for Courts of Session, 295.
  - contents of list of, 297.
  - drawing names of, by lot, 298.
  - lists of, 295—98.
  - lists of, to be prepared by Sessions Judge and Collector, 297.
  - liability to serve as, 295.
  - names of, to be drawn by lot, 298.
  - number of, to be summoned, 298.
  - objections to list of, how heard and determined, 297-98.
  - particulars to be mentioned in lists of, 297.
  - publication of lists of, 297.
  - revision of lists of, 298.
  - rules in Bombay as to preparation of lists of, 297.
  - to be summoned by District Magistrate, 298.
  - who are exempted from serving as, 296.
- for High Courts, exemption of Government officers from serving as, 293-94.
  - Clerk of Crown to prepare lists of, 293.
  - how selected, 293.
  - lists of, 293.
  - rules as to lists of, 293.
  - summoning of, 294-95.
  - supplementary summons to, 294.
- grounds of objection to, 265.
- in Presidency-towns ordinarily not to be summoned more than once in six months, 294.
  - trials by special, 262-63.
- in service of Government or Railway Company, power of Court to excuse attendance of, 299.
- lists of, publication of, 294.
- locking up of, 278.
  - rule in Bombay as to, 278.
- may be excused attendance at any particular sessions for reasonable cause, 299.
- military men when excused from serving as, 295.
- names of, to be called, 265.
- not summoned when eligible, 262.
- number of, to be summoned at each sessions in Presidency-towns, 294.
- objected to, supply of place of, 266.
- objection to, to be decided by Court, 265.
- objections to, 265.
  - in High Court, 265.
  - without grounds, 265.
- penalty for failure by, to attend in Presidency-towns, 295.
  - recovery of, 295.
- penalty for non-attendance of, 300.
  - how recovered, 300.
- power of Sessions Court to summon another set of, 299.
- publication of preliminary and revised lists of, by Clerk of Crown, 294.
- right of challenge of, in Sessions Court, 265.
  - in High Court without cause stated, 265.
- rules for payment of, in Panjab, 262.
  - selection of, 263, 265.
- summoning or empanelling, in case of Europeans or Americans, 414.
- summoning of, where High Court is sitting outside Presidency-towns, 295.
  - military, 295.

**JURORS—continued.**

- summons to, 67.
- how served, 69.
- swearing of, 266.
- under Oaths Act, 266.
- to attend at adjourned sittings, 278.
- to be chosen by lot, 262.
- view by, 277.
- procedure on, 277.
- warrant not to be issued in lieu of summons for, 67.

**JURY—**

- accused when to be detained in custody or bail, pending retrial on discharge by, 291.
- appeal in case of trial by, 472.
- appeal only in matter of law in case of trial by, 368.
- appointment of, to try reasonableness of order for removal of nuisance, 103.
- appointment of foreman of, 266.
- new, 266.
- as to what Judge may question, 285.
- cases transferred to High Court to be by, 257.
- charge to, 278-79.
- for acquittal, 279.
- choosing of, 261-67.
- composition of, in trial of persons not Europeans or Americans by Sessions Court, 262.
- constitution of, in trial of European or American, 413.
- copy of heads of charge to, to be given to accused free of cost, 336.
- delivery of verdict of, 285.
- discharge of, in case of sickness of prisoner, 267.
- discharge of, in High Court, 287.
- discharge of, when juror is absent, etc., 266.
- duty of, 283.
- duty of Judge when verdict of, is ambiguous, 286.
- effect of misdirection to, 472.
- entry that retrial is unnecessary on discharge of, operates as acquittal, 291.
- exemptions from serving on, in High Courts, 293-94.
- finding of, in High Court or Sessions Court as to unsoundness of mind of accused, 416-17.
- for trials of Europeans, 404-5.
- foreman to inform Judge what is verdict or verdict of majority of, 285.
- heads of charge to, to be recorded accurately, 334.
- need not be reduced to writing before delivery, 334.
- if any evidence against accused, case to be left to, 275.
- in High Court, must consist of nine, 261.
- in Sessions Court, number of, 261.
- interference by High Court with verdict of, 284.
- on ground of misdirection to, 282-83.
- in trials by, Court need not write judgment, 332.
- heads of charge to jury to be recorded, 332.
- in nuisance cases, procedure on failure to appoint, 107.
- appointment of, 104.
- constitution of, 104-5.
- number of, 104.
- omission of, to return verdict, 107.
- procedure, 104-5.
- when to return verdict, 104.
- Judge when justified in questioning, 286.
- list of, discretion of Clerk of Crown as to preparation of, 294.
- no appeal or review from decision of Clerk of Crown as to, 294.
- Local Government may order certain offences to be tried by Sessions Courts by, 257.

**JURY—continued.**

- may be questioned by Judge, 285.
- may return verdict in any form, 286.
- misdirection to, what is, 282-83.
  - effect of, 282-83.
- new trial on appointment of new, 266.
- no person to communicate with, 285.
- notifications as to number of jury in different districts, 261-62.
- power of Local Government to fix number of jury in particular districts or for particular offences, 261.
- procedure when, not agreed, 285.
- proof of previous conviction to be determined by, 284.
- questions to be left to, 279-84.
- questions to, and answers of, to be recorded, 285.
- recording heads of charge to, 279.
- reference to High Court where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict of, 288-91.
- retirement of, to consider verdict, 285.
- retrial of accused after discharge of, 291.
- right of European British subject to claim, before District Magistrate, 405.
- sessions trial to be by, or with assessors, 257.
- several offenders in succession may be tried by same, 260.
- submission of verdict of jury to High Court, 288-91.
  - cases as to, 289-91.
- to be guided as to law by Judge, 284.
- transfer of case where Court is unable to constitute jury for trial of European British subject, 406.
- trials by High Court to be by, 257.
- trial by, of offences triable with assessors, effect of, 471.
  - of offences where some are triable with assessors and some by, 257.
  - with assessors of offence triable by, not invalid unless objection taken, 471.
- verdict of, not to be altered or reversed on appeal unless erroneous by reason of misdirection to, or misunderstanding of, 373.
  - according to direction of Judge, 284.
  - if wrong by mistake or accident may be amended, 287.
  - if unanimous must be received, 285.
  - where not unanimous, 285.
- view by, 277.
  - procedure on, 277.
- when European or American is charged jointly with one of another race, 414.
  - Judge disagreeing with verdict of, and submitting case to High Court, the latter may exercise powers of appeal and go into facts, 369.
- when not unanimous, Judge not bound to summon new jury, 285.
- whether verdict of majority is to be accepted in High Court, 287.

**JURY LIST—**

- annual revision of, 298.
- discretion of Clerk of Crown as to preparation of, 294.

**JUSTICE—**

- enquiries regarding offences against administration of, 424-33.
- transfer of cases in interests of, 461-66.
- what amounts to failure of, 472.

**JUSTICES OF PEACE—**

- appointment of, for Mofussil, 19.
  - in Presidency-towns, 20.
- appointed previous to passing of Code, 19.
- jurisdiction of Magistrates who are not, over European British subjects under local or special laws, 413.
- suspension and removal of, by Governor-General and Local Government, 20.
- trial of European British subjects by Magistrates who are, 398.
- who are *ex-officio*, 19.
- who may be appointed, 18-19.

**JUVENILE OFFENDERS—**

confinement of, in reformatories, 353.  
who are, under Whipping Act, 353.

**KAZANCHI—**

procedure in case of dispute as to, likely to cause breach of peace, 35.

**KNOWLEDGE—**

cognizance of offence by Magistrate on his own, 169.  
transfer of case taken up by Magistrate on his own, 169.

**KNOWLEDGE OR SUSPICION—**

cognizance of offences on, 169-70.  
what amounts to, 170.

**LAND—**

disputes as to, 114.

**LANDHOLDER—**

agent of, who is, 35.  
to report certain matters to the police, 34, 35.  
execution of warrant addressed to, 59.  
information to be given by, 34.  
neglect of, to execute warrant of arrest issued to him, 60.

**LANDMARKS—**

police to prevent injury or removal of, 128.

**LAND-OWNER—**

agent of, duty of, to report to police, 34-35.  
assistance by, to police, 32.  
duty of, to report to police, 34-35.  
liability in case of riot or unlawful assembly, 32.

**LANGUAGE—**

appointment of new jury where juror does not understand, 266.  
in which confession may be recorded, 142.  
in which judgment may be delivered, 322.  
in which plea is to be recorded when interpreted to Court, 325.  
of Court, 324.  
interpretation of evidence into, 327.  
of documents into, 327.  
of different Courts, 493.  
of charge, 211.  
of record and judgment in summary trials, 256.  
of record in particular district may be fixed by Local Government, 324.  
of record of evidence, 324.  
of warrant of arrest, 69.  
when advocate or pleader may address Court in English, 493.

**LAW—**

alleged severity of sentence is a matter of, 368.  
erroneous or improper reason for disbelieving relevant evidence is matter of, 369.  
omission to consider relevant evidence is a matter of, 369.  
power of Judge in Original Jurisdiction of High Court to refer question of, 381.  
what is to be matter of, 368-69.

**LAWFUL AUTHORITY—**

of public servants, sanction to prosecute for contempt of, 170.

**LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT, XVIII OF 1879—**

amended by Act IX of 1884, 67.

**LETTERS—**

in custody of postal department, who may require production of, 70.  
in postal department, detention of, pending orders, 70.







**LETTERS—continued.**

in postal or telegraph department, production of, 69-70.  
procedure as to, 70.

**LETTERS PATENT—**

opinion of Senior Judge to prevail in High Court under s. 36 of, 36.  
saving of, 175.

s. 25, p. 369.

s. 27, p. 362.

s. 28, p. 362.

s. 29, p. 464.

s. 36, p. 362.

**LEVY—**

of costs in case of dispute as to immoveable property, 126.  
of fines, 345-350.  
of penalty on bond, 453-54-55.

**LIBELLOUS MATTER—**

destruction of, by order of Court, 458.

**LICENSE—**

to convict to be at large under Act V of 1871, 358.

**LIFE—**

temporary order restraining acts dangerous to, 109.

**LIMITATION—**

as to sanction to prosecute, 177, 184.  
in respect of appeals, 336, 361, 367.

**LISTS—**

effect of omission to revise, 472.  
of jurors in High Courts, 293.  
to be prepared by Clerk of Crown, 293.  
of jurors and assessors in Sessions Courts, annual revision of, 298.  
of jurors or assessors attending each Session to be kept, 300.  
and noted in revised list, 300.  
preparation of, 293.

**LISTS OF WITNESSES—**

discretion of Magistrate to receive further, 203.  
examination of persons named in accused's, 203.  
for defence to be given, 203.

**LITHOGRAPHY—**

included in term "writing," 5.

**LIVE STOCK—**

in respect of which offence committed, disposal of, 456.

**LOCAL EXTENT—**

of Code, 1.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT—**

additional powers conferrible on Magistrate by, 30.  
appeal by, against acquittal, 367.  
limitation as to, 367.  
appointment of Justices of the Peace by, 19.  
cancellation of powers of Magistrates by, 31.  
cannot transfer trial of case from Recorder of Rangoon, 158.  
includes a Chief Commissioner, 11.  
meaning of term, 11.  
may authorize District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases from Subordinate Magistrate, 466.  
may direct in what language in particular districts record of evidence to be made, 324.  
may order certain trials by Sessions Courts to be by jury, 257.  
persons exempted by, for service as jurors or assessors, 296.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT—continued.**

powers of, as to lunatics, 415—23.

as to lunatics conferred on Commissioner of Scinde, 416.

to alter districts, 10.

to appoint place of imprisonment, 477.

to determine cases triable by Additional Joint Sessions Judges, 172:

to divide districts into sub-divisions, 11.

to exempt Government officers from serving as jurors, 293-94.

to frame rules for guidance of Benches of Magistrates, 15.

to order cases to be tried in different Sessions divisions, 158.

to relieve Inspector-General of Prisons from certain functions in respect of lunatics, 424.

to suspend, remit or commute punishment, 357-58.

to suspend or remove Judges or Magistrates, 20.

prosecution at instance of, for offence against State, 184.

report to, as to lunacy of accused where bail is not taken, 417.

suspension or removal of Justices of Peace, 20.

to decide as to language to be used in different Courts, 493.

whether appeal by, against acquittal by jury lies on question of fact, 367.

**LOCAL INQUIRY—**

in disputes as to immoveable property, 127-28.

**LOCAL INVESTIGATION—**

by Police or Subordinate Magistrate as to truth of complaint, 192.

when dispensed with in case of cognizable cases, 132-33.

when cognizable offence suspected, 132.

where Magistrate distrusts truth of complaint, 191.

*See* INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES.

**LOCAL JURISDICTION—**

arrest in, of offender for offence committed outside, 163.

power of Magistrates to issue process for offence committed outside, 163-64.

**LOCAL LAWS—**

definition of, 9.

saving of, 1.

trial of offences under, 20-21.

**LOCAL LIMITS—**

defined by repealed Acts, saving of, 3.

of jurisdiction of District Magistrates, 12.

of Subordinate Magistrates, 12.

service of summons outside, 56.

**LOCKING-UP—**

rule in Bombay as to, jurors in High Court, 278

**LORD'S DAY ACT—**

repeal of, 475.

**LOT—**

jurors to be chosen by, 262.

**LOTTERY—**

prosecution for keeping, 184-85.

sanction for, 185.

**LOWER APPELLATE COURT—**

accused not required to be brought to hear judgment of, 375

contents of judgment of, 375.

provisions as to judgment of, 375.

**LOWER COURT—**

appointment of commission to examine, 422.

judgment or order of High Court to be certified to, 375.

to make its order conformable to that of High Court on appeal, 375.





**LUNATICS—**

- arrest of, 43.
- certificate as to capacity of, to make defence, 418.
- certificate of visitors of, as to capacity of lunatic prisoner to make defence, 422.
- receivable in evidence, 422.
- confined in jail or asylum may be removed from one province to another, 423.
- custody of lunatic pending trial or investigation, 417.
- custody of person acquitted on ground of being, 421.
- delivery of, to care of relative, 423.
- conditions of, 423.
- detention of, by orders of Local Government, 422.
- discharge of, 422.
- evidence of Civil Surgeon as to person alleged to be, 415.
- examination by Civil Surgeon of person alleged to be, 415.
- finding by High Court or Sessions Court as to lunacy of alleged, 416.
- inquiry by High Court or Sessions Court into state of alleged, 416.
- inquiry by Magistrate into state of alleged, 415.
- judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy of, 419.
- postponement of case on accused being found by High Court or Sessions Court to be, 415.
- power of Local Government to relieve Inspector-General of certain functions in regard to, 424.
- prisoner to be visited in jail or asylum, 422.
- procedure where on trial or inquiry before Magistrate accused appears to be, 415.
- procedure when accused insane at time of committing offence, 418.
- where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence, 422.
- in case of person committed before Court of Session being, 416.
- when, declared fit to be discharged, 422.
- where on resumption of trial, accused considered capable of making defence, 418.
- where accused still unable to make defence, 418.
- provisions as to wandering and dangerous, 415.
- release of, pending trial or investigation, 417.
- removal of, to England, law as to, 417.
- report of commission to Local Government as to, 423.
- resumption of inquiry or trial postponed by reason of lunacy, 418.
- security for appearance of, pending trial or investigation, 417.
- under Act XXXVI of 1885 includes idiot, 416.
- visitors of lunatic prisoners, 422.
- certified by, as to capability of lunatic prisoner to make defence, 422.
- whether Magistrate competent to release, on security in a non-bailable case, 418.
- who may compound offence on behalf of, 314.

**LUNATIC ASYLUM—**

- confinement of lunatic pending investigation or trial, 417.
- detention of lunatic by orders of Local Government in, 422.
- power of Governor-General in Council to transfer lunatics from one province to another, 423.
- report of visitors of, as to state of mind of lunatic prisoners, 422.
- transfer of lunatic to, by order of Local Government, 422.
- visitation of lunatic prisoners by visitors of, 422.

**LURKING—**

- what is, 80.

**MACHINERY—**

- police to report as to deaths caused by, 154.

**MADRAS—**

- rules as to carrying out sentence of death, 342.

**MADRAS PRESIDENCY—**

Code does not apply to officers authorised to try petty cases in military Bazaars in, 1.

heads of villages, 2.

execution of sentence of death in, 342.

language in different Courts of, 325.

**MADRAS (TOWN OF)—**

Commissioners of Police in, not affected by Code, 1.

ss. 174, 175 and 176 of Code do not apply to police in, 2.

**MAGISTRATE—**

additional powers of, 29—31.

aid to, in making arrests, 32—34.

arrest of person committing offence in presence of, 48.

authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland, swearing affidavits before, 476.

authorizing detention after arrest to state reasons, 47.

bound to examine all witnesses for defence, 234.

cancellation of powers of, 31.

cognizance by, of offences, 169.

complaints to, 188—90.

commitment by, after commencement of enquiry or trial, 315.

of European British subject, 401.

conferment of powers on, 30.

continuance of powers on, 31.

discharge of accused by, where evidence of offence exclusively triable by Court of Session is not credited, 201.

dispersion of unlawful assembly by, 94.

disqualifying interest of, 394.

empowered by Local Government may commit for trial, 195.

to commit, who is, 195.

execution by, of warrant forwarded to him for execution, 62.

exercise of jurisdiction over minor offence in charge, 301.

holding of inquest by, 154-5.

**in Sessions cases—**

after commitment may summon or examine supplementary witnesses, 177.

to send charge, record, &c., to Sessions or High Court, 208.

commitment by, of accused to High Court jointly with European British subject, 204.

only to be quashed by High Court, 205.

discretion of, to allow accused to furnish further list of witnesses, 203.

to summon and examine witnesses named in accused's list, 204.

discharge of accused by, 198.

duty of, as to issuing process for witnesses of accused, 203.

issue of process by, 198.

may commit accused during or pending trial to custody, 210.

refuse for reasons to be recorded to summon witnesses in list of accused, 206.

refuse to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made, 206.

on commitment to High Court, need not summon witnesses to give evidence there, 206.

order of commitment of, 204.

particulars on commitment to be notified by, 203.

procedure by, where accused is charged jointly with European British subject, 205.

reasons for commitment when to be recorded, 204.

reasons for discharge to be given by, 198.

record in case of commitment by, to Sessions Court to include what, [208-9.

refusal by, to issue process, 196.

taking of evidence by, 196.

to detain in custody complainant or witness refusing to give bond to appear in Session or High Court, 208.







**MAGISTRATE—continued.***in Sessions cases—continued.*

- to examine supplemental witnesses in presence of accused, 210. [208.
- to forward English translation of record in case of commitment to High Court,
- to notify commitment, 208.
- to read and explain charge to accused, 202.
- to require accused to furnish list of witnesses, 203.
- to summon witnesses to give evidence before Sessions Court, 206.
- to take bonds from complainant and witness to appear in Sessions or High Court, 207.
- when to frame charge, 202.

*in warrant-cases—*

- discretion of, as to summoning witnesses, 239-40.
- to convict on plea of guilty, 203.
- to record plea, 243.
- when to discharge accused, 241.
- to frame charge, 142.

includes what, 4.

inquest by, in case of death in police custody, 156.  
record in case of, 156.

instrumental in arresting accused should not hold trial, 134.

investigation by, on receipt of police report, 134.

jurisdiction of, when not European British subject, over European British subjects under local or special laws, 413.

may direct search in his presence, 74.

- forward warrant to Magistrate in other jurisdiction for execution, 61.
- or to Commissioner of Police, 61.

- record statements or confessions, 141.

no person arrested to be discharged except on bail or recognizance or by order [of, 48.  
not allowed to split up offences in order to have jurisdiction over part, 28, 315, 316.

- empowered to commit procedure of, where it is necessary to commit, 316.

- empowered to require security to keep peace under s. 107, procedure by, 79.

- to try case in which he is personally interested, 491-92.

of a Division of a District, meaning of, 3.

of cantonment to be deemed a Magistrate of sub-division, 11.

of district, appointment of, 12.

- to powers of temporary successor to, 12.

order by, for investigation by police which cannot be completed in 24 hours, [147-48.  
ordinary powers of, 29-31.

*See SCHEDULE III.*

ought not to be witness in case in which he is judge of fact, 394.

- try case in which his servant is complainant, 394.

persons included in term, 10.

personal arrest by, 48.

- public when to assist, 32.

power of, to authorize detention of person arrested, 47.

- High Court to direct bail required by, to be reduced, 444.

powers of, on receipt of police report, 134.

- to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine, 24.

- to submit case to Superior Magistrate, 314.

- to require expenses for witnesses to be deposited, 206.

- on transfer, 31.

procedure of, where on inquiry or trial accused appears to be lunatic, 415-16.

- of, where it appears accused was insane at time of committing offence, 418

- by, in case of accused appearing to be insane, 415.

- of, in cases in which he cannot dispose of, 314.

protected from prosecution for acts done in dispersing unlawful assembly, 96-97.

record by, of evidence given in English, 323.

refusal by, to summon witnesses of accused, 206.

- grounds for, to be recorded, 206.

## INDEX.

### MAGISTRATE—*continued.*

- report of, after holding inquest, 154-55.
- reporting case of accused lunatic to Local Government ought not to strike off case, 418.
- subordination of, in matters relating to granting, revoking, etc., sanction to prosecute, 183.
- succeeding District Magistrate, powers of, 12.
- suspension and removal of, 20.
- subordination of, 15-16.
- transfer of cases by, 171-72.
  - See* TRANSFER.
- under Extradition Act to issue warrant for arrest of person accused of having committed offence out of British India, 168.
- taking of further evidence by, at direction of Appellate Court, 279.
  - evidence by, 196.
- to sign remand order, 310.
- to whom case is transferred under s. 349, cannot return case, 317.
  - cannot transfer case to other Magistrate, 317.
  - may commit case, 318.
- trial by, for contempt of another Court, 429.
- warned against indiscriminate use of Police Agency, 133.
- when competent to try cases referred to in s. 195.
  - committed before himself, 431-32.
  - to record evidence in mother tongue, 324.
- whether competent to order release of lunatic on security in a non-bailable case, 417-18.
- who may be empowered to take cognizance of offences under s. 191, 169.
  - empower police to investigate non-cognizable cases, 131.
  - hold inquest, 155.
  - holding inquest, report of, whether judicial proceeding, 157.
  - issue summons or warrant for offence committed outside jurisdiction, 163.
  - to make order for maintenance, 433.

### "MAGISTRATE OF DISTRICT"—

- delegation of powers of, 134.
- meaning of, 3.

### MAGISTRATE OF FIRST CLASS—

- appeal from, in case of European British subject, 364.
- Assistant Sessions Judge, appeal from, to High Court case requiring confirmation, 364.
- hearing of appeals from Magistrates of 2nd or 3rd class by, 363.
- may issue search-warrant for persons wrongfully confined, 73.
  - require security for keeping the peace on conviction, 75.
  - stop proceedings not instituted on complaint at any stage, 237.
  - cancel surety-bond, 93-94.
  - be empowered to transfer cases, 171.
- may commit for trial, 195.
- order for maintenance by, 433.
- powers of, 20-21.
- power of, to direct local investigation as to truth of complaint, 191-92.
- sentences of, 23.
- specially empowered may issue summons or warrant for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163.
  - or refer matter to High Court, 163.
  - procedure of, 164.
  - may try summarily, 249.
- transfer of preliminary inquiry in case of offences against administration of, 424-26.
- transfer of appeals for hearing to, 363.
- tender of pardon to accomplice by, 301.
- trial of soldiers in Punjab to be by, 30.
- withdrawal from, of appeals transferred to, 363.





**MAGISTRATE OF SECOND CLASS—**

- appeal from, to District Magistrate, 363.
- by whom heard, 363.
- cannot pass sentence of whipping unless specially empowered, 23.
- power of, to direct local investigation as to truth of complaint, 191-92.
- powers of, 20.
- procedure of, when unable to pass sentence sufficiently severe, 317.
- when bond under s. 106 is necessary, 317.
- sentences of, 23.
- under Act X of 1872, power of, as to sentence of whipping, 3.

**MAGISTRATE OF THIRD CLASS—**

- appeals from, to District Magistrate, 363.
- of appeals from, to Magistrate of 1st class, 363.
- offences triable by, 21.
- procedure of, when unable to pass sentence sufficiently severe, 317.
- when bond under s. 106 is necessary, 317.
- sentences of, 23.
- whether empowered to issue process, 192.

**MAGISTRATE OF POLICE—**

- meaning of, 3.

**MAGISTRATE OF SUBDIVISION—**

- who may be, 13.

**MAGISTRATES (BENCHES OF)—**

- appointment of, 14.
- ordinary powers of, 14.
- powers conferrible on, 14.
- See BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

**MAHOMEDAN HUSBAND—**

- may divorce wife after order for maintenance, 435.

**MAHOMEDAN WIFE—**

- when entitled to maintenance after divorce, 435.

**MAINTENANCE—**

- alteration of amount of, 437.
- amount of, how fixed, 435.
- application for, is not complaint of offence, 434.
- copy of order for, free to person in whose favour made, 438.
- evidence in case for, to be taken in presence of husband or father, 434.
- how recorded, 434.
- fees in respect of proceedings for, 437.
- Magistrates empowered to make order for, 433.
- moola wife entitled to, 435.
- of wife and children, order for, 433.
- who are competent to make order for, 433.
- grounds for making order for, 433.
- when payable, 433.
- enforcement of order for, 433.
- grounds for refusing order for, 434.
- grounds for cancellation of order for, 434.
- order cannot be made for unborn child, 435.
- order for, not to be made at progressive rate, 436.
- does not bar civil suit, 436.
- does not deprive Mahomedan of right of divorce, 436.
- cancellation of, on proof of adultery, 436.
- not appealable, 436.
- imprisonment cannot be awarded in anticipation of default, 436.
- enforcement of, 437.
- arrears of, entered in insolvent's schedule, 437.
- by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.
- to be founded on legal proof, 435.
- effect of divorce in case of Mahomedans on, 435.

**MAINTENANCE—continued.**

- order for, a judicial proceeding, 437.
- subject to revision, 437.
- where enforceable, 438.
- Presidency Magistrate, order for, by, 433.

**MAINTENANCE ORDER—**

- application for, whether barred by subsequent application for, 435.
- civil suit for, not barred by order for, 436.
- on application for, Court not competent to determine questions of guardianship, 435.
- under s. 490 to be furnished free, 337.
- wife entitled to, during *iddut*, 435.

**MARRIAGE—**

- by *mootu* form entitles wife to maintenance, 435.
- form of, which entitles to inherit, entitles wife to maintenance, 435.
- prosecution for offences relating to, 187.
- who may prosecute for offences against, 187.

**MARRIED WOMAN—**

- prosecution for enticing, 187.

**MATERIAL ERROR—**

- in charge, effect of, 219.
- revisional power of Appellate Court or High Court in case of, 219.
- what is, 394.

**MAXIMUM—**

- term of punishment in case of conviction of several offences at one trial, 27.

**MEASURES—**

- inspection of, 129.
- in Presidency-towns, 129.

**MEDICAL OFFICER—**

- certificate of, as to fitness of offender to undergo whipping, 353.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS—**

- service of summons on, 56.

**MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS—**

- exempt from service as assessors or jurors, 296.

**MEDICAL WITNESS—**

- depositions of, how used, 450.
- evidence of deposition of, 270.
- evidence of, as to cause of death, 450.
- examination of, as expert, 450.
- fees of, 451.
- power of Court to summon, 450.
- report of, not evidence, 450.
- refreshing memory by, 450.
- when admissible in evidence, 450.
- when present, whether deposition can be used, 450.

**MEMORANDUM—**

- of evidence to be taken in summons-cases, 323.
- in other cases in Provincial Courts, when evidence not taken down by Magistrate or Judge, 323.
- Magistrate or Judge to record reason of inability to make, 323.
- of substance of examination of accused when to be made by Court, 329.
- not to be made by Presidency Magistrate, 329.
- to be signed by presiding officer, 329.
- that confession was voluntary, 141.
- where statement is made to Magistrate on investigation of offence, 141.
- witness denies correctness of his deposition, 326.







**MEMORY—**

refreshing of, by reference to police diary, 133.

use of statements reduced to writing by police for refreshing, 136-37.

**MERCHANDISE—**

noxious to health, removal of, 97-98.

**MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT—**

power of arrest under, 40.

**MILITARY AUTHORITIES—**

delivery of persons liable to be tried by court-martial to, 488.

**MILITARY BAZARS—**

code not to apply to officers authorised to try petty offences in, 1.

**MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL—**

jurisdiction of, 489.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT—**

copies of convictions and sentences of military offenders to be forwarded to, 235.  
of persons in, to be forwarded to, 487.

**MILITARY FORCE—**

dispersion of unlawful assemblies by, 95-96.

duty of officer in command of, when required to disperse unlawful assembly, 95.

**MILITARY JURORS—**

summoning of, 295.

when excused from serving, 295.

**MILITARY MEN—**

in Punjab liable to serve as jurors in Chief Court unless excused, 296.

unless made specially liable, exempted from service as assessors or jurors, 296.

**MILITARY OFFENDER—**

procedure on conviction of, 247.

rank of, to be stated in warrant of commitment of, 247.

**MILITARY OFFENDERS—**

arrest of, 44.

conviction of, to be reported to military authorities, 331-32.

copies of convictions and sentence of, to be forwarded to Military Department, 235.

delivery of, to military authority, 488.

power of Governor-General in Council to make rules as to, 488.

rules as to convictions of, 235.

**MILITARY OFFICERS—**

protection of, from prosecution for acts done in dispersing unlawful assembly, 96-97.

**MINISTERS OF RELIGION—**

exempted from serving as jurors, 296.

**MINOR—**

bond for good behaviour of, 88.

against breach of peace by, 88.

may compound offence through competent person, 314.

**MINOR CHARGES—**

framing of, 230.

**MINOR OFFENCE—**

conviction for, 229-30.

framing charge for, 230.

what is, 229-30.

**MISAPPROPRIATION—**

place of trial in case of criminal, 160.

**MISCHIEF—**

triable summarily, 249.

when compoundable, 313.

**MISDIRECTION—**

- as to evidence of accomplices, 303.
- as to what is corroboration of testimony of accomplices, 283.
- effect of, 472.
- interference by High Court with verdict on account of, 282-83.
- what amounts to, 282-83.
- when a ground for Appellate Court reversing verdict of, 373.

**MOHURBUNJ—**

- powers of High Court to interfere by way of appeal or revision on the sentence passed in, 362.

**MONEY—**

- ordered to be paid to be recoverable as if it were a fine, 485.

**MOONSIFFS—**

- Magisterial powers conferrible on, 14.

**MOOTA MARRIAGE—**

- husband by giving up unexpired portion of, does not terminate relationship, 435.
- wife married by, entitled to maintenance, 435.

**MOULMEIN—**

- district of town of, 11.
- trial by Judge of, to be by jury, 257.

**MUKHTAR—**

- included in term "pleader", 6.

**MUKHTARNAMAH—**

- fee on, 305.

**MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER—**

- Judge or Magistrate not to be deemed personally interested by reason merely of his being a, 491.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—**

- is not a public servant, 186.

**MUNICIPAL OFFICER—**

- complaint of, not chargeable with stamp, 189.

**MUTINY ACT—**

- s. 101, p. 157, permissive only, p. 386.

**NAME—**

- arrest of person refusing to give, 45.

**NARRATIVE—**

- evidence ordinarily to be recorded in form of, 325.

**NATIVE CHRISTIAN—**

- not entitled to Christian jury, 262.

**NATIVE INDIAN SUBJECT—**

- liability of, for offences committed outside British India, 165.
- offence committed by, outside British India, 165.
- trial of, jointly with European British subject, 406.
- when separate trial for European British subject may be claimed by, 406.
- who is a, 165.

**NATIVE SOLDIERS—**

- trial of, in Punjab, 30.

**NATIVE STATES—**

- in alliance with Her Majesty, jurisdiction as to offences committed in, 409.
- application to High Court as to offences committed in, 409.
- issue of commission for examination of witnesses in, 446.
- jurisdiction over offences committed in, 161.
- liability of European British subject for offence committed in, 164-65.
- possession of stolen property when theft committed in, 161.
- rule in Bombay as to summoning witnesses in, 477.
- transfer of case of British subjects in, by High Court, 463.

**NAVIGABLE RIVER—**

police to prevent injury or removal of marks in, 128.

**• NAVY—**

arrest of deserter from, without warrant, 40.

**• NEW CHARGE—**

framing of, 216—18.

**NEW INQUIRY—**

when High Court or District Magistrate may order, 319.

**NEW TRIAL—**

effect of omission to order, in setting aside conviction for want of jurisdiction, 374.

may be ordered by High Court on submission of sentence of death for confirmation, 339.

order for, when proceedings are void, 390.

power of Sessions Court to order, on sentence being submitted for confirmation, 341.

use of former record in, 218, 220, 319.

when directed after alteration of charge, 218.

when ordered, when conviction is on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another, 319.

when juror ceases to attend, etc., 266.

when all the assessors are unable to attend, 267.

where Lower Court has refused to take evidence for defence, 374.

**NICOBAR ISLANDS—**

jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in, 386.

language of record in, 324.

power of Calcutta High Court as to European British subject in, 8.

**NOLLE PROSEQUI—**

discharge upon, does not amount to acquittal, 176.

entered by Advocate-General, 176.

effect of, 176.

power of Advocate-General to enter, 176.

**NON-APPEARANCE—**

in summons-cases, of complainant, 236.

**NON-ATTENDANCE—**

of juror or assessor, penalty for, 300.

**NON-BAILABLE OFFENCE—**

definition of, 7.

duty of village headman, etc., to inform of commission of, or intention to commit, 34-35.

when trial may be taken in case of, 442.

**NON-COGNIZABLE CASE—**

definition of, 7.

information to police in case of, 131.

Magistrates who may order police to investigate, 131.

without order of Magistrate police not to investigate, 131.

**NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCE—**

arrest without warrant in case of, 45.

definition of, 7.

**NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER—**

when may be called to disperse unlawful assembly, 95-96.

**NOTICE—**

not necessary before granting sanction to prosecute, 183.

of appeal, posting of, 373.

of commitment, 208.

of forfeiture of bond, forms of, Schedule V.

of proceedings under s. 145, p. 119.

of sitting of High Court, 301.

**NOTICE—continued.**

- of transfer of case should be given to parties, 171.
- penalty for disobedience of, 68.
- to persons interested in dispute as to immoveable property, 119.
- to public prosecutor of application for transfer, 462.
- to surety on breach of bond, form of, Schedule V.
- whether necessary before order for further enquiry under s. 437, pp. 388-89.

**NOTIFICATION—**

- as to summary powers of Bench of Magistrates, 253.
- as to powers of High Courts in respect of European British subjects, 410-13.
- of order for removal of public nuisance, 102.
- under repealed Acts, saving of, 3.

**NOXIOUS TRADE—**

- suppression of, 97-98.

**NUISANCE—**

- jurisdiction to pass temporary injunction as to, 111.
  - order under s. 133 or 143 as to, void if Magistrate not empowered, 468.
  - order under s. 144 in urgent cases of, void if Magistrate not empowered, 468.
  - revision of orders as to, under s. 144, p. 113.
  - temporary orders in urgent case of, 109.
    - may be made *ex parte*, 110.
  - what is public, 97-98.
  - whether perpetual injunction can be issued under s. 144, pp. 111-12.
- See PUBLIC NUISANCE.*

**OATHS ACT (INDIAN)—**

- swearing of jurors under, 266.

**OBJECTIONS—**

- to evidence on commission, 448.
- to jurors at trial, 265.
- to list of jurors, 297.

**OBSCENE BOOKS, &c.—**

- order for destruction of, 458-59.

**OBSTRUCTION—**

- duty of police to prevent, 94-95.
- removal of, 97-98.
- to private path not a nuisance, 101.
- to public servant in execution of his duty, 38.

**OCCUPATION—**

- amounting to public nuisance, suppression of, 97.

**OCCUPIER—**

- duty of agent of, to report to police, 34-35.
- of land, who is, 35.
- duty of, to report to police, 31, 34-35.

**OFFENCE—**

- acts constituting one, but constituting when combined a different, 222.
- affecting human body, public to give information of, 33.
- against marriage, who may prosecute for, 187.
- against property, public to give information of, 33.
- charge to contain particulars of time, place and person in respect of, 212.
- committed outside local jurisdiction, issue of process in respect of, 163-64.
  - procedure in respect of, 163-64.
  - arrest for, 163-64.
- committed by British subject out of British India, 161.
  - in Native State by European British subject, 164-65.
  - in presence of Magistrate, arrest for, 48.
  - on boundary of two districts, 162.
  - in journey or voyage, trial of, 161-62.
- consisting of several acts, 161.
- continuing, 161.
- definition of, 7.





**OFFENCE—continued.**

- exclusively triable by Court of Session, discharge by Magistrate in case of, 201.
- falling within two definitions, 222.
- how stated in charge if not specifically named, 211.
- not in one district only, 161.
- of having stolen property brought from foreign territory, where triable, 161.
- ordinarily personal attendance of accused not to be dispensed with in case of non-bailable, 195.
- refusal to give receipt for service of summons is not an, 55.
- sentence in case of conviction at one trial of more than one, 27.
- specific name of, to be set out in charge, 211.
- trial for more than one, 222.
- what is a bailable, 7.
  - compoundable, 312—314.
  - cognizable, 7.
  - continuous, 162.
  - non-bailable, 7.
- who may compound, 312-14.

**OFFENCES—**

- against marriage, who may prosecute for, 187.
- against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office, Arms or Ammunition Acts, 21, 162-63.
- against State, prosecution for, 184.
  - public to give information of, 33.
- cognizance of, by High Court, 175.
  - by Magistrates, 169.
  - by Sessions Courts, 172.
- cognizance of, which requires previous sanction, 176.
- committed outside British territories, 159.
- general rule of international law as to jurisdiction over, 161.
- how stated in charge if not specifically named, 211.
- information of, which public must give, 33.
- not punishable with death, trial of, 21.
  - who may try, 21.
- of same kind, what are, 221.
  - how many triable together, 221.
  - not limited to offences against same person, 221.
- relating to contempts of lawful authority, 176.
  - to documents given in evidence, 176.
  - to public justice, 176.
- triable by jury, notifications as to, 257-58.
- triable by Magistrates of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class respectively, 20-21.
- triable summarily, 249-50.
- under Penal Code, trial of, 9, 20-21.
- under other laws, trial of, 9, 20-21.

**OFFENDERS—**

- pursuit of, into other jurisdictions, 45.

**OFFENSIVE WEAPONS—**

- power to seize, on making arrest, 39.

**OFFICER—**

- commanding troops, dispersing unlawful assembly, duty of, 96.

**OFFICER CONDUCTING PROSECUTION—**

- withdrawal of charges by, 232.
- effect of, 232.

**“OFFICER EXERCISING POWERS OF A MAGISTRATE”—**

- meaning of, 3.

**OFFICER IN CHARGE OF POLICE STATION—**

- may deputize subordinate to arrest without warrant, 43.
- meaning of term, 7.
- person arrested to be taken before, 46.
- without warrant, may arrest vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc., 43.
- who may perform duties of, 7.

(A. H., C. P. C.)



**OMISSION—**

in charge, effect of, 213.

how and when rectified, 213.

to ask person if he is a European British subject, effect of, 471.

to frame charge, effect of, 471.

to revise list of jurors or assessors, effect of, 472.

**OMISSIONS—**

included in acts, 9.

**OPENING CASE—**

for defence in Sessions Court, 275.

for prosecution in High or Sessions Courts, 267.

**ORAL EVIDENCE—**

of statements made to police on investigation into offence, 135.

**ORDER—**

on appeal, finality of, 379.

penalty for disobeying, 68.

rejecting application for restoration of attached property, appeal lies from, 365.

to bring up person within limits of Original Civil Jurisdiction of High Court, 438.

**ORDERS—**

copies of, rules as to, 485—88.

made under repealed Acts, saving of, 3.

**ORDINARY POWERS—**

of Magistrates, 29—31.

See SCHEDULE I.

**ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION—**

of High Court, order in nature of *habeas corpus* to bring up person within, 438.

for bringing up prisoner in jail for examination, 438.

detained in jail to be brought before court-martial or commissioners for trial or examination, 438.

for removal of prisoner from one custody to another for trial, 438.

for body of defendant to be brought in, on Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment, 438.

power to reserve questions arising in, 381.

reserving question on, 381.

special provisions as to, 300-301.

the case of person improperly or illegally detained, 438.

**OU DH—**

trial of offences not punishable with death in, 21.

**OWNER OF LAND—**

duty of, to report to police, 34-35.

**PARDON—**

cases as to withdrawal of, 304.

commitment of person accepting tender of, 304.

effect of *bonâ fide* tender of, by Magistrate not empowered, 302, 304.

effect of non-compliance with condition of, 304.

Magistrate having tendered pardon to accomplice, not to try case himself, 302.

Magistrates other than Presidency Magistrates to record reasons for tendering, 302.

no limit fixed as to time within which Court may withdraw, 304.

person accepting tender of, to be examined as witness, 301.

power of Court to direct District or committing Magistrate to tender, 303.

procedure on tender of, to accomplice, 302.

procedure on trial of approver on withdrawal of, 304.

right of Crown to grant, 358.

statement of person accepting pardon may be given in evidence against him on withdrawal of, 304.

tender of, by Magistrate not empowered, 467.

to accomplice, who may tender, 301.

trial of accomplice on breach of condition of, 304.

withdrawal of, 304.







**PARTICULARS—**

effect of omission in charge of, required, 213.

• to be stated in charge, 212.

**PARTIES—**

examination of witness on commission by, 448.

**PAYMENT—**

to innocent purchaser of money found on accused, 458.

**PEACE—**

cancellation of bond for keeping, 93.

commencement of security for keeping, 90.

contents of bond for keeping, 90.

discharge of sureties for keeping, 93-94.

imprisonment in default of security to keep, to be simple, 92.

prevention of breach of, procedure for, 75-76.

procedure in case of dispute likely to cause breach of, 114.

procedure of Magistrate not empowered under s. 107 to require security for keeping, 79.

security to keep, amount of, 81-82.

character and class of sureties for, 83.

for keeping, who may be required to give, 77.

person outside jurisdiction not liable to give, 77.

for keeping peace in other cases, 77-78.

who may take, 77.

limit of, 77.

for keeping, on conviction, 75.

who may require, 75.

on conviction, 75.

void on conviction being set aside, 75.

form of bond, 75.

warrant of arrest for person called on to give security against breach of, 85.

*See BREACH OF PEACE; SECURITY.*

**PEGU—**

Local Government may transfer case from district of Rangoon to district of, 158.

**PENAL CODE—**

conviction under, and also under special law is illegal, 29.

definitions in, 9.

trial of offences under, 9, 20.

words to have same meaning as in, 9.

*See ACT XLV OF 1860.*

**PENAL SERVITUDE—**

imprisonment in default of fine annexed to substantive sentence of imprisonment, transportation or, in case of further substantive sentences, 355.

sentence on offender already undergoing, 354.

**PENALTY—**

for non-attendance of jurors or assessors, 300.

how recoverable, 300.

no appeal from order awarding, 300.

on bonds, enforcement of, 453-455.

**PENALTIES—**

recovered by virtue of informations by Advocate-General, 176.

**PENDING CASES—**

• provisions of Code to apply to, 493.

**PERISHABLE PROPERTY—**

in respect of which offence committed, disposal of, 456.

power of Court to sell, 461.

**PERJURY—**

alternative charge in case of, 220.

charge of, in alternative, 227-28.

sanction to prosecute for, to be precise, 180.

several prisoners not to be tried on joint charge of, 202.

**PERSON CONVICTED ON A TRIAL—**  
 who is not, 363.

**PERSONAL APPEARANCE—**  
 persons exempt from, by Civil Procedure Code, also exempt from serving as jurors or assessors, 296.

**PERSONAL ATTENDANCE—**  
 may be dispensed with in proceedings for security to keep peace, 86.

**PERSONAL SERVICE—**  
 of summons how effected, 54-55.

**PETITION OF APPEAL—**  
 by what to be accompanied, 370-71.  
 in Madras may be presented by whom, 370.  
 may be withdrawn, 372.  
 rejection of, 370.  
 to be presented by appellant or pleader, 370.  
 to be in writing, 370.

**PETTY CASES—**  
 no appeal lies in, 366.  
 what are, 366.

**PETTY OFFENCES—**  
 code not to apply in Madras and Bombay to officers in cantonments authorized to try, 1.

**PETTY SESSIONS—**  
 Bombay Court of, 17.

**PHOTOGRAPHY—**  
 included in "writing," 5.

**PLACE—**  
 includes house, building, tent and vessel, 8.

**PLACE OF INQUIRY—**  
*See INQUIRY, PLACE OF,*

**PLACE OF TRIAL—**  
*See TRIAL, PLACE OF,*

**PLEA—**  
 how recorded, 259.  
 how pleaded, 260.  
 in High Courts and Sessions Courts to be recorded, 259.  
   of guilty, conviction upon, 259.  
 in what language to be recorded, 260.  
 in warrant cases of guilty, effect of, 243.  
   to be read and explained, 243.  
 of guilty, conviction on, 243.  
 of guilty, what amounts to, 243, 259.  
   no appeal in case of, 412.  
 of not guilty in Sessions or High Court, effect of, 260.  
 recorded, 243.  
 recording of, 243.  
 should be recorded in language in which it is interpreted to Court, 325.  
 to be made by accused by his own mouth, 260.  
 to jurisdiction in case of charge against European British subject, 399.

**PLEADER—**  
 appearance of accused through, 195.  
 definition of term, 6.  
 includes Advocate, Attorney, and Vakeel of High Court, 6.  
   Mukhtear, 6.  
 of accused, interpretation of evidence to, 327.  
 privately instructed for prosecution to be under direction of public prosecutor, 440.  
 right of accused to be defended by, 305.  
 to appear before Revision Court, 397.





**PLEADER—continued.**

- when accused may appear by, 193.
- when entitled to address Court in English, 306.
- whether entitled to be heard when Court exercising powers of revision, 305.
- who is a, 305.

*See* ADVOCATE.

**POLICE—**

- admissions made to, 136—38.
- aid to, in making arrests, 32—34.
- applications by, for leave to detain persons arrested, 47.
- arrest by, without warrant, 39—48.
- confessions made to, 137-38.
- Commissioners of, in towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay not affected by Code, 1.
- complainants and witnesses need not accompany, 152.
- disposal of property seized by, 459-60.
- District Superintendents of, to have facility for inspecting records, 338.
- effect of order by Magistrate to investigate non-cognizable cases, 131.
- examination of witnesses by, 135.
- information given to, as to intention to commit offences, 128.
- information to, on cognizable cases to be reduced to writing, 129-30.
  - read over and signed, 130.
  - substance of, to be entered in book, 130.
- information to, in non-cognizable case, procedure, 130-31.
- in towns of Calcutta and Bombay not affected by Code, 1.
- in town of Madras, not affected by ss. 174, 175 and 176 of Code, p. 2.
- inspection of weights and measures by, 129.
- investigation by, into non-cognizable cases, 131.
- investigation includes collection of evidence by, 4.
- Magistrates not to refer matters indiscriminately to, for investigation, 192.
- not bound to reduce to writing statements made on investigations, 136.
- not bound to say whence information obtained, 149.
- not to caution against making statements, 139.
- not to offer inducement to obtain admissions, 139-40.
- preventive action of, 127.
- procedure by, upon seizure of property under s. 51, p. 459.
  - of stolen property, 459.
  - where owner of property seized is unknown, 459.
- power of, to compel attendance of witnesses on investigation, 134.
  - of accused, 134.
  - to issue summons, 156.
- powers of Inspector-General of, 135.
  - District Superintendent of, 135.
  - Assistant District Superintendent of, 135.
  - as to search of Extra Assistant Superintendent of, 147.
  - head constables of, 147.
- prevention of injury to public property by, 128.
- proof of facts discovered through information to, 137-38.
- public when to assist, 32.
- punishable for unnecessary violence to persons in custody, 47.
- reference to, by Magistrate taking cognizance on complaint, 191.
- remand of accused to custody of, 312.
- search by, on investigation into offence, 146.
- summons to witnesses on investigation by, 156.
- special powers of, in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, 44.
- statements made to, 137-38.
- taking of dying declarations by, 138.
- to arrest to prevent cognizable offences, 128.
- to prevent cognizable offences, 127.
  - inquiry to public property, 128.
- village, in Presidency of Bombay not affected by Code, 2.
- who may empower investigation by, in non-cognizable cases, 131.

**POLICE—continued.**

who may be examined by, 135.

witnesses not to be required to accompany, 152.

*See* POLICE INVESTIGATION ; POLICE-OFFICER.

**POLICE DIARY—**

court may send for, 130.

entry in, of information in non-cognizable cases, 130-31.

entry of proceedings in investigation on, 152.

keeping of, 153.

not used as evidence, 130.

prisoner has no right to production of, 130-153.

use of, 130-153.

**POLICE INVESTIGATION—**

attendance of witnesses on, 134.

bond for appearance taken on, 150-51.

by subordinate, report of, 149.

contradiction of witnesses by statement made on, 137.

diary of proceedings on, 152.

dying declaration made in, admissible in evidence, 136.

forwarding accused to Magistrate after, 150-51.

hours for search being made in, 146-47.

improper use of copies of statements made in, 131-136.

in case of death in police custody, 156.

in cognizable cases, 131-32.

in case of non-cognizable offence disclosed, 156.

in case of unnatural deaths, 155.

local jurisdiction for, in certain cases where accused is found, 132.

obligatory on persons examined in a, to speak truth, 132.

penalty for giving false information in, 132.

power of police to issue summons in, 156.

procedure when completion of, is impossible within 24 hours, 147-48.

provisions for detention of accused beyond 24 hours, 147-49.

provisions as to search-warrants to apply to search in, 146.

release of accused during, for insufficiency of evidence, 149.

report in case of, to whom sent, 132.

rule as to attendance of railway servants in, 135.

search by Police-officer in, 146.

when to be personal, 146.

when by subordinate, 146.

directed in, by officer of another Police-station, 147.

statements to police in, not to be signed, 136.

not admissible in evidence, 136.

to be completed without delay, 153.

witnesses summoned on, to answer truly, 156.

**POLICE-OFFICER—**

aid to person other than, in executing warrant, 33.

arrest by, of person refusing to give name and address, 45.

Assistant District Superintendent of Police, appointment of, as public prosecutor, 439.

power of, 439.

complaint not to include report of, 4.

confessions made while in custody of, 309.

detention of accused over 24 hours by, 147-49.

when illegal, 148-49.

execution of warrant directed to, for execution outside jurisdiction, 62.

executing warrant, should have it in his possession, 60.

in charge of police station, who is, 7.

in charge of station, dispersion of unlawful assembly by, 94.

- may take bail, 442.

*See* OFFICER IN CHARGE OF POLICE STATION ; POLICE STATION.







**POLICE-OFFICER—continued.**

- in Presidency-towns, compensation by, for groundless arrest, 489.
- may refresh memory by referring to statements reduced to writing on investigation, 136.
- making arrest to notify substance of warrant, 60.
- not to be prosecuted for acts done in dispersing unlawful assembly, 98-97.
- offender on failure to comply with conditions of suspension or remission of sentence may be arrested by any, 357.
- person arrested by, how discharged, 48.
- person obstructing, may be arrested without warrant, 40.
- power of High Court to direct bail required by, to be reduced, 444.
- proof of statement overheard by, 141.
- pursuit by, under warrant of arrest, 37.
- reference to, by Magistrate to enquire as to truth of complaint, 192.
- report of investigation by subordinate, 149.
- rules for service of summons by, 49.
- search by, of persons arrested, 38-39.
- search in police investigation by, 146.
- service of summons on, how made, 55.
- rules as to, 55.
- subordinate, may be deputed to arrest without warrant, 45.
- summons to be served by, 49.
- though a Magistrate, not empowered to take confessions, 141.
- to communicate information to superior officer, 128.
- to sign report of inquest, 154-55.
- use of civil force by, to disperse unlawful assemblies, 95.
- village chaukidar is not, within meaning of s. 154, p. 42.
- warrant directed to, may be endorsed to another, 60.
- when appointed public prosecutor, 439.
- wrongful detention by, 60.
- when competent to be appointed public prosecutor, 439.
- who may be permitted to conduct prosecution, 441.
- not be permitted to conduct prosecution, 441.

**POLICE OFFICERS—**

- in charge of police-station to report arrests to District Magistrate, 47.
- magisterial powers conferrible on, 13.
- of all grades, arrest without warrant by, 42.
- powers of superior, 489.
- under European Vagrancy Act, 43-44.
- who may be invested with magisterial powers, 13.

**POLICE PATEL—**

- prosecution of, in Bombay, 186.

**POLICE REPORT—**

- as to dispute relating to land, 114, 118.
- as to killing by another, or by animals, machinery, or by accident, 154.
- by superior officer of police, 154.
- cognizance of offence on, 169.
- contents of, 153.
- how submitted, 133.
- in investigations, 153.
- procedure of Magistrate on receipt of, 134.
- submission of, 153-54.
- who may take cognizance of offences on, 169.

**POLICE-STATION—**

- officer in charge of, may arrest without warrant vagabonds, habitual robbers, &c., 43.
- may depute subordinate in what manner to arrest without warrant, 45.
- meaning of, 6.
- officer in charge of, to report arrests, 47.
- who is, 7.
- person arrested to be taken before officer in charge of, 46.
- when officer in charge of, may require another such officer to make search, 147.

**POLITICAL AGENT—**

- certificate of, as to offences committed in Native States, 165.
- for trial in British India of offence committed in foreign territory, 165.
- for inquiry in British India into offence committed in foreign State, 165.
- copies of depositions and exhibits before, when received in evidence, 168.
- definition of, 168-69.
- includes whom, 168-69.
- Local Government may direct copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before, to be received in evidence, 168.
- meaning of term, 168.
- trial by, of offenders arrested in British India and forwarded to, 167.

**PORT BLAIR—**

- language of record in, 324.

**POST CARD—**

- in custody of Post Office, production of, 69-70

**POSSESSION—**

- factum of, 119.
- inquiry as to, 119-20.
- finding of, 120
- nature of orders under s. 145 as to, 122.
- of immoveable property after forcible dispossession, order for, 459.
- in dispute, inquiry as to, 114.
- time in respect of which enquiry as to, has to be made, 114-119.
- what is actual, 118.
- order for retention of, 114, 118-19.

**POSTCARD—**

- in custody of postal authorities, production of, 69

**POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION—**

- by the local officers, 155.
- rules for, 155, 156.
- disinterring corpse for, 157.
- evidence of medical witness as to, 450.

**POST OFFICE—**

- detention of documents in, at instance of Subordinate Magistrates pending orders, 70
- of Commissioner of Police, 70
- issue of search-warrant for letter in, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 467.
- persons employed in, exempt from service as jurors or assessors, 296.
- production of letters in, how obtained, 69-70.
- search-warrants not to apply to, 71.

**POST OFFICE ACT, XIV OF 1866—**

- trial of offences against, 21, 162-63.

**POSTPONEMENT—**

- of case or appeal, pending application for transfer, 465.
- of issue of process where Magistrate distrusts truth of complaint, 191.
- of trial or inquiry, grounds for, 309.
- remand of accused on, 309.

**POWERS—**

- cancellation of, by Local Government, 31.
- to compel restoration of abducted females, 489, 501.
- conferred on officers, continuance of, 31
- to take effect from date of order, 30.
- under repealed enactments, saving of, 3.
- under repealed Acts, saving of, 3
- conferrible on Police-officers, as Magistrates, 13.
- conferrible on special Magistrates, 13
- conferring of, in certain provinces to try offences not punishable with death, 21.





**POWERS—continued.**

- delegation of District Magistrate's, 12.
- High Court on reference for confirmation of sentence, 339.
  - to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts, 490.
- Local Government to appoint places of imprisonment, 447.
  - to decide language of Court, 493.
- Magistrates to indicate beneath official signatures their, 334.
  - to record statement, and confessions on investigation into offence, 141.
- mode of conferring, 30.
- Moonsiffs may be invested with magisterial, 14.
- of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal, 373.
- of commissioners to examine witnesses, 446.
- of Court of Sessions to charge person for offence committed before itself, 426.
  - to pay expenses or compensation out of fine, 484.
- of Court to summon medical witnesses whose deposition tendered in evidence, 450.
  - witnesses or examine persons present, 476.
- Criminal Courts, 22—31.
  - to try offences under laws other than Penal Code, 20.
  - Penal Code, 20.
- of High Court dealing with reference submitted by Sessions Judge disagreeing with verdict, 288.
- of Governor-General in Council and Local Government when exercisable, 493.
- of Inspector-General and other officers of Police, 135.
- of Magistrates, conferment, continuance and cancellation of, 30—32.
  - change of, during trial, 30-31.
  - how conferred, 30.
- of Magistrates,
  - See SCHEDULES.*
- of Magistrates to impose fines, 23.
  - imprisonment, 23.
  - solitary confinement, 23-24.
  - whipping, 24.
  - to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine, 24.
- of Sessions Court as to offences committed before itself, 426.
  - as to offences brought to its notice in judicial proceeding, 426.
- of superior officers of police, 489.
- order conferring, when to take effect, 30.
- order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient, 365.
- Presidency Magistrates to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination, 478.
- to be conferred on classes of Magistrates generally to be by official titles, 30.
  - on Magistrates by name, or in virtue of office, 30.

**PREJUDICE—**

- to accused, by reason of irregularity, 472—475.
- to prisoner, test of admissibility of amendments of charge, 220.

**PRELIMINARY INQUIRY—**

- before grant of sanction to prosecute, 178-79.
- by Civil and Revenue Courts as to offences committed before themselves, 427.
  - or brought to their notice in judicial proceeding, 427.
- by Magistrate, on receipt of Police report, 134.
- cases of offences against Civil and Revenue Courts, 424.
  - object of, 424.
  - transfer of, to Magistrate of 1st class, 424.
- into offences against administration of justice, 424.
- necessity for, 424.
- register of, 134.
- when necessary before granting sanction to prosecute, 183.
- when sanction to prosecute should not be granted without, 424.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES—

appointment of, 16.

Benches by, 16.

calling for record of, 397.

competent to try cases, referred to in s. 195, committed before himself, 431.

evidence how recorded in Courts of, 327.

examination of witnesses in Presidency-towns on commission by, 448.

*ex officio* Justices of Peace, 20.

in Bombay, appeals to, under law of municipality, 17.

to have powers exercised by Court of Petty Sessions, 17.

in case of imprisonment or fine of Rs. 200, to state reasons for conviction, 336.

issue of commission by, 446.

judgment of, how recorded, 335.

local limits of jurisdiction of, 17.

may cancel surety bond, 93-94.

may commit for trial, 195.

may give judgment subject to opinion of High Court, 380.

may issue search-warrant for persons wrongfully confined, 73.

may issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction, 163.

or refer matter to High Court, 163.

may order maintenance, 433.

may release person imprisoned in default of security, 92-93.

may require security for keeping the peace on conviction, 75.

may sit together as a Bench, 16.

may stop proceedings not instituted on complaint at any stage, 237.

may submit statement of grounds of decision for consideration of High Court on revision, 397.

need not record reasons for tendering pardon to accomplice, 302.

not required to give reasons for refusal to issue process during inquiry, 196.

not to record reasons for commitment, 204.

one of the, to be Chief Magistrate, 16.

particulars to be recorded in judgment of, 335.

pending reference to High Court may commit accused to jail or release him, 380.

postponement by, of issue of process on complaint, 191.

power of, to compel restoration of abducted females, 489.

to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction, 163.

power of, to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination, 478.

to compensate person groundlessly given in charge in Presidency-towns, 489.

power of, to tender pardon to accomplice, 301.

power of Chief, 17.

power to take bond for keeping peace, 77.

procedure of, on receiving complaint, 188.

record of evidence in Courts of, 327.

reference by, to High Court, 380.

disposal of, 381.

rules for guidance of, 17-18.

for taking evidence by, 198.

sentences which will be passed on European British subject by, 400.

sentences of, 28.

summary powers of, 249.

to commit European British subject to High Court, 401.

to dispose of case referred in accord with decision of High Court, 381.

to report imprisonment exceeding one year in default of security to High Court, 91.

trial of European British subject by, 398.

when appeal lies from, 365.

where accused pleads guilty, 365.

whether competent to issue injunction in case of nuisance, 110.







**PRESIDENCY-TOWN—**

- appointment of Justices of Peace for, 19.
- commitment of person charged jointly with European British subject to High Court outside, 205.
- Courts and offices outside, 11—20.
- definition of, 5.
- issue of commission to examine witnesses residing in, 448.
- list of jurors in, 293.
- not included in Sessions divisions, 10.
- number of jurors to be summoned at each Sessions in, 294.
- order for removal of public nuisances in, 99.
- Police Acts in, 129.
- powers of police to search for false weights and measures in, 129.
- service of summons on Govt. servant in, when person summoned cannot be found, 55.
- Small Cause Courts in, for purposes of s. 195, subordinate to High Court, 177.
- summoning jurors, where High Court is sitting outside, 295.
- summoning of jurors in, 294-95.
- to be deemed a district, 10.

**PRESUMPTION—**

- on refusal of accused to answer questions by Court, 307-308.
- under s. 80 of Evidence Act, 268.

**PREVENTIVE ACTION OF POLICE—**

- arrest of person about to commit cognizable offence, 125.
- buoy, prevention by police of removal of, 128.
- cognizable offence, arrest of persons about to commit, 128.
- information of design to commit, 128.
- power of police to prevent commission of, 127.
- information of design to commit cognizable offence, 128.
- instrument for weighing, inspection of, by police, 129.
- measures, inspection of, by police, 129.
- police, inspection of weights and measures by, 129.
- prevention of injury to public property by, 128.
- public land-mark, prevention by police of injury to, 128.
- report of arrest without warrant, 128.
- warrant, arrest without, 128-29.

**PREVENTIVE SERVICE—**

- officers of, exempt from service as assessors or jurors, 296.

**PREVIOUS ACQUITTAL—**

- by competent Court, effect of, 358.
- by incompetent Court, effect of, 359.
- how proved, 451.
- when a bar to a subsequent trial, 358-59.

**PREVIOUS CONVICTION—**

- by competent Court, effect of, 358.
- by incompetent Court, effect of, 359.
- form of charge of, 212.
- general statement on charge of, not sufficient, 212.
- how proved, 451.
- of offences against coinage, stamp law or property, procedure on case of, 316-17.
- omission to set out, how remedied, 211-12.
- part of charge containing, when to be read out, 292-93.
- proof of, 212, 292-93.
- to be determined by jury, 284.
- procedure in High and Sessions Court in case of, 292-93.
- reference to, not to be made till conviction of subsequent offence, 293.
- should form separate head of charge, 212.
- to be set out in charge, 211.
- to be stated in charge, 317.
- when a bar to a subsequent trial, 358-59.
- whipping after, 28.

**PRIESTS—**

exempted from service as assessors or jurors, 296.

**PRINCE—**

liability of British subject for offence committed in dominions of native, 164.

**PRINTING—**

included in "writing," 5.

**PRISONERS' ACT, (V OF 1871)—**

saving of, 2.

**PRISONERS' TESTIMONY ACT, 1869—**

powers of Presidency Magistrate notwithstanding, 478.

**PRISONERS' TESTIMONY ACT (XV OF 1869)—**

saving of, 2.

**PRIVATE DEFENCE—**

right of, 32.

against officer attempting to arrest, 37.

against person executing warrant, 60-61.

**PRIVATE PERSON—**

arrest by, 39, 46.

general provisions as to, 48.

making arrest, to make over person arrested to Police-officer, 46.

**PROCEDURE—**

applicable to pending cases, 493.

as to security for good behaviour or keeping the peace when party is present in Court, 85.

when party is not in Court, 85.

by Magistrate, before whom person arrested is brought, 63.

by police upon seizure of property, 459.

conferred by other laws, saving of special, 1.

for levy of fine, 345—50

for taking security, where person called on is in Court, 85.

where not, 85.

in case of accused being lunatic, 415.

offences affecting administration of justice, 424.

person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic, 416.

in certain cases of contempt, 427.

in High Court, 256—301.

in inquiry preliminary to commitment, 195—210.

in respect of public nuisances, 97.

in Sessions Court, 256—301.

in summary trials, 253—256.

in summons-cases, 232—239.

when truth of charge is admitted, 233.

is not admitted, 233.

in trial by jury or with assessors in case of previous conviction, 292.

in warrant-cases, 239—249.

in case of disputes, as to immoveable property, 114—16.

in proceedings for security for keeping peace, 86-87.

for good behaviour, 86-87.

in recording confessions, 141—43.

in trial of warrant cases by Magistrates 239—249.

of Courts calling for records of inferior Courts, 382.

of Magistrate not empowered to require security to keep the peace, 79.

of Provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of, 314.

on appeal by Government against acquittal, 367.

on application by European British subject to be brought before High Court, 410.

on claim of person to be dealt with as European British subject, 407.

on complainant or witness refusing to attend before Magistrate, 152.

on forfeiture of bond, 453.

on investigation into cognizable offence, 132.





**PROCEDURE—continued.**

- on order for removal of public nuisance being made absolute, 106.
- on presentation of appeal, 371.
- on reference for confirmation, 340.
- on transfer of case to High Court, 461.
- on arrest for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.
  - of person against whom warrant of arrest issued, 62.
- on commitment without, or with imperfect, charge, 215.
- on information to police in cognizable cases, 129, 131-32.
  - in non-cognizable cases, 131.
  - when cognizable case is suspected, 132.
- on receipt of complaint, 188-193.
- on showing cause against order for removal of nuisance, 103-104.
- saving of special form of, 1.
- when jury in nuisance case finds order unreasonable, 106.
- where accused insane when offence committed, 418.
  - is arrested for refusal to give name and residence, 46.
  - though not insane does not understand proceedings, 306.
- where High Court withdraws case to itself, 257, 461.
  - investigation into offence cannot be completed within 24 hours, 147.
- juror ceases to attend, &c., 266.
  - is unable to understand the evidence, 266.
- jury finds Magistrate's order for removal of public nuisance is proper, 106.
  - to try whether order as to public nuisance is proper is claimed, 104.
- Judges of Appellate Court are equally divided in opinion, 379.
- lunatic accused in confinement is declared fit to be discharged, 422.
  - reported capable of making defence, 422.
- Magistrate cannot pass sufficiently severe sentence, 317.
- person is arrested for offence committed beyond local limits of Court, 163-64.
- Police-officer deposes subordinate to arrest without warrant, 45.
- question is reserved on Original Side of High Court, 381.
- receipt for service of summons cannot be obtained, 55.
- Sessions Judge finds powers inadequate, 404.
- temporary order in urgent cases of public nuisance is required, 109.
- whole or part of evidence has been heard by predecessor of Magistrate, 318.

**PROCEEDINGS—**

- commencement of, before Magistrates, 194.
- effect of irregularity in, 472.
- held in wrong place, effect of, 468-69.
- order calling for, under s. 435 void if Magistrate not empowered, 468.
- provisions as to copies of, 485.
- provisions as to irregular, 467-475.
- rules and orders as to, 485-488.
- what is a judicial, 4.
- when vitiated by irregularity, 467-68.
- when not vitiated by irregularity, 467.

**PROCESS—**

- fees for, 194.
  - in Assam, 52.
  - in Burmah, 54.
  - in Bengal, 49-50, 52.
  - in Madras, 53.
- for compelling attendance of witnesses for defence, Magistrate bound to assist in enforcing, 247.
- general rules as to, 67-69.
- grounds for issue of, to compel attendance of European British subject, 194.
  - refusing process for accused's witnesses to be recorded, 246.
- in warrant cases, for production of evidence for defence, 245.
  - refusal to issue on ground of vexation or delay, 246.
- issue of, for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.
  - on European British subjects, how returnable, 400.

**PROCESS—continued.**

- postponement of issue of, where Magistrate distrusts truth of complaint, 191.
- rules as to issue of, 194.
- rules for service of, in Aden, 54.
  - in Assam, 50—53.
  - in Bengal, 50—53.
  - in Bombay, 54.
  - in Burmah, 54.
  - in Madras, 53.
- to compel appearance, 49—69.
- under s. 186 by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
- who may issue, 194.

**PROCLAIMED OFFENDER—**

- arrest of, without warrant, 40.
- by whom information must be given in respect of, 35.
- warrant for arrest of, may be addressed to landholders, etc., 59.

**PROCLAMATION —**

- for absconder, 63.
  - how published, 63.
- general provisions as to, 63—67.
- in respect to claims to property seized by police, 459-60.
- of order for removal of public nuisance, 102.
- penalty for disobeying, 68.

**PROCLAMATIONS—**

- issued under repealed Acts, saving of, 3.

**PRODUCTION—**

- of documents in custody of Postal or Telegraph Department, 69.
- or other things, summons for, 69.

**PROHIBITION—**

- of repetition of public nuisance, 108-9.

**PROMISE—**

- confession obtained by, 139-40.

**PROOF—**

- of service of summons outside local limits, 57.
- when serving officer is not present, 57.

**PROPERTY—**

- in respect of which offence committed, sale of, 460.
  - when to be at disposal of government, 460.
  - appeal against order for sale of, 460.
- officers concerned in sales of, not to bid, 493.
- regarding which offence committed, order for disposal of, 456.
  - includes what, 456.
- revision of orders for disposal of, 458.
- regarding which offence has been committed, order for disposal of, by District or Subdivisional Magistrate, 457.
- stay of orders in respect of, 458.
- restoration of immoveable, 459.
- seized by police, disposal of, 459-60.
  - proclamation for claimants to, 459-60.
  - procedure where no claimant for, appears, 460-61.
  - sale of, 460.
  - who may sell, 460.
  - appeal lies against order for sale of, 460.
- seizure of, found upon persons arrested, 39.
- trial of persons previously convicted of offences against, 316.

**PROSECUTE—**

- bond to appear before Magistrate to, 150.
  - form of, Sched. V.
- who may give sanction to, 176.
  - refuse sanction to, 176.
  - revoke sanction to, 176.







**PROSECUTION—**

- alteration of charge where offence requires sanction for, 219.
- bound to secure attendance of witnesses for, after commitment, 207.
- conduct of, in Sessions trials, 258.
  - by police-officers, 258.
- duty of, 198, 234, 241, 439-40.
  - except in cases under ss. 497 and 498 of Penal Code to be designated Queen Empress, 187-88.
  - for adultery, 187.
  - for breach of contract, 187.
  - for bringing false charge, granting of sanction for, 241.
  - for contempts of lawful authority, 176.
  - for contempt of authority of public servants, 176.
  - for defamation, 187.
  - for enticing a married woman, 187.
  - for offences against the State, 184.
    - against marriage, 187.
    - against public justice, 176.
    - relating to documents given in evidence, 176.
  - general duty of, 241, 243, 267-68, 275.
  - in warrant-cases, summoning of witnesses for, 239
    - examination of witnesses for, 239-40.
  - nature of sanction for, 176, 180.
  - necessity for sanction for, 176.
  - notice not necessary before granting sanction for, 183.
  - of Judges and other public servants, sanction for, 185.
    - conduct of, 185.
  - opening case for, in trials before High Court or Sessions Court, 267.
  - permission to conduct, when necessary, 441.
  - person permitted to conduct, may do so personally or by pleader, 441.
  - police-officer having taken part in investigation not to be permitted to conduct, 441.
  - procedure in Sessions Courts after examination of witnesses for, 273.
  - recalling witnesses for, in warrant-cases, 244-45.
  - revival of, 387.
  - sanction for, in case of certain contempts, 176.
    - of offences against public justice, 176.
    - relating to documents, 176.
  - subordination of Courts as to granting, etc., sanction for, 177.
  - taking of evidence in inquiry before Magistrate, 196.
  - under ss. 497, 498 of Penal Code, death of husband pending, 188.
    - withdrawal of husband from, 188.
  - waiver of right to recall witness of prosecution for cross-examination, 245.
  - whether bound to tender at Sessions witnesses summoned by it, 476.
  - who may conduct, with permission of Court, 441.
    - without permission, 441.
  - withdrawal from, 259.
  - withdrawal of charges by officer conducting, 232.
  - witnesses when ought to be called by, 274.

**PROSECUTOR—**

- accused applying for transfer of case, may be required to give bond for costs of, 462.
- bond for appearance of, at Sessions or High Court, 207-208.
- examination of witnesses by, in High and Sessions Courts, 267.
- in Sessions Court to tender examination of accused before committing magistrate, 268.
- right of, to reply, 276.
  - whether affected by accused putting in documents, 277.
- summing up case by, on accused not adducing evidence, 273.
- trial in Sessions Court to be conducted by public, 258.
- whether bound to produce in Sessions Court witnesses called before committing magistrate, 267-68.

*See PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.*

**PROSECUTOR (Public)—**

- prosecutions to be conducted by, 6.
- should be without personal interest, 6.
- who are included in term, 6.

**PROSTITUTE—**

- trade or profession of, not necessarily a public nuisance, 100.

**PROVINCE—**

- definition of, 5.
- territorial divisions of, 10.

**PROVINCIAL SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES—**

- power of, to apply for issue of commission to examine witnesses, 449.
- what sentences may be passed by, on European British subjects, 400.

**PUBLIC—**

- power of Court to exclude, from courts, 320.
- to aid Magistrates, police, and others making arrest, 32.
- to give information of certain offences, 33.
- to have access to Criminal Courts, 320.

**PUBLIC HEALTH—**

- temporary order restraining acts dangerous to, 109.

**PUBLIC JUSTICE—**

- sanction to prosecute for offences relating to, 176.

**PUBLIC LANDMARK—**

- prevention by police of injury to, 128.

**PUBLIC NUISANCE—**

- appointment of jury to try reasonableness of order for removal of, 103.
- conditional order for removal of, 97.
  - service of, 102.
  - proclamation of, 102.
- conditional order for removal when made absolute, 106.
  - procedure afterwards, 106.
  - disobedience of, 106.
  - who may pass, 97.
  - when to be passed, 97-98.
- disobedience to order for removal of, 103, 106.
- duty of person against whom conditional order for removal has been passed, 103.
- form of order for removal of, etc., 102.
- in any way, river or channel, 97, 98, 100.
- injunction pending inquiry as to, 108.
- injunction in urgent cases of,
  - procedure on, 110-11.
- jurisdiction of Criminal Courts as to, 101.
  - of Civil Courts, 101.
- order against repetition of, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.
- order for removal of, not to be questioned in Civil Court, 98.
  - showing cause against, 103.
- power of Presidency Magistrates as to abatement of, 99.
- provisions of Penal Code as to, 99.
- provisions as to, 97-109.
- procedure for removal of, 97-99.
  - on failure to appoint jury in case of, 107.
  - omission of jury to return verdict, 107.
  - on appointment of jury in proceedings as to, 104-105.
  - on showing cause against removal of, 103-104.
  - where jury finds order for removal of, unreasonable, 106.
- prohibition against repetition or continuance of, 108.
  - who may order, 108.
- revision of order as to, under s. 144, p. 113.
  - for removal, etc. of, 101-102.
- showing cause against order for removal of, 104.
- temporary order in urgent cases of, 109.
  - may be made *ex parte*, 110.





**PUBLIC OFFICER—****PUBLIC PEACE—**

- dispersion of assembly likely to cause disturbance of, 94—97.

**PUBLIC PLACE—**

- conditional order as to nuisance in, 97.
- meaning of, 98.

**PUBLIC PROPERTY—**

- police to protect, 128.
- prevention of injury to, by police, 129.
- public to aid police, etc., in preventing injury to, 32.

**PUBLIC PROSECUTOR—**

- adjournment on his notifying intention to apply for transfer of case, 465.
- all trials before Sessions Court to be conducted by, 441.
- appointment of, 439.
- effect of withdrawal by, from prosecution if charge framed, 441.
- before charge framed, 441.
- entitled without permission to conduct prosecution, 441.
- general duty of, in conduct of case, 439-40.
- in Sessions trials prosecution to be conducted by, 6.
- may avail himself of services of counsel, 258.
- may plead in what courts, 440.
- may be directed by Local Government to present appeal against acquittal, 367.
- not offering evidence, where accused pleads not guilty, 260.
- notice of application for transfer of case to be given to, 462.
- Pleaders privately instructed to be under direction of, 440.
- Police-officers who may be appointed, 439.
- power of Police-officer when appointed, 439.
- power of, to withdraw from prosecution, 259.
- rules as to, in Bombay, 440.
- in Bengal, 440.
- should be without personal interest, 6.
- trial in Sessions Court to be conducted by, 258.
- who may be appointed, in particular case in absence of, 439.
- where no public prosecutor has been appointed, 439.
- who are included in term, 6.
- who may be appointed, 439.
- whether bound to produce witnesses for prosecution, examined before Magistrate, 267-68.

*See* PROSECUTOR, PROSECUTION.

**PUBLIC SERVANTS—**

- acts in respect of which, liable to prosecution, 185.
- conduct of prosecution of, 185.
- do not include municipal corporation, 186.
- fee not chargeable on complaint of, 189.
- municipal corporation are not, 186.
- obstruction to, in exercise of duty, 37-38.
- prosecution on sanction or complaint of, 176.
- sanction for prosecution of, 185.
- sanction to prosecute for contempt of authority of, 176.

**PUBLIC WORKS—**

- exemptions of officers of, from serving on juries, 294—296.

**PUBLICATION—**

- fee for, 50—64.
- of lists of jurors and assessors in Sessions Courts, 297.
- of proclamation, mode of, 63.
- proof of, 63-64.

**PUNISHMENT—**

- for disobedience to order absolute for removal of public nuisance, 106.
- failure to obey order for removal of public nuisance, 103.
- joining unlawful assembly, 94.

(A. H., C. P. C.)

**PUNISHMENT—continued.**

- in case of conviction at one trial of several offences, 27.
- procedure when 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate cannot pass sufficiently severe, 317.
- suspension, remission or commutation of, 357-58.

**PUNJAB—**

- Chief Court of, included in term High Court, 5.
- District Magistrate in, may be authorized to try offences not punishable with death, 21.
- evidence how recorded in Chief Court of, 331.
- language of different courts of, 324-25.
- record of evidence in Chief Court of, 331.
- rules as to commitment of European British subjects in, 402.
- expenses of complainants and witnesses in, 482.
- post-mortem* examinations in, 156.
- payment of expenses of accused persons in, 151.
- trial of European and Native soldiers in, 30.
- trial of offences not punishable with death in, 21.

**PURDANASHIN WOMEN—**

- appearance of, through pleader, 195.
- examination of, on commission, 447.
- not entitled as right to be examined on commission, 447.
- personal attendance of, as accused, when dispensed with, 195.
- privilege of, as to giving evidence from palkees, 195.

**PURSUIT—**

- of offenders into other jurisdictions, 45.
- of persons escaping from custody, 48.

**QUASHING—**

- commitment by competent Court, 205.
- conviction on invalid charge, 219.
- of irregular commitment, 469.
- own conviction, lower Courts have no power of, 316.

**QUEEN-EMPRESS—**

- to be used as designation of prosecution, 187-88.

**QUESTIONS RESERVED—**

- by Judge of High Court in Original Criminal Jurisdiction, 381.
- to be submitted to jury on trial of alleged lunatic, 419.

**RAILWAY—**

- complaint of servant of, not liable to stamp, 189.
- public to aid Police, etc., in preventing injury to, 32.

**RAILWAY ACT (IV OF 1879)—**

- arrest without warrant under, 42.
- trial of offences against, 21, 162-63.

**RAILWAY COMPANY—**

- power of Court to excuse servants of, from attending as jurors or assessors, 299.

**RAILWAY SERVANTS—**

- exemption of, from serving as jurors, 294, 296, 299.
- rule as to attendance of, on police investigations, 135.
- rules as to arrest of, 61.
- service of summons on, 56.

**RANGOON—**

- district of, how divided, 11.
- Local Government cannot transfer trial of case from Recorder of, 158.
- may transfer case from district of, 158.
- to district of, from district of Pegu, 158.
- Recorder of, a High Court, 5.
- ex officio* Justice of Peace, 19.
- when deemed a High Court, 163.







**RE-ARREST—**

- by Police-officer of person arrested by private person, 46.
- of offender on cancellation, revision or suspension of sentence, 457-58.
- of person escaping from lawful custody, 48.

**REASONABLE CAUSE—**

- for remand of accused to custody, what is, 310.

**REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY—**

- of being heard on appeal, what is, 371-73.

**RECALL—**

- of case made over by District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to Subordinate Magistrate, 465.
- reasons for, to be recorded, 466.
- of witnesses after alteration in charge, 219.
- of witnesses for prosecution, 244-45.
- witnesses, power of Court at any stage to, 476.

**RECEIPT—**

- for service of summons, 55.
- when not obtainable, procedure, 55.
- for summons, refusal to give, 55.

**RECEIVER—**

- appointed, of property of absconder, duties of, 65.
- claims to property attached in hands of, 66.
- of attached property, appointment of, 65.
- powers and duties of, 65.

**RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY—**

- security for good behaviour from, 80.
- who must give information of residence of, 34.

**RECOGNIZANCE—**

- deposit of money or Government paper instead of, 453.
- for appearance of accused before Magistrate 150-51.
- accused not to be taken from agent, 195.
- for attendance of witnesses after commitment of accused, 207.
- forfeiture of, 453-54.
- enforcement of penalty on, 453-54.
- remission of penalty on, 454.
- release of accused on, 442-44.

**RECOGNIZANCES—**

- before Courts of Session and Magistrate, 323.
- to be signed, 323.
- levy of amount due on forfeited, 453-54.
- of persons arrested under warrant to be forwarded to Court, 58.
- refusal of witnesses or complainants to execute, 152.
- whether High Court has power to reduce amount of forfeited, 383.

**RECORD—**

- English translation of, to be forwarded with commitment to High Court, 208.
- examination of, 382-5.
- High Court may call for, after death of convict, 330, 395.
- High Courts are superior Courts of, 9.
- in case of offences against administration of public justice, 429.
- in summary trials, language of, 256.
- where there is an appeal, 255.
- where there is no appeal, 254.
- in summons-cases and in other trials outside Presidency-towns, 322.
- of Bench Court may be prepared by officer of Court, 256.
- to be signed by each member, 256.
- of committing Magistrate, contents of, 208-10.
- of inferior Courts, calling for, 382-385.
- of inquiry by Magistrate to be forwarded with commitment, 208.

**RECORD—continued.**

- of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 327.
- Local Government may fix in particular districts the language of, 324.
- in summons cases, option of Magistrate as to, 325.
- in other cases ordinarily to be in form of narrative, 325.
- of examination of accused, 328.
  - refusal to sign is not offence under s. 18, Penal Code, 330.
  - to be signed by him, 328.
  - to be read and explained to him, 328.
  - to contain every question and every answer, 328.
  - to be interpreted to him if necessary, 328.
  - to be signed by Magistrate or Judge, 328.
  - to be certified by Magistrate or Judge, 328-29.
  - when memo. of examination must be annexed to, 329.
- of Subordinate Courts, power of chartered High Court to make rules for inspection of, 490.
- order for further inquiry on examination of, 386.
- procedure where on examining record it appears to Magistrate or Court of Sessions that accused has been improperly discharged, 385.
- report to High Court on examination of, 389.
- sending for, by Appellate Court, 373.
- to be sent where European British subject committed for trial, 401.
- translation of, when to be forwarded to High Court, 208.

**RECORDS—**

- to be signed, not stamped, 254.

**RECORDER OF RANGOON—**

- competent to try cases referred to in s. 195 committed before himself, 431.
- ex officio* justice of peace, 19.
- included in definition of High Court, 5.
- Local Government cannot transfer trial from, 158.
- when deemed a High Court, 163.

**RECORDING—**

- confessions, instructions as to, 144-56.
- evidence in Chief Court of Punjab, 331.
  - in High Courts, 331.
- examination of accused, 328-30.
  - of witnesses, 320-328.
- opinions of assessors, 292.
- statements and confessions, 141-43.
- Superintendents of Police to have facilities for inspecting, 338.

**RECOVERY—**

- of compensation in summons-cases, 237.
- awarded to person groundlessly given in charge in Presidency-town, 489.

**RE-EXAMINATION—**

- in Sessions Courts of witnesses for defence, 276.
- of witnesses by Court at any stage, 476.
  - on commission, 449.
- provisions of Evidence Act as to, 247.

**REFERENCE—**

- by Presidency Magistrate to High Court, 380.
  - costs of, 381.
  - case how disposed of after, 381.
- by Sessions Judge disagreeing with verdict, powers of High Court on, 288-91.
  - where he disagrees with verdict of jury, 288-91.
- by Judge of High Court in Original Jurisdiction of question of law, 321.
  - procedure on, 381.
- powers of Sessions Judge cannot be exercised by Joint Sessions Judge on, 11.
- rules as to certifying and execution of order made on, 377.
- rules of High Courts as to, 390-91.





**REFERENCE**—*continued.*

- to another Judge where Judges of Appellate Court are equally divided in opinion, 379.
- to High Court by Court of Sessions or District Magistrate, 389.
- explanation of inferior Court to be submitted with, 390.
- fact of there being no evidence to support conviction is ground for, 390.
- Joint Magistrate is not empowered to make, 390.
- to High Court, Sessions Judge competent to deal with case on appeal should not make, 390.
- suspension of sentence or release on bail pending, 389.

**REFERENCES**—

- to former Codes, 3-4.

**REFORMATORY**—

- confinement of juvenile offenders in, 355.

**REFRESHING MEMORY**—

- by Police diary, 153.
- by reference to statements reduced to writing during police investigation, 136-37.
- of medical witness by Report, 450.

**REFUSAL**—

- by Magistrate to summon witnesses in list of accused, 206-207.
- to answer questions or produce documents is a contempt, 430.
- to give name and address, arrest on, 45.
- to maintain wife or children, order for maintenance on, 433-34.

**REGISTRAR**—

- appeal from, in case of contempts, 431.
- when to be deemed a Civil Court, 430.

**REGISTRATION ACT**—

- III of 1877, s. 82, p. 184.
- trial of offences against, 21.

**REGULATION VII OF 1817, 2.****REGULATION XX OF 1877**—

- s. 30, p. 42.

**REGULATION III (BEN.) OF 1818**—

- saving of, 439.

**REGULATION VII (BEN.) OF 1822**—

- s. 34, p. 2.

**REGULATION XX (BEN.) OF 1825, 489.****REGULATION XXV (BOM.) OF 1827**—

- saving of, 439.

**REGULATION III (BOM.) OF 1876, 184.****REGULATION II (MAD.) OF 1819**—

- saving of, 439.

**REGULATION III (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS) OF 1876**—

- s. 13, p. 386.

**REJECTION**—

- of appeal summarily, 371.
- Court may call for record before, 371.

**RELATIVE**—

- delivery of lunatic accused to, 423.

**RELEASE**—

- of accused on bail, 442-43.
- pending reference to High Court, 389.
- of appellant on bail pending appeal, 378.
- by High Court, pending appeal to lower Court, 378.
- of lunatic pending investigation or trial, 417.
- whether Magistrate has power to order, in a non-bailable case, 417-18.
- of person imprisoned in default of finding security, 92-93.

- RELEASE ORDERS—**  
 not to be telegraphed to jails, 358.
- RELIGION—**  
 ministers of, exempt from service as assessors or jurors, 296.
- RELIGIOUS FEELINGS—**  
 uttering words with intent to wound, compoundable, 312.
- REMAND—**  
 grounds for, 196-97.  
 in warrant cases, 240.  
 of accused not to exceed 15 days, 310.  
 order for, to be signed by Magistrate, 310.  
     pending return of commission, 310.  
 to custody of police, 312.  
 what is reasonable ground for, 310-11.
- REMISSION—**  
 of punishment, right of Crown to grant, 358.  
 of sentences by Government, 357.  
 of sentence, failure to comply with conditions of, 357.  
 of sentence, cancellation of, 357-58.  
     arrest after cancellation of, 357-58.  
     nature of condition of, 357-58.
- REMOVAL—**  
 of Judges and Magistrates and Justices of Peace, 20.  
 of lunatics so found, to England, 417.
- RENT—**  
 right to collect, whether tangible immoveable property, 116-17.
- REPEAL—**  
 of enactments by Code, 3.
- REPEALED ACTS—**  
 references to, 3.  
 saving of notifications, &c. under, 3.
- REPETITION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE—**  
 prohibition of, 109.
- REPLY—**  
 prosecutor's right of, 274-276.  
     whether affected by accused putting in documents, 277.
- REPORT—**  
 of Chemical Examiner, 451.  
     when admissible in evidence, 451.  
 of investigation into offence by subordinate officer, 149.  
 of medical witness not evidence, 450.  
 of Police investigation, 149.  
     as to dispute as to land, 114.  
 of Police-officer making investigation, 153.  
     contents of, 153.  
     submission of, 153-4.  
     not a complaint, 4.  
 of *post-mortem* examination in Bengal, 155.  
     in Punjab, 156.  
 to Magistrate where cognizable offence suspected, 132.  
     submission of, 133.
- REPORTS—**  
 of arrests to be made to District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, 47.  
 of Police as to killing by another, by animals, by machinery, or by accident, 154.  
     in suspected cognizable offences how submitted, 133.  
 to High Court by Sessions Courts and District Magistrates, 389.
- REPRIEVE—**  
 right of Crown to grant, 358.







**REPUTE—**

evidence of, in case of habitual offenders, 86.

**RESERVATION—**

of question of law by Judge exercising original criminal jurisdiction in High Court, 381.

prisoner's Counsel has right to begin on, 381.

**RESIDENCE—**

arrest for non-cognizable offence on refusing to give name and address, 45.

**RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD—**

powers of, 166.

**RESPITE—**

from punishment, right of Crown to grant, 358.

**RESTORATION—**

of attached property, appeal lies from order refusing, 362.

of abducted females, power to compel, 489.

of property in regard to which offence committed, 456-57.

under attachment, 66-67.

of property of person absconding, 66.

of stolen currency note, 457.

**RESTRAINT—**

complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to, 152.

**RESUMPTION—**

of inquiry or trial of lunatic after adjournment on ground of alleged lunacy, 418.

**RETIREMENT—**

of jury to consider verdict, 285.

**RE-TRIAL—**

entry by Judge on discharge of jury that no necessity for, amounts to acquittal, 291.

may be ordered by Court of appeal, 373.

of accused, after discharge of jury, 291.

**RETURN—**

of commissions to be open to inspection of all parties, 449.

of service of summons how to be made, 55-56.

outside local limits, 57.

when serving officer is not present, 57.

of warrant on execution of sentence, 356-57.

**REVENUE COLLECTORS—**

may be exempted from service as jurors or assessors, 296.

**REVENUE COURT—**

inquiries by, regarding offences against administration of justice, 424.

power of, to complete inquiry as to offence committed before itself and commit to High Court or Sessions Court, 427.

procedure of, in case of offence committed before itself or brought to its notice in judicial proceeding, 427-28.

in case of contempt, 428.

saving of powers of, 2.

when to exercise powers of Magistrate, 427.

**REVENUE COURTS—**

saving of, 2.

**REVENUE OFFICER—**

duty of, to report to Police, 34-35.

**REVIEW—**

of case on reference by High Court Judge exercising original criminal jurisdiction, 381.

of judgment whether allowable by Court itself, 335.

of sentence or judgment by High Court, 316.

**REVISION—**

- accused entitled to be heard on, 392.
- before commitment ordered on, accused to have opportunity of showing cause, 385:
- by Court of Session or Magistrate where there has been improper discharge, 385.
- by District Magistrate, 385.
- by Court of Session, 385.
- by High Court, 392—397.
  - order of Collector as such not subject to, 384.
- circumstances under which High Court and Court of Session on, may order further enquiry, 387—89.
- Divisional Bench of High Court in exercising powers of, cannot review its own order, 395.
- enhancement of sentence on, 392.
- High Court's powers of, 392.
  - do not affect entry made under s. 273, p. 392.
- High Court on, ordinarily will not go into evidence, 393.
  - where it will exercise powers of Appellate Court, 392-93.
- in case of death of convict, 395.
- where improper or unreasonable exercise of discretion, 383.
- interference by High Court on in case of acquittal, 392, 396.
- Joint Sessions Judge cannot exercise powers of Sessions Judge of, 11.
- of list of jurors and assessors to be made annually, 298.
- of orders as to disputes about immoveable property, 123.
  - forfeiting bond, 455.
  - in respect of public nuisances, 101-102.
  - of Presidency Magistrate, 397.
- optional with Court exercising powers of, to hear parties, 397.
- order of High Court on, to be certified, 398.
- power of, of High Court under High Court's Act, 393.
- powers of, may be exercised by High Court upon information in whatever way received, 394.
- rules as to certifying and execution of judgment of Courts of, 375—377.
- under s. 144, p. 113.
- under s. 515 of order under s. 514 void if Magistrate not empowered, 468.
- where High Court, when no right of appeal exists, will exercise powers of Appellate Court on, 362.
- where Magistrate has exercised wholly unreasonable discretion, 393.

**REVIVOR—**

- of proceedings after discharge in warrant cases, 242.

**REVOCATION—**

- of sanction to prosecute, 177.
- jurisdiction as to, 184.

**RIGHT TO BEGIN—**

- Prisoner's Counsel has, in case of question referred by Judge on Original Criminal Jurisdiction of High Court, 381.

**RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT—**

- may be passed in default of security for good behaviour, 92.

**RIOT—**

- joint trial of members of opposing factions in case of, 205.
- liability of owner of land, the scene of, 32.
- persons of opposing factions in to be tried separately, 231.
- public to aid police, &c., in preventing, 32.
- temporary injunction restraining commission of, 109.
- temporary order in urgent cases to prevent, 109.

**RIVER—**

- conditional order as to nuisance in a, 97.

**ROBBER—**

- arrest of habitual, 43.
- by whom information of, must be given, 34-35.





## ROYAL CHARTER—

refusal to answer questions or produce documents is a contempt in Courts established by, 430.

## RULES—

- as to calling for records of inferior Courts, 385.
- commitment of European-British subjects, 401.
- copies of proceedings, 485—88.
- employment of public prosecutor, 440.
- expenses of complainants and witnesses, 479—484.
- levy of fines, 346—350.
- post-mortem* examinations in Bengal, 155.
- Bombay, 156.
- Punjab, 151, 156.
- Presidency Magistrates in Bombay and Calcutta, 17-18.
- service of process in different provinces, 50—54.
- for guidance of Benches, powers to make, 15.
- payment of expenses of accused persons and witnesses in Punjab, 151.
- submission of references to High Court, 390-91.
- for guidance of Magistrate, power to frame, 15.
- for service of process, power of Local Government to prescribe, 49.
- in Aden, 54.
- in Assam, 50, 52, 54.
- in Bengal, 50, 52, 53.
- in Bombay, 54.
- in Burmah, 54.
- in Madras, 53.
- made under repealed Acts, saving of, 3.
- powers of chartered High Courts to make, 490.

## SALE—

- of attached property of absconder, 65.
- of property under s. 88 by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
- under ss. 524, 525 by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
- in respect of which offence committed, 460.
- seized by police 459.
- under Code, officers concerned in not to bid, 493.

## SANCTION TO PROSECUTE—

- after dismissal of complaint, 189.
- alteration of charge to offence requiring, 219.
- circumstances under which, granted, 177.
- Civil Court to exercise careful discretion in granting, 182.
- effect of want of necessary, 177, 472.
- of want of, under s. 132, p. 186.
- under s. 197, p. 186.
- for bringing false charge when validly granted, 241.
- for perjury to whom to be made, 177.
- for false charge before police not necessary, 179.
- for contempts of lawful authority of public servants, 176.
- for other offence disclosed after grant of, 176.
- for offences against administration of justice, 424.
- object of preliminary enquiry before granting, 425.
- for offences against public justice, 176.
- relating to documents given in evidence, 176.
- for what offences necessary, 176.
- grant of, after refusal by subordinate authority, 177.
- in case of perjury or forgery to be precise, 179-80.
- Judges and public servants, 185.
- may be in general terms, 176.
- must specify Court and occasion on which offence was committed, 176.
- nature of, 176, 180.
- nature of inquiry before grant of, 178.
- need not name person, 176.

**SANCTION TO PROSECUTE**—*continued.*

- not necessarily in writing, 180.
- notice not necessary before granting, 183.
- object of, 177.
- objections for want of, when to be taken, 177.
- of Governor-General, for acts done in dispersing unlawful assembly, 96-97.
- particular offence to be stated in, 180.
- preliminary inquiry when necessary before granting, 183.
- prosecution for other offence disclosed after, 176.
- revocation of, 176.
- subordination of Courts in respect of granting, 177.
  - of Magistrate in matters relating to granting, etc., sanction to prosecute, 183.
- under s. 211 of Penal Code, cases as to, 179.
- what amounts to, 181.
  - by public servant, 177.
  - does not amount to, 181.
- when fresh, is necessary, 179.
- when implied, 180.
- when necessary, 176.
- within what time may be granted, 176.

**SAVING**—

- of Acts and Regulations as to custody of State prisoners, 439.
- of jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrates in Bombay and Madras, 1, 2.
  - heads of villages in Madras, 2.
  - landholders and village Police-officers in Bombay, 2.
  - of Presidency Police Magistrates, 2.
- of local or special laws, 1, 2.
- of notifications, &c., under repealed enactments, 3.
- of powers conferred by other laws in force, 1.
  - of Collector and Revenue Courts, 2.
- of Prisoners' Act, 2.
- of provisions as to Police, 2.
- of provisions of Prisoners' Testimony Act, 2.
- of special form of procedure under other laws, 1.
  - jurisdiction, 1.
  - laws, 1.
- of Letters Patent, 175.

**SCHEDULE**—

- meaning of, in Code, 8.

**SCINDE**—

- Commissioner of, powers of, as to lunatics, 416, 423.
- powers of Local Government as to lunatics conferred on Commissioner of, 416.

**SEARCH**—

- : all persons to allow facilities for, 73.
- by officer in charge of another Police-station, 147.
- disposal of things found, 72.
- for stolen property, 71.
  - contraband salt, 147.
  - counterfeit stamp or coin, 71.
  - documents, 146.
  - excisable articles, 147.
  - false seals, 71.
  - forged documents, 71.
  - instruments for counterfeiting coin, 71.
  - instruments for forging, 71.
  - persons wrongfully confined, 73.
  - stamped paper, 147.
  - who may institute, 73.
- hours for making, in police investigations, 146-47.
- in gaming and disorderly houses, 147.







**SEARCH—continued.**

- in presence of Magistrate, 74.
- list of articles found on, to be signed by witnesses, 74.
- copy of, to be given to occupant of place, 74.
- occupant of place searched, may attend, 74.
- entitled to receive list of articles found, 74.
- of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, &c., 71.
- of person arrested by private individual, 39.
- of persons arrested, 38.
- of women, mode of, 39.
- to be made in presence of witnesses, 73.
- under warrant of arrest, 37.
- resistance to, 37.
- who may be summoned to attend, 74.

**SENTENCES—**

- gradation of severity of different kinds of, 354.
- in case of conviction of several offences at one trial, 27—29.
- passed under repealed Acts, saving of, 3.
- which Magistrate may pass, 23.
- which may be passed by Additional Sessions Judge, 22.
- by Assistant Sessions Judge, 22.
- by Criminal Court, 22—29.
- by High Court, 22.
- by Joint Sessions Judge, 22.
- by Sessions Judge, 22.

**SEPARATE CHARGES—**

- for distinct offences, 220.

**SEPARATE SENTENCE—**

- should be passed for each offence, 29.

**SERVANT—**

- service of summons on, in Presidency-towns, 55.

**SERVICE—**

- of conditional notice for removal of nuisance, 102.

**SERVICE OF SUMMONS—**

- affidavit of, 57.
- by proclamation, 102.
- by whom, 49.
- by affixing copy on house, 53-56.
- mode of, 54.
- on adult male member of family, 55.
- on adult male member of family, return of, 55-56.
- on departmental officers, 56.
- on Government servants, 56.
- on jail officers, 56.
- on jurors and assessors effected through District Magistrate, 298.
- on medical officers, 56.
- on railway servants, 56.
- on servant in Presidency-towns, 55.
- outside local limits, 56.
- proof of, 57.
- penalty for avoiding, 64—68.
- return of, how to be made, 55-56.
- when person summoned cannot be found, 55.
- when receipt is not obtainable, 55.
- where serving officer is not present, proof of, 57.

**SESSIONS—**

- of High Court, time, place and notice of, 301.
- rules as to fixing time of, in Bengal, 173.
- in Bombay, 173.

**SESSIONS CASES—**

inquiry in case of, 193—210.

**SESSIONS COURT—**

cognizance of offences by, 172.

commitment of person charged jointly with European British subject to High Court instead of to, 205.

conduct of prosecution in, 258-59.

established by Local Government in every district, 11.

Judge to be appointed for each, 11.

making of order of commitment to, 204.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes for purposes of s. 195 subordinate to, 177.

objections to commitment to, 173.

power of, to direct Magistrate to inquire into complaint dismissed, 193.

to deal with contempt, 173.

with person appearing on evidence to be offender, 172.

to imprison witness for refusing to answer, etc., 173.

provisions as to inquiry into cases triable by, 195—210.

report to, as to release of person imprisoned in default of security, 93.

rules for fixing sittings of, 173—75.

summoning by Magistrate of accused witnesses to appear in, 206.

to take cognizance of offence on commitment only, 172.

trial of offences under Penal Code by, 20.

when proceedings in case of imprisonment to be reported to, 91.

*See COURT OF SESSIONS*

**SESSIONS DIVISIONS—**

divided into districts, 10.

existing to continue till altered, 10.

power of Local Government to order trial of cases in different Sessions Divisions, 158.

Presidency-towns not included in, 10.

Provinces divided into, 10.

**SESSIONS JUDGE—**

appeal from, 22.

from conviction by, 365.

before trial, not competent to direct Magistrate to tender pardon, 303.

calling for record, should ask for explanation before referring matter to High Court, 383.

cannot set aside conviction on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another, 319.

cognizance of offence by, 172.

by Joint, Additional and Assistant, 172.

*ex-officio* Justice of Peace, 19.

hearing of objections to list of jurors by, 297-98.

Joint Sessions Judge cannot exercise powers of reference and revision of, 380—383.

judgment of, how, and when obtainable by District Magistrate, 487.

may require production of letters or telegrams from Postal or Telegraph Departments, 70.

may record evidence given in English in his own hand, 323.

power of, to make over cases to Additional, Assistant and Joint Sessions Judges, 172.

powers of, on reference or revision cannot be exercised by Joint Sessions Judge, 11.

on submission of sentence under s. 34 for confirmation, 341.

sentences of, 22.

subordination of Assistant Sessions Judge to, 16.

to prepare lists of jurors and assessors, 297.

to request District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors, 298.

to what extent District Magistrate is subordinate to, 16.

trial of European British subject by, 399.

when to record evidence in another tongue, 324.

*See TRIAL.*





**SESSIONS TRIAL—**

- accused should plead by his own mouth in, 260.
    - to be asked to plead on, 259.
    - when called upon for defence, 273-74.
  - amendment of verdict in, 287.
  - arraigning accused in, 259.
  - charge to be read and explained in, 259.
    - to jury in, 278.
  - commencement of, 259.
  - conviction on plea of 'guilty' in, 259.
  - delivery of verdict in, 285.
  - duty of Judge in, 278-80.
  - evidence at preliminary inquiry admissible in, 270.
  - examination of accused before committing Magistrate to be evidence in, 268.
    - of witnesses for defence in, 275-76.
    - for prosecution in, 267.
  - Judge may question jury, 285.
    - to pass judgment on verdict in, 287.
    - to sum up evidence, 278-79.
  - jury or assessors to attend at adjourned hearing of, 278.
  - language in which plea should be recorded in, 260.
  - locking up of jury in, 278.
  - misdirection by Judge in, 282.
  - opening case for defence in, 273.
    - prosecution, 267.
  - plea to be recorded in, 259.
  - procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution in, 273.
    - in, in case of previous convictions, 292.
    - on plea of 'not guilty,' 260.
    - where Judge disagrees with verdict, 288.
    - jury differ, 285.
    - accused refuses to plead or claim to be tried in, 260.
  - prosecutor's right of reply in, 276.
  - refusal to plead or claim to be tried in 260.
  - retirement of jury in, 285.
  - retrial of accused after discharge of jury in, 291.
  - right of accused as to examination and summoning witnesses in, 276.
  - rule in Bombay as to attendance of jurors in, 278.
  - verdict of acquittal in, 287-88.
    - guilty in, 287-88.
    - to be given on each charge, 285.
    - when to prevail in, 287-88.
  - when juror or assessor may be examined in, 277.
  - view by assessors or jury in, 277.
- See COURT OF SESSIONS; SESSIONS COURT*

**SETTING ASIDE PROCEEDINGS—**

- on ground of irregularity, 468, 472.

**SHERIFF'S RETURN—**

- of *cepi corpus* to writ of attachment, power of High Court to direct defendant to be brought as on, 438.

**SHORT TITLE—**

- of Code, 1.

**SHOW CAUSE—**

- procedure in nuisance case, where accused appears to, 104.

**SIGNATURE—**

- by accused to record of examination, whether mark is sufficient, 329.
- commitment to bear, 204.
- records to be signed and not stamped, 254.

**SEARCH-WARRANT—**

- disposal of things found in executing, 72.
- execution of, 70—72.
- execution of, in zenana, 38.
- for letter in Post-office, issue of, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 467.
- for telegram in Telegraph Department, issue of, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 467.
- for search for persons wrongfully confined, issue of, 73.
- general provisions applicable to, 73.
- issue of, under s. 98 by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
- mode of execution of, 73.
- not to apply to documents in custody of Postal or Telegraph Department, 71.
- power of Court to restrict, 71.
- proper time for execution of, 71.
- search in presence of Magistrate, who may issue, 74.
- search-warrants, 70—72.
- to whom issued, 70-71.
- when Court may issue general, 71.
- when to be issued, 70-71.

**SECUNDERABAD—**

- transfer of case from, 463-64.

**SECURITY—**

- amount of, not to be increased after summons or warrant, 92.
- appeal from order for, lies when, 89, 362.
- commencement of period for which required, 90.
- contents of bond for, 90.
- direction for, by Court issuing warrant for arrest, 58.
- discharge of person called on to give, 89.
  - imprisoned in default of giving, by Magistrate, 92.
  - on report of High Court or Sessions Court, 93.
  - of sureties under bond for, 93-94.
- evidence in proceedings for taking, 86—88.
- for appearance of lunatic, 417.
  - good behaviour, accused entitled to be heard before order for, 80.
    - from habitual offenders, 80.
    - from whom required, 79-80.
  - order for, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 467.
  - procedure as to, 86-87.
  - to be reasonable, 81-82.
  - what to be stated in order to show cause against, 83.
  - what is breach of bond of, 90-91.
  - when appeal lies from order requiring, 362.
  - who may require, 79.
- for good behaviour or keeping peace, character and class of sureties as, 83.
  - contents of order as to, 83.
  - order for, must specify period, 82.
- for keeping peace, cancellation of bond for, 93.
  - High Court affirming conviction cannot add order for, 374.
  - in other cases, 77-78.
- information upon which Magistrate may institute proceedings for taking, 78.
- limit of, 77.
- non-resident zemindar whether liable to give, 78.
- on conviction, who may require, 75.
- order for, by Magistrates not empowered to require, void, 467.
- person outside jurisdiction whether liable to give, 77.
- personal attendance may be dispensed with in proceedings for, 80.
- procedure as to, 86-87.
- term of, 75.
- to be reasonable, 81-82.
- void on conviction being set aside, 75.
- what to be stated in order to show cause against, 83.







**SECURITY—continued.**

- for keeping peace, when accused is in jail, 76.
- who may be required to give, 75, 77.
- who may take, 77.
- unlawful discharge of person imprisoned in default of furnishing, 93.
- imprisonment in default of, 91.
- when to be reported to Sessions or High Court, 91.
- not to be excessive, 88-89.
- order for, 88.
- ought not to be made until accused has been heard, 84.
- where person called upon is present in Court, 85.
- power to release person imprisoned in default of, 92-93.
- proceedings in all cases subsequent to order for, 90.
- procedure in case of imprisonment in default of, 91-92.
- release of person imprisoned in default of, 93.
- taking of fresh, on cancellation of surety-bond, 94.
- when imprisonment in default is simple or rigorous, 92.
- when person required to give, is in jail, 90.
- whether appeal lies from order requiring, 92.

**SEIZURE—**

- of false weights and measures, 129.
- of property, procedure of Police upon, 459.

**SENTENCE—**

- according to law to be passed by Sessions Judge on conviction by jury, 288.
- alteration of, on reference by High Court Judge exercising original criminal jurisdiction, 381.
- and finding of Sessions Court, copy of, to be sent to District Magistrate, 338.
- arrest after cancellation of remission or suspension of, 357-58.
- cancellation of suspension or remission of, 357-58.
- commencement of subsequent, 355.
- in case of conviction of several offences in one trial, 27.
- enhancement of, on revision by High Court, 394.
- failure of justice by reason of irregularity a ground for setting aside, 472.
- for each offence Court should pass separate, 29.
- in case of conviction of several offences at one trial, 27.
- in case of person undergoing imprisonment in default of sentence of fine annexed to substantive sentences of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation where there are further substantive sentences, 355.
- in case of offences against administration of justice, 428-29.
- nature of condition of remission or suspension of, 357-58.
- of Assistant Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, powers of Sessions Court as to, 341.
- of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate under s. 34, confirmation of, 341.
- of death, 334.
- accused to be informed as to time for appeal in case of, 336-37.
- confirmation of, to be signed by two Judges, 340.
- not to be confirmed till appeal expired, 339.
- postponement of, by High Court in case of pregnant woman, 343.
- power of High Court to commute, to transportation for life, 343.
- powers of High Court on submission for confirmation of, 339.
- rules as to carrying out, 342.
- Sessions Court has no power to postpone execution of, 343.
- to be submitted to High Court for confirmation, 338.
- of fine on a number of persons must impose specific fine on each, 396.
- of imprisonment, definite period to be stated in, 344.
- execution of, 343.
- warrant for, 343.
- to commence from time of passing sentence, 343-44.
- of imprisonment in default of fine, 24.
- security when required from person undergoing, 90.
- suspension of execution of, 350.

**SENTENCE—continued.**

- of solitary confinement in, 24.
- of transportation not to specify place of transportation, 334
  - warrant for, 343.
  - execution of, 343.
- of whipping, execution of, 351—353.
  - not to be executed by instalments, 353.
  - exemptions from, 353.
- on escaped convicts, execution of, 354.
- on European British subject which Court of Sessions may pass, 404.
- on juvenile offenders to confinement in reformatory, 355.
- on offender already undergoing sentence, 354.
- on submission to High Court for confirmation of sentence of death to be signed, 340.
- passed under s. 349 on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate, void if Magistrate not empowered, 468.
- power of High Court in dismissing appeal as Court of Revision to enhance, 374.
- procedure of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate when unable to pass sufficiently severe, 317.
- re-arrest of offender on cancellation of remission or suspension of, 357-58.
- return of warrant on execution of, 356-57.
- suspension of, by Court of Sessions or District Magistrate pending reference to High Court, 389.
- suspension of, pending appeal, 378.
- suspension, remission or commutation of, by Government, 357-58.
- transfer of case to superior Magistrate for enhancement of, 318.
- when reversible by reason of irregularity, 472--75.
- whether Court can review or alter its own, 316.
- which may be passed by Provincial Magistrates on European British subjects, 400.
  - by Additional Sessions Judge, 22.
  - by different Courts, 22—29.
  - by Joint Sessions Judge, 22.
  - by Magistrates, 23.
  - by Sessions Judge, 22.
- who may commute, 358.
  - remit, 357.
  - suspend, 357.

**SIGNATURE—**

- in case of information to police in cognizable cases, 130.
  - penalty for refusing to give, 130.
- necessary on warrant of arrest, 57.
- not to be affixed by stamp to warrant, 343-44.
- of receipt for summons, 55.
- on documents requiring to be signed not to be affixed by stamp, 58.

**SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT—**

- to be awarded in default of fine, 24.
- given in default of security, 92.
- what is, 23.

**SLAUGHTER HOUSE—**

- when a public nuisance, 100.

**SMALL CAUSE COURT—**

- appeal from conviction for contempt of, 431.
- for purposes of s. 195, Presidency-town subordinate to High Court, 177.
- in mofussil to Sessions Court, 177.

**SOLDIERS—**

- conviction of, to be reported to military authorities, 331-32.
- procedure on conviction of, 235.
- protection of, for acts done in dispersing unlawful assemblies, 96-97.
- rules as to service of summons on, 56.
- sentence of imprisonment to be reported to military authorities, 344.
- trial of, in Punjab, 30.





**SOLITARY CONFINEMENT—**

provisions of Penal Code as to, 23-24.

sentence of, 23.

• in summary trial, 24.

**SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS—**

• sentences in criminal cases are final, 389.

**SPECIAL COURT—**

of British Burma may hear appeal in case transferred by it to Judicial Commissioner, 463.

**SPECIAL FORM OF PROCEDURE—**

saving of, 1.

**SPECIAL JURISDICTION—**

saving of, 1.

**\* SPECIAL JURORS—**

extent of exemption of, 293.

in Presidency-towns, when chosen, 262.

list of, to be prepared by Clerk of Crown, 293.

number of, 293.

number of, to be summoned at each Sessions in Presidency-towns, 294.

publication of lists of, 294.

**SPECIAL JURY—**

list of, to be prepared yearly, 293.

trials in Presidency-towns by, 262-63.

**SPECIAL LAWS—**

conviction under, and also under Penal Code illegal, 29.

definition of, 9.

jurisdiction conferred by, on Magistrates and Courts of Session, 413.

saving of, 1.

trial of offences under, 20-21.

**SPECIAL MAGISTRATES—**

conferring of powers on, 13.

delegation of powers of, 13.

jurisdiction and powers of, 13.

who may be appointed, 13.

**SPECIAL POWERS—**

conferred by other laws, saving of, 1.

**SPECIAL RULES—**

of evidence, 450-453.

**SPEEDY REMEDY—**

temporary order as to public nuisance when, necessary 109.

**SPLITTING UP—**

offences, 201.

by Magistrate not having jurisdiction over whole, illegal, 28.

for purpose of trying minor parts summarily, illegal, 227-251.

to withdraw cases from cognizance of proper tribunal, 315-16.

**\* STAMP—**

bearing name not sufficient signature, 204.

commitment not to be signed by means of, 204.

instead of signature, use of, by Magistrates, 254.

not a sufficient signature to documents required to be signed, 351.

not to be affixed instead of signature to warrants, 343-44.

**\* STAMP DUTY—**

exemption of copies of proceedings from, 485.

**STAMP LAW—**

procedure in case of previous conviction of offences against, 316-17.

**STANDING COUNSEL—**

entitled without permission to conduct prosecution, 441.

**STATE PRISONERS—**

Regulations and Acts as to, 439.

(A. H., & P. C.)

**STATEMENTS—**

- irregularity in recording effect of, 470.
- made in police investigation not to be signed, 136.
- not admissible in evidence, 136.
- made to police during investigation, evidence of, 136.
- of accused on being called on for defence to be recorded, 274.
- of witness, recording of, 143.
- overheard by police, proof of, 141.
- police not to caution any person against making, 139.
- police not to offer inducement to make, 139-40.
- taking of, by Magistrates, 141.

**STATUTE—**

- 29 Car. II, c. 7, repeal of, 475.
- Geo. III, c. 63, s. 38, p. 20.
- 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 94, p. 419.
- 11 and 12 Vict., c. 42, s. 21, p. 310.
- 12 and 13 Vict., c. 96, p. 161.
- 14 and 15 Vict., c. 81, ss. 1 and 2, as to removal of lunatics to England, 417.
- 14 and 15 Vict., c. 100, s. 9, p. 424.
- 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, p. 161.
- 23 and 24 Vict., c. 88, p. 161.
- 24 and 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 5, p. 221.
- 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, p. 175.
- 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 15, p. 311.
- 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 15, saving of, 491.
- 30 and 31 Vict., c. 35, s. 10, p. 458.
- 33 and 34 Vict., c. 52, ss. 3, 10, p. 166.
- 41 Vict., c. 10 (Mutiny Act), does not deprive Criminal Courts of jurisdiction, 386.

**STAY—**

- of order for restoration of property, 458.

**STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—**

- where assessor is unable to attend, 267.
- where Magistrate thinks case should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in district, 314.
- when after commencement of inquiry or trial Magistrate finds case should be committed, 315.

**STEALING—**

- place of trial of, 160.

**STOLEN PROPERTY—**

- brought from foreign territory, jurisdiction in respect of, 161.
- definition of, 160.
- disposal of, by Court, 456-57.
- duty of police in respect of, 459-60.
- institution of search for, 71-72.
- payment of money found on accused to innocent purchaser of, 458.
- possession of, where theft committed in Native State, 161.
- possession of, in British territory, 160.
- proclamation for claimants to, 459-60.
- security from habitual receiver of, 80.
- stolen outside British territory, 160.
- who must give information of residence of receiver or vendor of, 34-35.

**SUBDIVISION—**

- Cantonment Magistrate deemed a Magistrate of, 11.
- definition of, 5.
- division of district is a, 13.
- Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class may be put in charge of, 12.
- maintenance of existing, 11.
- power of Local Government to divide districts into, 11.







**SUBDIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE—**

- additional powers conferrible on, 30.
- appointment of Public Prosecutor by, 439.
- conditional order for removal of nuisances by, 97-98.
- duly empowered, may call for records of inferior courts, 382.
- in case of irregularity to forward records to District Magistrate, 382.
- Magistrate of 1st and 2nd class to be called a, 12.
- may cancel surety bond, 93-94.
- may commit for trial, 195.
- may direct warrant to landholders, &c., 59\*.
- may issue search-warrant for persons wrongfully confined, 73.
- summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction, 163.
  - or refer matter to High Court, 163.
  - procedure of, 164.
- order for maintenance, 433.
- pass order under s. 145, p. 114.
- require security for keeping peace on conviction, 75.
- transfer cases other than cases transferred to himself, 171.
- power of, to issue summons or warrant for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163.
- power of, to take bond for keeping peace, 77.
- prohibition by, of repetition or continuance of nuisance, 108.
  - not to be questioned by Civil Court, 109.
- recall of cases made over by, 465.
- submission of case to, by Subordinate Magistrate who is unable to pass sufficiently severe sentence, 317.
- subordination of Magistrates to, 15.
- temporary injunction by, in urgent cases, 109.
- to record reasons for withdrawal or recall of cases, 465.
- when report of arrests to be made to, 47.
- withdrawal of cases from Subordinate Magistrates by, 463.

**SUBMISSION—**

- discharge upon, of person charged with contempt, 430.
- of report to Magistrate where cognizable offence suspected, 133.
- of sentences for confirmation, 38-41.
- of verdict of jury to High Court, 288-91.

**SUBMITTING CASE—**

- to superior Magistrate, 314-17.

**SUBORDINATION—**

- of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge, 16.
- of Courts in matters relating to grant of sanction to prosecute, 177.
- of District Magistrate to Sessions Judge to what extent, 16.
- of Magistrates, 382.
- of Magistrates to District Magistrate, 15.
  - Sub-divisional Magistrate, 15.
  - in matters relating to granting, revoking, &c., sanction to prosecute, 183.

**SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES—**

- appointment of, 12.
  - not to have retrospective effect, 12.
- application by, to District Judge for issue of commission, 449.
- deputation of, to make enquiry as to dispute concerning land, 126.
- further inquiry by, under s. 437, p. 386.
- issue of process by, for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 164.
- local limits of jurisdiction of, 12.
- power and jurisdiction of, ordinarily to extend throughout district, 12.
- report of, sufficient ground for summons to keep the peace, 78.
- rescinding order as to public nuisance made by, 109-10.
- sanction in Madras for prosecution of, 186.
- to submit calendars of convictions to District Magistrate, 334.

**SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATE, FIRST CLASS—**

- meaning of, 3.\*

**SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATE, SECOND CLASS—**  
 meaning of, 3.

**SUBORDINATE POLICE OFFICER—**  
 report by, of investigation into offence, 149.

**SUB-REGISTRAR—**  
 appeal from, in case of contempts, 431.  
 when to be deemed a Civil Court, 430.

**SUCCESSION ACT (X of 1865)—**  
 domicile under, 8.

**SUICIDE—**  
 police to inquire and report as to, 154.

**SUIT—**  
 not to lie against Magistrate for acts done in good faith for removal of public nuisance, 108.

**SUMMARY CASES—**  
 finding not limited by complaint or summons in, 235.  
 nature of offence to be clearly explained in, 233.  
 no necessity to frame formal charge in, 233.

**SUMMARY POWERS—**  
 improper exercise of, 251.  
 may be exercised in respect of what offences, 249-50.  
 not to be exercised by Magistrate exercising powers under s. 84, p. 250.  
 of Benches and Magistrates, 249-253.  
 what Magistrates have, 249.

**SUMMARY REJECTION—**  
 of appeal, 371.

**SUMMARY TRIAL—**  
 by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.  
 sentence of solitary confinement in, 24.  
 what Magistrates may hold, 249.  
 whether appeal lies from convictions in, 366.  
 whether offence is subject of, depends on complaint, 250-51.  
 whether solitary confinement may be ordered in, 254.

**SUMMARY TRIALS—**  
 District Magistrates to examine registers of, 250, 255-56.  
 evidence in, 251.  
 limit of imprisonment in, 253.  
 Magistrates not to split offences for purpose of, 251.  
 offences which may be tried in, 249-50.  
 procedure in, 249-256.  
 procedure applicable in warrant cases in, 253.  
     in summons cases in, 253.  
 record in, where there is an appeal, 254-55.

**SUMMING UP—**  
 by Judge in case tried with assessors, 291.  
 case for defence, 276.  
 case for prosecution where accused does not go into defence, 274.

**SUMMONING—**  
 jurors and assessors, 298-300.  
     in High Court, 293-95.

**SUMMONS—**  
 affidavit of service of, 57.  
 by Magistrates to supplementary witnesses after commitment, 240.  
 by whom served, 49.  
 disobedience by juror to, 295.  
 effect of irregularity in, 472.  
 finding in summons cases not limited by complaint or, 235.  
 form of, 49. Sched. V, No. I.





**SUMMONS—continued.**

general provisions as to every, 68.

how served, 54.

issue of, for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.

in respect of offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.

to witnesses after alteration of charge, 219.

penalty for avoiding service of, 64-68.

disobedience to, by juror or assessor, 300.

person bound to wait reasonable time in obedience to, 49.

procedure when receipt for, is not obtainable, 55.

proof of service of, outside local limits, 57.

where serving officer is not present at trial, 57.

return of service of, how to be made, 55-56.

rules for service of, in—

Madras, 54.

Assam, 54.

Bengal, 50-53.

Bombay, 54.

Burmah, 54.

service of, in cantonments, 49.

service of, by affixing copy on house, 55-56.

on adult male member of family, 55.

on departmental officers, 56.

on Government servant, 56.

on Jail officers, 56.

on medical officers, 56.

on officer of police how effected, 55-56.

on railway servants, 56.

on servant in Presidency-towns, 55.

outside local limits, 56.

when person summoned cannot be found, 55.

should specify place for appearance, 49.

signature on receipt for, 55.

signature on, not to be affixed by stamp, 58.

substituted service of, 55.

to be signed, 58.

to be in seal of Court, 58.

to be in writing, signed and sealed, 49.

to jurors and assessors, service of, 298-300.

to be in writing, 299.

contents and form of, 299.

to medical witnesses, 450.

to person called on to give security, 85.

to person called on to give security, order under s. 112 to accompany, 85.

to produce documents or other things, 69.

to witnesses, Court ought not to refuse, because of largeness of number, 276.

issue of fresh, 207.

to witness, power of Court at any stage to issue, 476.

to witness, service of, 196.

to witness of accused by Magistrate, 207.

by Clerk of Crown, 207.

when Court may issue warrant in lieu of, 67.

who may issue, 194.

**SUMMONS-CASE—**

acquittal of accused on non-appearance of complainant in, 234, 236.

acquittal in, 234.

adjournment in, 236.

attendance of witness in, 233.

award of compensation in case of frivolous or vexatious, 237.

compensation can only be awarded in, 239.

in case of frivolous or vexatious complaints can only be given in, 239.

conviction on admission of truth of accusation in, 233.

definition of, 8.

**SUMMONS-CASE—continued.**

- evidence of witness apparently giving false evidence, recording of, 232-33.
- expenses for summoning witnesses when required in, 233.
- memorandum of evidence to be written and signed by Magistrate, 322.
- option of Magistrate as to recording evidence in, 325.
- order for compensation may be made on acquittal in, 234.
- power at any stage to stop proceedings not instituted on complaint in, 237.
- procedure in, 232-39.
  - to be followed in taking security for keeping peace, 86.
- procedure when accused does not admit truth of accusation, 233.
- production of documents in, 233.
- record in, outside Presidency-towns, 322.
  - in trials by 1st and 2nd class Magistrates, 322.
- record in trials other than, outside Presidency-towns, 323.
- refusal to give receipt for, 55.
- substance of accusation to be stated to accused in, 233.
- taking of evidence in, 233.
- tender of written defence in, 233.
- tried summarily, procedure in, 253.
- what is proper memorandum of evidence in, 322.
- when Magistrate is prevented from making memorandum of evidence, 322.
- whether accused is entitled to copy of judgment free of cost in, 336-37.
- withdrawal of complaint in, 236-37.

**SUMMONS TO PRODUCE—**

- document or other thing, issue of, 69.
  - not applicable to letters, postcards, telegrams, or documents in custody of Postal or Telegraph Department, 69.
- personal attendance not necessary in answer to, 69.
- person attending on, is not a witness until called as such, 69.

**SUNDAY—**

- trial on, 475.

**SUPERINTENDENT—**

- of jail to countersign petition of appeal of prisoner, 371.

**SUPERIOR—**

- officers of police, powers of, 489.

**SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMONS—**

- for jurors in Presidency-towns, 294.

**SUPPLEMENTARY WITNESSES—**

- examination of, by Magistrate after commitment, 210.

**SURETIES—**

- accused to furnish fresh, when others are discharged, 446.
- bond by, against breach of peace, 88.
  - in case of minor, 88.
  - not to be excessive, 88-9.
  - by, for good behaviour, 88.
  - in case of minor, 88.
  - not to be excessive, 88.
- character and class of, discharge of, 83.
- for good behaviour, discharge of, 93-94.
- for keeping peace, discharge of, 93-94.
- for keeping peace and for good behaviour, character and class of, 83.
- number, character and class of, to be stated in order to show cause, 83.
- power of Court to reject, 91.
- reasons for rejecting, to be recorded, 91.
- release of accused after investigating offence upon giving bond with, 149.
  - on giving bond with, 444.
- to bail bond, 444.
- to bail bond, application for discharge of, 445.

*See SECURITY.*

**SURGEONS—**

- exempt from service as assessors or jurors, 296.

*See MEDICAL WITNESS.*







**SUSPENSION—**

- of Judges and Magistrates and Justices of Peace, 20.
- of execution of sentence of imprisonment, 350.
- of sentence by Court of Sessions or District Magistrate pending reference to High Court, 389.
- of sentences by Governor-General or Local Government, 357.
- of sentence, cancellation or remission of, 357-58.
  - arrest after cancellation of, 357-58.
  - effect of, 378.
  - failure to comply with conditions of, 357.
  - nature of condition of, 357-58.
  - pending appeal, 378.
  - presiding Judge may be asked opinion as to, 357.
  - procedure on application for, 357-58.
  - rules as to, 378.

**SUSPECTED PERSONS—**

- security for good behaviour from, 79.
- who may require, 79.

**SUSPICION—**

- cognizance of offence on transfer of case, 169.
- taken cognizance of, 169.
- transfer of case taken upon, 169.
- who may take cognizance of, on his own knowledge or, 169.

**SWEARING—**

- of affidavits, 476.
- of jurors, 266.

**TANK—**

- fencing of, 97-98, 101.

**TANGIBLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—**

- a julkur is not, 117.
- what is, 114-16.
- what is not, 116-17.

**TELEGRAM—**

- in custody of Telegraph, production of, 69-70.
- in custody of Telegraph Department, who may require production of, 70.
- detention of, pending orders, 70.

**TELEGRAPHS—**

- public to aid police, &c., in preventing injury to, 32.

**TELEGRAPH ACT—**

- trial of offences against, 21, 162-163.

**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—**

- detention of documents in, at instance of Subordinate Magistrates pending orders, 70.
- of Commissioner of Police, 70.
- employés of, exempt from service as jurors or assessors, 296.
- issue of search-warrant for telegram in, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 467.
- production of telegrams and other documents in custody of, how obtained, 69-70.
- search-warrants not to apply to, 71.

**TEMPORARY ORDER—**

- in urgent cases of public nuisance, 109.

**TENDER—**

- of pardon to accomplice, power of Court to direct District or Committing Magistrate to, 303.
- of pardon to accomplice, who may, 301.

**TENT—**

- included in term "place," 8.

**TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS—**

- of provinces, 10.

**THEFT—**

committed outside British territory, 160.

**THIEF—**

security for good behaviour when demandable from habitual, 80.

**THREAT—**

confession obtained by, 139-40.

confessions made under, 309.

not to be used to induce accused to make disclosures, 309.

**THUG—**

place of trial of, 160.

**THUGS—**

who must give information about resort of, 34-35.

**TRADE—**

suppression of noxious, 100.

**TRANSFER—**

by Sessions Court of case of European British subject to High Court, 404.

continuance of powers of officers after, 31.

Magistrate may withdraw case after, 171.

of case, application not to be made by letter to English Department of High Court, 463.

in case of British subject, European or Native, in Native, States, 463.

of case by Governor-General from one High Court to another, 465.

from Court subordinate to one High Court to Court subordinate to another, 465.

procedure after such transfer, 465.

of cases by Magistrates, 171-72.

who may order, 171.

of case by Magistrate not empowered, 467.

by High Court to itself, 462.

procedure upon, 462.

notice of application for, to be given to Public Prosecutor, 462.

when Court may take bond from accused to secure costs of prosecutor in case of, 462.

of case by order of High Court, 461-2.

grounds for, 461.

powers of High Court in making order for, 462.

application for, to be supported by affidavit, 462.

of cases. disposal after, 171.

of case for enhancement of sentence, 317-18.

notice of, to be given to parties, 171.

on application of prosecution only on strong grounds, 463.

on ground of Magisterial officers in district being personally connected with case, 463.

of case, rules as to, in Bombay, 465.

adjournment on notification being made to Court before hearing of intention to apply for, 465.

in Bengal, 465.

on information received from person other than Police-officer, 169.

taken up on complaint, 188.

by Magistrate on his own knowledge or suspicion, 169.

to another Court on claim by European British subject for jury, 406.

to superior Magistrate where Magistrate cannot pass proper or sufficiently severe sentence, 317.

to High Court, procedure in trial after, 257.

under Letters Patent, s. 29, p. 464.

of criminal case, 461-6.

of officer who has partly heard the evidence, procedure after, 115.

powers of, on whom conferred, 171-72.

procedure of superior Magistrate after, 317.





**TRANSLATION—**

of deposition given in English in Revenue Courts, accused entitled to, 323.  
 of judgment when necessary, 337.

\* accused when entitled to copy of, 336-37.

of record to be forwarded with commitment to High Court, 208.

of vernacular documents and depositions in Sessions Courts, 268.

**TRANSPORTATION—**

cannot be imposed in default of fine, 25.

\* commencement of sentences in case of conviction of several offences in one trial, 27.

confirmation of sentence of, 22.

descriptive roll in Punjab of person sentenced to, 335.

execution of sentence of, 343.

in Punjab in case of woman, 344.

imprisonment in default of fine annexed to substantive sentence of imprisonment or of penal servitude or, in case of further substantive sentences, 355.

period of suspension of sentence pending appeal excluded from ultimate sentence of, 378.

sentence of, 334.

by District Magistrate when to be confirmed, 27.

powers of Sessions Judges as to, 22.

\* sentence on offender already sentenced to, 354.

**TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE—**

High Court may commute capital sentence to, in case of pregnant woman, 343.

**TRAVANCORE—**

trial of European British subjects in, 403.

**TRESPASSER—**

defect in proceedings does not make distrainer a, 475.

**TRIAL—**

adjournment of, after alteration of charge to offence requiring sanction to prosecute, 219.

before High Court and Courts of Session, 256—301.

to be by jury, 257.

by High Court, custody of accused pending, 210.

of case transferred to itself, 462.

\* by Sessions Courts, procedure on accused refusing to plead or claiming to be tried, 260.

by jury of offence triable with assessors, effect of, 471.

appeal in case of, 472.

Judge need not write judgment in case of, 332.

of offence triable with assessors, 471.

\* See JURORS; JURY.

by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.

by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession, 260.

by Sessions Court, custody of accused pending, 210.

Local Government may direct, to be by jury, 257.

of offences some triable by jury and some by assessors, 257.

by Sessions Court to be by jury or with assessors, 257.

certificate as to lunatic being able to take his, 418.

custody of lunatic pending, 417.

furnishing of lists of witnesses to be examined after commitment on, 203.

general provisions as to, 301-320.

in case of offences committed in Native States, evidence in, 168.

in High Courts, commencement of, 259.

in respect of property stolen in foreign territory, 161.

in Sessions Court to be conducted by Public Prosecutor, 258.

commencement of, 259.

manner of recording evidence in, outside Presidency-towns, 321—327.

notice of transfer of, 171.

new, when directed after alteration of charge, 218.

not invalid unless objection taken, 409.

**TRIAL.**—*continued.*

- on Sunday, 475.
- of accused unable to understand proceedings, 306.
- of approver on withdrawal of pardon, 304.
- of European British subject and Native jointly, 406.
- of European or American jointly with one of another race, 414.
- of fact of soundness of mind of accused before High Court or Sessions Court, 416-17.
- of lunatic, resumption of after adjournment, 418.
- of minor offence, 229-30.
- of more than one offence, 221-26.
- of offence triable by jury not invalid unless objection taken, 471.
- of offences by European British subject where one is and others are not punishable with death or transportation for life, 403.
- of offences under special laws, 20-1.
  - local laws, 20-21.
  - Penal Code, 19—21.
  - other laws, 9.
  - not punishable with death, 21.
- of offences where acts constitute one offence, but when combined constitute different offence, 222.
- of person as European British subject, who is not, 409.
- of person in Court appearing on trial or inquiry to have committed offence, 319-20.
- of person previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law, or property, 316.
- of several offences committed together, 222.
  - falling within two definitions, 222.
- of several persons jointly when permissible, 231.
- of summons-cases by Magistrates, 232—39.
- of three offences of same kind, 221.
- ordinary place of, 157.
- place of, general provision as to, 157—169.
  - in case of offence committed on voyage or journey, 161-62.
- place of, in case of doubt High Court to determine, 163.
- place of, in case of escape from custody, 161-62.
- place of, in case of European British subjects, 301.
- place of, in case of offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office, Arms and Ammunition Acts, 162-63.
- place of, in case of thugs or dacoits, 160.
  - theft, 160.
  - criminal misappropriation or breach of trust, 160.
  - escape from custody, 160.
  - of offence committed outside British India by European British subject, 164.
    - by Native Indian subject, 165.
    - certificate of Political Agent as to, 165.
- place of, where scene of offence is uncertain, 161.
  - is not in one district only, 161.
  - where offence consists of several acts, 161.
    - not in one district only, 161.
    - offence is continuing, 161.
    - consists of several acts, 161.
- place of, where offence was committed on journey which was not continuous, 162.
  - where offence committed in journey, 161-62.
- procedure on, where evidence has been heard partly by officer who has been transferred, 315.
  - where evidence has been heard and recorded by another Magistrate, 318.
- release of lunatic pending, 417.
- sentences in case of conviction of several offences at one, 272-29.
- summary, by Magistrate not empowered, void, 468.
- summing up by Judge in, 29.







**TRIAL—continued.**

transfer of, 171.

transfer of case on application of prosecution on allegation that otherwise it will not have a fair, 463.

where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence, 159.

when may proceed after alteration of charge, 218.

when to be suspended after alteration of charge, 218.

where act done or consequence ensued, 158.

where it is doubtful what offence has been committed, 227.

who may commit for, 195

who may transfer case for, 171.

with assessors, conclusion of, 291-92.

**UNANIMOUS VERDICT—**

• in High Court, 287.

**UNAUTHENTICATED COPIES—**

of proceedings, charges for, 486.

**UNBORN CHILD—**

order for maintenance of, cannot be made, 435.

**UNDUE INFLUENCE—**

accused not to be induced by, to make disclosures, 309.

**UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY—**

dispersion of, 32.

duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse, 95.

power of commissioned officer to disperse, in absence of Magistrate, 96.

protection against prosecution for acts done in dispersing, 96-97.

provisions as to dispersion of, by Volunteers, 95.

to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police-officer, 94.

use of civil force to disperse, 95.

military force, 95.

what is, 94.

**UNLAWFUL COMPULSORY LABOUR—**

compoundable, 313.

**UNLAWFUL DETENTION—**

of European British subject, 409.

application to High Court in case of, 409.

of European British subjects, territories through which High Courts may issue

orders in respect of, 410-413.

**UNLAWFUL OBSTRUCTION—**

removal of, 97.

**UNNATURAL DEATH—**

examination of body by Civil Surgeon in case of, 155.

inquiry as to, 154-55.

• information as to, 154-56.

**URGENT CASE—**

of nuisance, temporary order in case of, 109.

**UTTERING—**

words with intent to wound religious feelings compoundable, 312.

**VAGABONDS—**

arrest of, 43. •

**VAGRANT—**

definition of, 83.

• proof that person has been determined to be a, 452.

provisions of Act IX of 1874 as to, 8.

**VAGRANTS—**

- arrest of, 43.
- if Europeans to be dealt with under Act IX of 1874, 82.
- security for good behaviour from, 79.
- who may require, 79.
- who are, 43.

**VAKIL—**

- of High Court included in term "Pleader," 6.

**VALIDATING—**

- irregular proceedings, 469.

**VENDOR OF STOLEN PROPERTY—**

- who must give information of residence of, 34-35.

**VERDICT—**

- amendment of, 287.
- charge not to be altered after delivery of, by jury, 216.
- delivery of, when jury not unanimous, 285.
- if unanimous must be received, 285.
- if wrong by mistake or accident may be amended, 287.
- in High Court must prevail if unanimous, 287.
- of 6 to 3 must prevail if Judge agrees, 287.
- jury to be discharged if Judge disagrees with verdict of majority, 287.
- in nuisance cases, 104-5.
- in Sessions Court when to prevail, 288.
- procedure where Judge disagrees with, 288.
- of acquittal to be accepted.
- on conviction Judge must pass sentence on, 288.
- interference by High Court, 282-83.
- in case of trial as to whether order as to public nuisance is proper, 105.
- mistake in, how amended, 257.
- of majority in High Court, whether to be accepted, 287.
- of "not guilty" when jury may be directed to return, 273.
- power of Court to reverse or alter, 373.
- procedure when Sessions Judge refers to High Court on disagreeing with, 288.
- retirement of jury to consider, 285.
- submission of case to High Court where Judge disagrees with, 288.
- submission of, to High Court, 288-291.
- cases as to, 289-291.
- to be given on each charge, 285.

**VERNACULAR—**

- when evidence is to be recorded in, 324-25.

**VESSEL—**

- included in term 'place,' 8.

**VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT—**

- award of compensation in case of, 237.

**VIEW—**

- by assessors and jury how conducted, 277.

**VILLAGE—**

- includes village lands, 35.

**VILLAGES—**

- heads of, in Madras Presidency not affected by Code, 2

**VILLAGE HEADMAN—**

- duty of under Criminal Tribes Act, 35
- to report certain matters to police, 334-35.

**VILLAGE POLICE-OFFICER—**

- duty of, to report to police, 34-35.
- in Bombay Presidency not affected by Code, 2.

**VILLAGE WATCHMAN—**

- duty of, to report to police, 34-35.
- duty of, under Criminal Tribes Act, 35.





**VISITORS—**

of jail, certificate of, as to lunatic prisoners, 422.

**• VOLUNTARY CONFESSION—**

memorandum as to, 141.

**• VOLUNTEERS—**

duty of officers of, in dispersing unlawful assembly, 95-96.

powers of, as to dispersion of unlawful assembly, 95.

protection from prosecution for acts done in dispersing unlawful assembly, 96-97.

**VOLUNTEERS ACT, XX of 1869—**

dispersion of unlawful assembly under, 95-96.

**VOYAGE—**

trial of offence committed on, 161-62.

**• WAIVER—**

by accused whether a remedy in case of defect in proceedings, 396.

by accused where proceedings are bad in themselves, 383.

of rights, failure by European British subject to plead status is, 407-8.

**WANDERING LUNATICS—**

law as to, 415.

**WAR, INDIAN ARTICLES OF—**

provisions of, as to arrest, 44.

**WARRANT—**

aid to person executing, 33.

arrest in case of non-cognizable offence without, 45.

arrest by officer not having, 37.

directed to other than police officers, execution of, 33.

effect of delivery of prisoner under, to wrong jail, 345.

irregularity in, 472.

endorsement on, by officer executing it, 356.

for detention of juvenile offender in Reformatory, 356.

for execution of sentences, who may issue, 351.

for execution of sentence of imprisonment, to be directed to officer in charge of jail, 344.

contents of, 344

for execution of sentence of death, 342.

for levy of fines, 345-350.

for persons called on to give security, 85.

grounds to be shown for issue of, 194.

issue of, 194.

for offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.

of transportation, 343.

of imprisonment, 343.

language of, 344.

particulars to be stated in, 343.

to be signed, 343.

to be lodged with jailor, 345.

provisions as to arrest without, 39, 48.

return of, on execution of sentence, 356-57.

separate, for each prisoner, 345.

subordinate Police-officer how deputed to arrest without, 45.

to be shown by officer making arrest, 87.

to person called on to give security, order under section 112 to accompany, 85.

to be signed not stamped, 343-44.

in respect of offence committed outside local jurisdiction, 163-64.

under Extradition Act for person accused of having committed offence out of British India, 168.

when police may arrest without, 39.

**WARRANT OF ARREST—**

continuance of, 57.

contents of, 57.

Court issuing may direct security to be taken, 58.

**WARRANT OF ARREST**—*continued.*

- directed to Police-officer endorsement of, 60.
- directed to Police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction, 62.
  - several persons, execution of, 59.
- execution of, by landholders, etc., 59.
- execution by Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, to whom forwarded, 61.
- execution of, in *zenana*, 38.
  - when ingress not obtainable, 37-38.
- fees for, 49-54.
- form of, 57.
- forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction, 61.
- general provisions as to, 57, 63, 68.
- in lieu of summons when issued, 67.
- issued to landholder, neglect to execute, 60.
- language of, 62, 69.
- may be addressed to landholders, &c., 59.
  - executed anywhere in British India, 61.
- must bear seal of court, 57.
  - be signed, 57.
  - bear name of person to be arrested, 58.
- need not be sealed by Magistrate, 57.
- of escaped convict, 59.
  - proclaimed offender, 59.
  - person accused of non-bailable offence, 59.
- ordinarily should not be addressed to unofficial person, 59.
- person arrested under, to be brought before Court without delay, 61.
- Police-officer to notify substance of, 60.
- procedure on arrest of person against whom, issued, 62.
  - when person arrested under, is brought before Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, 63.
- resistance to search under, 37.
- search under, 37.
- should be in possession of officer executing it, 60.
- signature on, must not be stamped, 58.
- to whom ordinarily addressed, 59.
- who may direct, to landholders, &c., 59.
  - execute, 59.
- See* ARREST.
- who may issue, 194.

**WARRANT-CASES**—

- acquittal to follow finding of "not guilty in," 247.
- charge to be read and explained to accused in, 243.
- defence in, 244.
- definition of, 7.
- discharge of accused in, 241.
- discretion of Magistrate as to discharging accused before examining all witnesses for prosecution in, 241.
- discretion of Magistrate as to summoning witnesses for prosecution in, 239, 241.
- filing of written statement of defence in, 244.
- framing of charge in, 242.
- instituted on complaint, discharge of accused because of absence of complainant in, 248.
- Magistrate to pass sentence on accused found guilty in, 247.
- power of Magistrate to dismiss non-compoundable, because of absence of complainant, 242.
- procedure in, to be adopted in case of two charges, one of which is summons-case and the other a warrant-case, 239.
- procedure in, to be followed in taking security for good behaviour, 257.
  - trial of, by Magistrates, 239-249.
- production of evidence of accused in, 244.
- recall of witness for prosecution for cross-examination in, 241.







**WARRANT-CASES**—*continued.*

recalling and cross-examining witnesses for prosecution in, 244.  
 remand in, 240.

request of accused to recall witnesses for prosecution for cross-examination, 244.

rules for examination of witnesses in, 240.

summoning of witnesses for prosecution in, 239.

taking and recording of plea of accused in, 243-44.

• • • of evidence for prosecution in, 239-40.

tried summarily, procedure in, 253.

unless charge drawn, Magistrate cannot acquit in, 242.

when Magistrate should acquit and not discharge accused in, 242.

where there two charges, one a summons-case and the other a warrant-case procedure is that of, 233.

**WAY**—

conditional order as to nuisance in public, 97.

**WEAPON**—

seizure of, on making arrest, 39.

used in evidence to be forwarded with commitment to Sessions or High Court, 208.

**WEIGHTS**—

inspection of, in Presidency-towns, 129.

**WELL**—

fencing of, 101.

**WHIPPING**—

after previous conviction, 28.

alteration of sentence of, 355.

certificate of medical officer as to fitness of offender to undergo, 353.

execution of sentence of, 351-52.

limit of number of stripes under sentence of, 352.

Magistrate of 2nd class, under Act X of 1872, incompetent to pass sentence of, 3.

Magistrate of 2nd class when specially empowered to sentence to, 23.

mode of inflicting, 352.

not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health, 353.

not to be passed on females, 353.

• on males sentenced to death, transportation or penal servitude or imprisonment over 5 years, 353.

sentence of, to be carried out in whose presence, 352.

sentence in lieu of, 353.

sentence of, which different classes of Magistrate may pass, 23.

on males over 45 years old, 353.

procedure where offender is not fit to undergo, 353.

rules as to execution of sentence of, 351-52.

sentence of, not to be executed by instalments, 353.

stay of execution of, if prisoner is not in fit state to bear remainder, 353.

**WHIPPING ACT (VI. OF 1864)**—

provisions of, 351.

**WIFE**—

grounds of, for refusing to live with husband, 434.

living apart by mutual consent whether entitled to order for maintenance, 434.

not entitled to maintenance if living in adultery, 434.

of Mahomedan entitled to maintenance during *iddat* after divorce, 435.

order for maintenance of, 433.

allowance when payable, 433.

disobedience of, 433.

enforcement of order for, 433.

grounds for making, 433.

who are competent to make, 433.

what is sufficient ground for, refusing to live with husband, 435.

**WITHDRAWAL—**

- acquittal on, 236.
- by High Court of case to itself for trial, 462.
- from prosecution by public prosecutor, effect of, 441.
- of appeals transferred by District Magistrate to Subordinate Magistrate, 363.
- of case after transfer to other Magistrate, 171.
  - by District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate from Subordinate Magistrate, 465.
  - by District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, reason for; to be recorded, 466.
- by High Court to itself, procedure on, 257.
- by Magistrate not empowered, 467.
- by District Magistrate under s. 107, p. 466.
  - whether notice of, should be given, 466.
  - whether opposite party should have opportunity of showing cause against, 466.
- of charges on conviction on one of several charges, 232.
  - effect of, 232.
- of classes of cases by District Magistrate from Subordinate Magistrate, 46.
- of complaint in summons-cases, 236.
- of pardon for non-compliance with conditions, 304.
  - no time fixed for, 304.
  - procedure on trial of approver on, 304.
- procedure upon, 462.

**WITNESSES—**

- accused entitled as of right to summons for, 203.
  - to furnish list of, 203.
- after commitment Magistrate may summons and examine supplementary, 210.
- apparently speaking falsely, 232.
- application for summons not to be refused on account of largeness of number of, 203.
- attendance of, on commission, 446.
  - on police investigation, 134.
- bond for attendance of, after commitment of accused, 207.
- called by Court, cross-examination of, 246, 476.
- contradiction of, by statement before police, 137.
- correction of errors in record of evidence of, 326.
- detention of, for refusal to execute bond for appearance at Sessions or High Court, 208.
  - in custody, 152.
- determination whether evidence of, is material, 206-7.
- evidence of, at preliminary inquiry when admissible in evidence, 270, 272.
  - how recorded in trials and inquiries outside Presidency-towns, 321, 327.
  - to be read over to, in presence of accused, 326.
- examination of, 476.
- examination of by police, 135.
- examination of, in inquiry before Magistrate, 196.
  - on commission, 446-450.
- expenses for summoning, when required in summons-cases, 233.
- for prosecution called before committing Magistrate whether bound to be produced in Sessions Court, 267-68.
- for prosecution, cross examination of, 275.
  - before committing Magistrate should be tendered for cross-examination, 275.
  - examination of, in High and Sessions Courts, 267.
  - depositions of, before Magistrate not to be put in in High Court or Sessions Court without examination, 267.
  - procedure in Sessions Court after examination of, 273.
  - recall of, after prisoner has entered on defence, 274.
  - recalled at instance of accused for cross-examination still treated as prosecutor's witnesses, 245, 247.
- from mofussil attending High Court, rules as to expenses of, 190.





**WITNESSES—continued.**

- further list of witnesses of accused after commitment, 203.
- impeaching credit of, 137.
- in Presidency-towns, examination of, 448.
- in Sessions Court, right of accused as to summoning and examining, 273.
- accused when confined to list of, given to committing Magistrate, 276.
- in warrant-cases for prosecution recalling of, 244.
- when order may be made for deposit of expenses for summoning, 246.
- inconvenience to, whether ground for admitting deposition of, at Sessions trial, 271.
- interpretation of evidence to, 326.
- issue of process for attendance of, on behalf of accused in warrant-cases, 245.
- grounds for refusing, 246.
- issue of summons to, when outside jurisdiction, 196.
- Magistrate or Judge may record remarks as to demeanour of, 328.
- when to make a memorandum of evidence of, 322-23.
- may be required to give recognizance for appearance, 152.
- need not accompany police, 152.
- need not attend search unless specially summoned, 74.
- not-attendance on summons by police, 156.
- not to be kept waiting, 275.
- unnecessarily waiting, 321.
- on police investigation to answer truly, 135.
- on list of accused, examination of, 204.
- particulars for identification of, to be recorded, 321.
- as to recording evidence of, where meaning is doubtful, 321.
- payment of costs of, before issue of summons to, 204.
- penalty for refusal by, to execute bond, 152.
- power of Clerk of Crown to summons, 206.
- Court at any stage to summon, recall or examine, 476.
- police making investigation to summon, 156.
- present at search to sign list of articles found, 74.
- process for attendance of, in summons-cases, 233.
- compelling attendance of, before Magistrate, 198.
- provisions as to expenses of, 479-484.
- recording evidence of, 233.
- refusal by Magistrate to summons, after commitment of accused, 206.
- to grant summons for, 203.
- refusing to answer on investigation, penalty for, 156.
- execute recognizance to appear may be forwarded in custody, 152.
- required at police investigation not to be arrested, 134-35.
- right to recall, after alteration of charge, 219.
- rules for examination of, 196-97.
- rules to prevent unnecessary detention of, at Sessions, 208.
- searches to be made in presence of witnesses, 93.
- service of summons on, 196.
- speaking foreign language, taking of evidence of, 321.
- summoned by police to answer truly, 156.
- on behalf of prosecution, ought to be tendered for cross-examination, 476.
- summoning of, after commitment, 203.
- under arrest not to be treated as criminals, 68.
- unnecessary restraint of, 152.
- warrant should not be issued for, except under special circumstances, 68.

**WOMEN—**

- mode of searching, 39.
- personal attendance of, when dispensed with, 195.
- unlawful detention of, powers of Presidency or District Magistrate as to, 489.

**WORDS—**

- "charge," 202.
- "complaint," 181-82.
- "person convicted on a trial," 363.
- "public servant," 186.
- referring to facts include omissions, 9.
- without a charge, 228.

(A. H., G. P. C.)

**WRITING—**

definition of, 5.  
includes lithography, 5.  
includes printing, 5.  
photography, 5.

**WRITTEN—**

definition of, 5.  
includes lithography, 5.

**WRITTEN DEFENCE—**

tender of, in summons-case, 234

**WRONGFUL ARREST—**

under warrant, 37.

**WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT—**

by police, 149.  
compoundable, 313.  
how punishable, 60.  
punishment for, 38.  
search for persons in, 73.  
by whom instituted, 73.  
what is, 73.

**WRONGFUL DETENTION—**

by Police-officer, 60.

**WRONGFUL RESTRAINT—**

compoundable, 313.

**ZEMINDAR—**

if non-resident not liable to give security to keep peace, 78.

**ZENANA—**

breaking open, to execute warrant of arrest, 38.  
execution of search-warrants in, 38.











